—EVOLUTION—
—OF—
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Continues to Go "Long"
—ON—
THE TRIBUNE.

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SECOND EDITION.

WHO'LL BE SPEAKER?

The First Question to Be Settled by Congress.

REED OF MAINE, 59 VOTES.

McKinley of Ohio Comes Second, Having 54 Followers.

CANNON OF ILLINOIS HAS 31.

Burrows of Michigan Enters the Race with 13 Adherents.

HENDERSON OF IOWA COUNTS ON 12.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Five men are frank enough to say they want to be Speaker of the Fifty-first Congress. They are Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Maj. William McKinley of Ohio, Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois, Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, and David B. Henderson of Iowa. Half a dozen other leading Republicans could be picked out who cherish a secret ambition that the avowed candidates will destroy one another, and that a dark horse will yet come in at the head of the race. There are no present signs that this hope will be realized. The Speaker of the House is likely to be one of the men named above. Concerning these candidacies it may be said that they all began when Congress met last December. The work of canvassing for votes has not for a day ceased, yet no one has in the intervening months gained a lead which assures him the prize. Immediately after the November elections the members of the House will begin pouring into Washington, and the influences which prove most persuasive in the interval before the House organizes will settle the Speakership. So far all the candidates have contented themselves with great claims of success and with indefinite statements of their respective followings. No attempt has been made in any quarter to specify the votes expected. Hence it happens that in the estimates made by the different candidates individual members find themselves counted two or three times, and the total of these estimates would give the Republicans a membership of more than 200 instead of 169. In private talk all the would-be Speakers admit that there is a large proportion of members who have refused to make pledges and who cannot, therefore, be placed with certainty until they have looked over the field here in Washington. In the absence of definite pledges the candidate is apt to claim all the doubtful men for himself. How far these claims are likely to be borne out can be gathered from the preferences of individual Representatives. What none of the candidates themselves have attempted has been done by THE TRIBUNE, and the results of its labors may be set against the statements put out by parties whose self-interest makes their showing of strength deceptive.



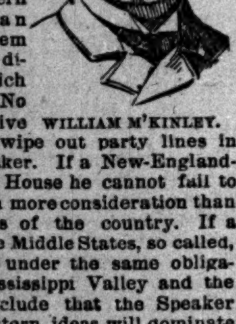
THOMAS B. REED.

CASTING UP THE FIGURES.

In the investigations made the aim has been to give the actual preferences of members as they will appear in the first ballot of the Republican caucus, the assumption being that there will be no withdrawals in advance of the caucus. Second choices are proverbially uncertain and subject to contingencies which no one can forecast. But they are usually definite enough to give some idea of the drift of the undercurrent, and from them a guess may be made of the probabilities when the issue narrows down to two men. At some stage of the caucus three of the candidates now in the field will be withdrawn, and the way their strength is thrown will have a lively interest for the two surviving candidates. Hence the value of some indication of second choice preferences, even though these are subject to so many combinations. Generally the situation at this writing may be summed up as follows:

Votes in Republican caucus	169
Necessary to a choice	85
Preferences for Reed	59
Preferences for McKinley	54
Preferences for Cannon	31
Preferences for Burrows	13
Preferences for D. B. Henderson	12

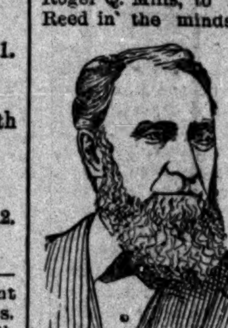
In this estimate the election of a Republican successor to Mr. Nutting in the Twenty-seventh New York District and to Mr. Laird in the Second Nebraska is assured. Both districts are overwhelmingly Republican, and as the candidates for vacancy are named their preferences are given. Probably the summary given above may prove disappointing to the distinctively Western candidates. It can hardly fail to set them thinking about the divided house which cannot stand. No amount of persuasive talk can altogether wipe out party lines in the choice of a Speaker. If a New-Englander presides over the House he cannot fail to give his own section more consideration than is shown other parts of the country. If a representative of the Middle States, so called, is chosen, he will be under the same obligations, and if the Mississippi Valley and the region beyond conclude that the Speaker belongs there Western ideas will dominate the House just as they are expected to dominate in the Presidential election of 1892. The Representatives east of the Alleghanies who are supporting Western candidates for Speaker can be counted on the fingers of one hand. In every case personal friendship accounts for it, and the staying qualities of these friendships are not likely to be proof against the State influences which will surround them when the pinch comes. On the other hand, delegations in the Western States are split in fragments between candidates whose interests are entirely foreign to their section, and the fact that three Western Representatives are seeking for support encourages this tendency to divide and give the East a goodly portion of the Western vote. Possibly if there were only one candidate from the Mississippi Valley he could command practically the united support of that great region and would go into the caucus on more than an equal footing with the candidates from other sections. At any rate it is something for the Western constituencies to think about with a view to a friendly understanding among their favorite sons.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

TOM REED'S HOPES.

Coming to the candidates themselves it does not take much of an analysis to determine on what Mr. Reed bases his hopes of winning. The vague honor of the minority leadership during the two last Congresses is claimed, and the fact that he was twice the minority candidate for Speaker is urged in his behalf. Practical politics does not take much account of funeral honors, and the effort to work up a sentimental support for the Maine member has not been a success. But when relying on his own positive qualities Mr. Reed has made a deeper impression. With a bushelful of brains, plenty of self-assertion, unequaled resources in debate, and robust party convictions, his personality has left its stamp on his colleagues. Whether in the Speaker's chair or on the floor, he is sure to be a leading figure in the Fifty-first Congress. He has made some bitter enemies within the ranks, but the opposition which grows out of this is not going to hurt him. Since the adjournment of Congress Mr. Reed has been before the country more prominently than any other candidate. Through the newspapers and magazines he has been agitating for a change in the rules of the House, and the declared purpose of the Democratic minority as voiced by its leaders Roger Q. Mills, to filibuster, has caused Mr. Reed in the minds of many to become so thoroughly identified with the cause of orderly legislation that they think he is the only man to preside over the House. From this view all the other candidates will sharply dissent. They point out that there is absolutely no difference of opinion about the necessity for a change in the rules and that this will be part of the Republican program whoever is Speaker. But most of them favor the change in order to facilitate public legislation and not for the purpose of furthering private interests. They point out that the Reed propositions, when details are reached, seem to be drawn largely in the interests of the legislation which the Pacific railroads have for years vainly sought and which even the Cleveland Administration could not force through Congress. On another point also Mr. Reed will be put on the defensive. The Pacific coast has been steadily claimed for him and there were reasons to believe that this claim was correct. Recently, however, a change in sentiment has been noted.



J. G. CANNON.

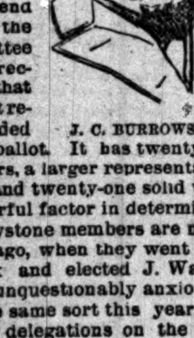
OPPOSITION TO THE MAINE MAN.

His opponents have been springing the deadly *Congressional Record* on him, and they are beginning to ask how Representatives from the silver producing States can support a man who has been so aggressively hostile to silver legislation as he has. The showing they make is a strong one, for Mr. Reed never scrupled to take his place in the forefront of the opponents of silver. It is pretty certain from the condition of the public finances that there will be legislation on this subject, and the Representatives from the Pacific States will find trouble in carrying out their pledges to support a member who would feel in duty bound to organize the Coinage and Banking Committees against them. For the rest, the claims of Mr. Reed's lieutenants to support are rather accurately borne out by THE TRIBUNE's figures. The booming done by a few of his enthusiastic supporters should not be taken to represent the real views of his managers. Those who are closest to Mr. Reed expect that he will start in the Republican caucus with from sixty to sixty-five votes. None of them go beyond the latter figure. While there is practical agreement on this point, a radical difference of opinion exists about the effect of this vote. Mr. Reed's supporters profess to believe that after a ballot or two the movement his way will set in and the twenty odd votes needed to insure a nomination will be had without trouble. The other candidates in dissenting from this view are borne out by the situation. They argue that he has practically no reserve strength. New England is credited to him solidly. New York may be placed in the same category, a liberal slice of Pennsylvania is turned over to him, and his following in the West is certainly not underestimated. Reed has to make a bold charge down the lines by the second ballot, and if the recruits don't begin to fall in he will thereafter be a minus quantity. Who will hold the recruits back? McKinley and some one of the Western candidates.

M'KINLEY'S CHANCES.

Maj. McKinley seems to be much nearer to Reed in voting strength than has been supposed. He promises to be so near, in fact, that Ohio and Maine will be nearly evenly balanced. Like Mr. Reed, the Buckeye high tariff expert has picked up a good deal of Western support that rightfully belongs to some one else. He promises to do better there relatively than in what was thought to be his strongholds. If the Major can't get a large majority of the Pennsylvania delegation he may well ask what profits a public man his lifelong devotion to high bounties for steel rails if the steel rail State goes back on him for the Speakership. At the present writing the Keystone delegation is 'twixt heaven and earth, not knowing where it will drop.

One Matthew Stanley Quay is said to dislike McKinley. He also, according to report, dislikes Reed, and his views of party policy incline him to the belief that a Western man should be taken. Reed influences, however, are potent in Senator Quay, and the friends of the New England candidate are hopeful that in the end the Chairman of the National Committee will nod in that direction. It is certain that Pennsylvania won't remain so evenly divided for more than one ballot. It has twenty-one Republican members, a larger representation than other States, and twenty-one solid votes would be a powerful factor in determining the result. The Keystone members are mindful of eight years ago, when they went back on Frank Hiscock and elected J. Warren Keifer. They are unquestionably anxious to do something of the same sort this year, but they will find other delegations on the lookout for them.

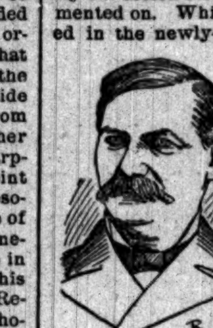


J. C. BURROWS.

There are possibly four or five irreconcilable supporters of both Reed and McKinley who would refuse to help make the delegation solid if their man was not agreed on, but all the probabilities are that the delegation will be pretty nearly solid for some one. McKinley's friends have been rather passive heretofore in the theory that the drift was all towards their leader, but the reports of Quay's unfriendliness have roused them to new exertions. They are working up the manufacturing interests, and profess confidence that the result of the battle, which will be waged with the Reed forces, will be the utter route of the latter. Disinterested observers are not quite so sure about the outcome. Quay is a masterful politician.

TOM PLATT'S FINGER IN THE PIE.

The McKinleyites are also thinking about an aggressive move on the New York delegation. The New-Yorkers are so entirely ready for combinations that the disposition of all the other candidates have been to let them stay beside their idol until it has been shown that Mr. Reed cannot be elected. Then the New-Yorkers would face about double-quick. An individual of some power, otherwise Thomas C. Platt, is said to be advising his friends that they would do well to go outside of Maine for a Speaker and McKinley's friends bank on this. However, they will probably conclude that nothing will be gained by dividing the New-Yorkers too early and therefore leave what amounts to a solid Empire State delegation for Reed. They threaten though to make a break into New England. The New England candidate knows something of Buckeye politics. He has several warm friends there who prefer him to their own man. Probably half a dozen Ohio members support McKinley purely out of State pride and because local sentiment would not justify them in voting for an outsider. But they are not in the fight to stay and Mr. Reed knows it. Naturally, therefore, he hopes for a flank movement. When was Ohio true to any man? is the pertinent query. It distrusts Maj. McKinley's loyal supporters. They hold Mr. Reed responsible for starting the question and for an answer they want to know when Massachusetts ever broke its back carrying a Maine man. About half the Bay State delegation is giving Mr. Reed a reluctant support. If Maj. McKinley makes the appeal to his known friends in the delegation they may decide to throw off the ties that bind them so lightly. These unfriendly strategies by the two leading candidates may be deplorable, but it is hugely interesting to other candidates. Maj. McKinley's Western strength has already been commented on. While Reed and Burrows planted in the newly-admitted States, the Ohio man seems to get most of the harvest. It is possible that some of the Western constituencies may notify their representatives that the author of the Chicago platform is not their choice for Speaker. On the other hand, that platform must have helped Maj. McKinley in the South, for there is little question about the tendency of the Southern members to support him. Said the Major one day last summer:



D. B. HENDERSON.

"If I get fifty votes to start with I shall be Speaker." Those fifty votes are in sight, but the shadow of Reed, who prefers any one but McKinley, is still between the Major and the Speakership.

CANNON'S CANDIDACY.

The grounds on which Mr. Cannon's candidacy is based are too well understood to require long explanation. In point of parliamentary service the oldest of all the candidates, in the opinion of many he is also the best equipped of them all. His familiarity with the details of legislation would keep the machinery of the House in thorough running order, and it would be a safe assumption that public business would be strictly attended to and little time idled away. In his position on the tariff, financial legislation, and kindred subjects Mr. Cannon is so completely the representative of Western views that he would make the ideal candidate. These things are all known to the men who have served with him for years and they are for the most part his active and aggressive supporters. Among some of the newly-elected members this is not so well understood, which may account for their drifting away to New England or Buckeye idols. Perhaps when they get together in Washington and compare notes their views may change and the West go solidly for Mr. Cannon. If it does his prospects will be brighter than either Reed's or McKinley's.

BURROWS' STRENGTH.

Julius C. Burrows has more strength than appears on the surface. He does not care to make too much of a showing at the start, because then he would cease to be looked upon as a compromise candidate, and would have to take his chances with the leaders in the race. In the event of Reed falling by the wayside Mr. Burrows has some well-founded hopes that the Maine man would seek to make him the heir of his political fortunes. He has also reason to think that in certain contingencies a few of McKinley's Southern supporters could be split off. Burrows has a considerable personal popularity, and as a presiding officer on various occasions has shown admirable qualifications for the Speaker's chair.

Col. D. B. Henderson has not forged to the front rapidly, but he, too, thinks a waiting policy will win. The Iowa people have a reputation as stayers and they think Col. Henderson's popularity will grow upon the caucus as it takes numerous ballots without result.

PREFERENCES BY STATES.

Dist.	State.	First choice.	Second choice.
	California—		
1.	J. J. De Haven	Reed	Cannon.
3.	Jos. McKenna	Reed	McKinley.
4.	W. W. Morrow	Reed	McKinley.
6.	Wm. Vandever	Cannon	Reed.
	Colorado—		
1.	H. Townsend	McKinley	Cannon.
	Connecticut—		
1.	W. E. Simonds	Reed	McKinley.
3.	C. A. Russell	Reed	McKinley.
4.	Frederick Miles	Reed	McKinley.
	Illinois—		
1.	Abner Taylor	Cannon	Burrows.
3.	W. E. Mason	Cannon	Reed.
4.	Geo. E. Adams	Cannon	McKinley.
5.	A. J. Hopkins	Cannon	McKinley.
6.	R. R. Hitt	Cannon	Reed.
7.	T. J. Henderson	Cannon	McKinley.
8.	C. A. Hill	Cannon	McKinley.
9.	L. E. Payson	Cannon	McKinley.
10.	P. S. Post	Cannon	McKinley.
11.	W. H. Gest	Cannon	McKinley.
14.	J. H. Rowell	Cannon	McKinley.
15.	J. G. Cannon	Cannon	......
20.	Geo. W. Smith	Cannon	McKinley.
	Iowa—		
1.	J. H. Gear	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
3.	D. B. Hend's'n	D.B.Hend's'n	......
4.	J. H. Sweeney	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
5.	Daniel Kerr	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
6.	John F. Lacey	D.B.Hend's'n	McKinley.
7.	E. H. Conger	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
8.	James P. Flick	D.B.Hend's'n	McKinley.
9.	J. R. Reed	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
10.	J. P. Dolliver	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
11.	Isaac R. Struble	D.B.Hend's'n	McKinley.
	Indiana—		
6.	T. M. Browne	McKinley	Cannon.
9.	J. B. Cheadle	Cannon	McKinley.
10.	W. D. Owen	Cannon	Reed.
	Kansas—		
1.	E. N. Morrill	Reed	Cannon.
2.	E. H. Funston	Cannon	McKinley.
3.	B. W. Perkins	Reed	Cannon.
4.	Harris'n Kelley	Cannon	McKinley.
5.	J. A. Anderson	Cannon	McKinley.
6.	E. J. Turner	Cannon	McKinley.
7.	S. R. Peters	Cannon	McKinley.
	Kentucky—		
10.	J. H. Wilson	McKinley	Cannon.
11.	H. F. Finley	McKinley	Burrows.
	Louisiana—		
2.	H. D. Coleman	Reed	Burrows.
	Maryland—		
4.	H. Stockbridge	McKinley	Reed.
6.	L. E. McComas	D.B.Hend's'n	Cannon.
	Maine—		
1.	Thos. B. Reed	Reed	......
2.	Nelson Dingley	Reed	Burrows.
3.	S. L. Milliken	Reed	McKinley.
4.	C. A. Boutelle	Reed	McKinley.
	Massachusetts—		
1.	C. S. Randall	Reed	McKinley.
2.	Elijah A. Morse	Reed	McKinley.
5.	N. P. Banks	Reed	McKinley.
6.	H. C. Lodge	Reed	Burrows.
7.	Wm. Coggswell	Reed	McKinley.
8.	F. T. Greenhalge	Reed	McKinley.
9.	J. W. Candler	Reed	Burrows.
10.	J. H. Walker	Reed	McKinley.
11.	R. Wallace	Reed	McKinley.
12.	F. W. Rockwell	Reed	McKinley.
	Michigan—		
2.	E. P. Allen	Burrows	Cannon.
3.	J. O'Donnell	Burrows	Cannon.
4.	J. C. Burrows	Burrows	......
5.	C. E. Belknap	Burrows	Cannon.
6.	M. S. Brewer	Burrows	Cannon.
8.	A. T. Bliss	Burrows	McKinley.
9.	B. M. Cutcheon	Burrows	McKinley.
10.	F. W. Wheeler	Burrows	Reed.
11.	S. M. Stephens'n	Burrows	Reed.
	Missouri—		
8.	F. G. Nied'ghaus	McKinley	Cannon.
9.	Nathan Frank	McKinley	Cannon.
10.	Wm. Kinsey	McKinley	Cannon.
13.	W. H. Wade	Cannon	Reed.
	Montana—		
1.	T. H. Carter	McKinley	Reed.
	Minnesota—		
1.	M. H. Dunnell	Cannon	Burrows.
2.	John Lind	McKinley	Cannon.
3.	D. S. Hall	McKinley	Cannon.
4.	S. P. Snyder	Cannon	McKinley.
5.	S. G. Comstock	Cannon	McKinley.
	North Carolina—		
2.	H. P. Cheatham	McKinley	Cannon.
5.	J. M. Brower	Cannon	McKinley.
6.	H. G. Ewart	McKinley	Cannon.
	North Dakota—		
1.	H. C. Hansbr'gh	McKinley	Burrows.
	Nevada—		
1.	H. F. Bartine	Cannon	McKinley.
	Nebraska—		
1.	W. J. Connell	D.B.Hend'son	McKinley.
2.	Gilbert Laws	McKinley	Cannon.
	(Republican nominee.)		
3.	G. W. E. Dorsey	McKinley	Cannon.
	New Hampshire—		
1.	Alonzo Nutt	Reed	McKinley.
2.	O. C. Moore	Reed	McKinley.
	New Jersey—		
1.	C. A. Bergren	McKinley	Reed.
2.	Jas. Buchanan	McKinley	Cannon.
3.	C. D. Beckwith	Reed	McKinley.
6.	H. Lehlbach	Reed	McKinley.
	New York—		
3.	W. C. Wallace	McKinley	Reed.
15.	M. D. Stivers	Reed	McKinley.
16.	J. H. Ketcham	Reed	Burrows.
17.	Chas. J. Knapp	Reed	McKinley.
19.	J. A. Q'k'bush	Reed	McKinley.
20.	John Sanford	Reed	McKinley.
21.	J. H. Moffitt	Reed	McKinley.
22.	Fred Lansing	Reed	McKinley.
23.	J. S. Sherman	Reed	Burrows.
24	David Wilber	Burrows	Reed.
25.	J. J. Belden	Reed	McKinley.
26.	Milton DeLano	Cannon	McKinley.
27.	S. E. Payne	Reed	McKinley.
	(Republican nominee.)		
28.	T. S. Flood	McKinley	Burrows.
29.	John Rainer	Reed	McKinley.
30.	C. S. Baker	Burrows	Cannon.
31.	J. G. Sawyer	Reed	McKinley.
32.	J. M. Farquhar	Reed	Cannon.
34.	W. G. Laidlow	Reed	Cannon.
	Ohio—		
1.	B. Butterworth	McKinley	Cannon.
2.	J. A. Caldwell	McKinley	Burrows.
3.	E. S. Williams	McKinley	Reed.
6.	M. M. Boothm'n	McKinley	Cannon.
7.	H. L. Morey	McKinley	Reed.
8.	R. P. Kennedy	McKinley	Cannon.
9.	W. C. Cooper	McKinley	Reed.
11	A. C. Thompson	McKinley	Cannon.
12.	J. J. Pugsley	McKinley	Reed.
14.	C. P. Wickham	McKinley	Reed.
15.	C. H. Grosvenor	McKinley	Burrows.
17.	J. D. Taylor	McKinley	Cannon.
18.	Wm. McKinley	McKinley	......
19.	E. B. Taylor	McKinley	Reed.
20.	M. L. Smyser	McKinley	Cannon.
21.	T. E. Burton	McKinley	Reed.
	Oregon—		
1.	Binger Hermann	Reed	McKinley.
	Pennsylvania—		
1.	H. H. Bingham	Reed	McKinley.
2.	Charles O'Neill	Reed	McKinley.
4.	W. D. Kelley	McKinley	Burrows.
5.	A. C. Harmer	Reed	McKinley.
6.	S. Darlington	Reed	McKinley.
7.	Robt. Yardley	McKinley	Reed.
10.	M. Brosius	McKinley	Reed.
11.	J. A. Scranton	McKinley	Cannon.
12.	E. S. Osborne	McKinley	Reed.
14.	J. W. Rife	Reed	McKinley.
15.	M. B. Wright	Reed	McKinley.
16.	H. C. McC'rm'k	Reed	McKinley.
18.	L. E. Atkinson	McKinley	Reed.
20.	Edw. Scull	McKinley	Cannon.
21.	S. A. Craig	McKinley	Reed.
22.	John Dalzell	McKinley	Reed.
23.	T. M. Bayne	Reed	McKinley.
24.	J. W. Ray	McKinley	Burrows.
25.	C. C. Townsend	Reed	McKinley.
26.	W. C. Culberson	Reed	Burrows.
27.	L. F. Watson	McKinley	Cannon.
	South Dakota—		
1.	O. S. Gifford	Cannon	Burrows.
2.	J. A. Pickler	McKinley	Reed.
	Rhode Island—		
1.	H. J. Spooner	Reed	McKinley.
2.	W. O. Arnold	Reed	McKinley.
	Tennessee—		
1.	Alfred A. Taylor	McKinley	Burrows.
2.	L. C. Houk	McKinley	Cannon.
3.	H. Clay Evans	McKinley	Burrows.
	Vermont—		
1.	J. W. Stewart	Reed	McKinley.
2.	W. W. Grout	Reed	McKinley.
	Virginia—		
1.	T. H. B. Browne	McKinley	Cannon.
2.	G. E. Bowden	Burrows	McKinley.
	Wisconsin—		
1.	L. B. Caswell	Cannon	Burrows.
3.	R. M. LaFollette	Reed	McKinley.
4.	I. W. V'nSchaick	Reed	Cannon.
6.	C. B. Clark	McKinley	Cannon.
7.	O. B. Thomas	Cannon	Reed.
8	Neis P. Haugen	Reed	McKinley.
9.	M. H. McCord	McKinley	Cannon.
	Washington—		
1.	John L. Wilson	Burrows	Cannon.

Total Republican votes	169
Necessary to a choice	85

FIRST CHOICE.

Reed	59
McKinley	54
Cannon	31
Burrows	13
D. B. Henderson	12
	169

SUMMARY BY STATES.

	Reed.	McKinley.	Cannon.	Burrows.	D. B. Henderson.
California	3		1		
Colorado		1			
Connecticut	3				
Illinois			13		
Iowa					10
Indiana		1	2		
Kansas	2		5		
Louisiana	1				
Kentucky		2			
Maryland		1			1
Maine	4				
Massachusetts	10				
Michigan				9	
Missouri		3	1		
Montana		1			
Minnesota		2	3		
North Carolina		2	1		
North Dakota		1			
Nevada			1		
Nebraska		2			1
New Hampshire	2				
New Jersey	2	2			
New York	14	2	1	2	
Ohio		16			
Oregon	1				
Pennsylvania	10	11			
Rhode Island	2				
South Dakota		1	1		
Tennessee		3			
Vermont	2				
Virginia		1		1	
Wisconsin	3	2	2		
Washington				1	
Total	59	54	31	13	12

PHILADELPHIA HAS TASCOTT NOW.

A Forger Arrested There Who Answers to the Printed Description.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Tascott has been captured, so the detectives of this city claim. They have arrested a man known by many aliases, one of which is Charles Harris, upon the charge of passing forged checks in the name of James R. Wood, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania railroad company. About three months ago instructions were issued to the detectives here to look out for the murderer, Tascott, of Chicago. The officers went to work and Specials Lenoir and Simpson reported to Chief Charles Wood that Tascott was the man who was passing bogus checks on business-men. He suddenly left the city and was traced to Reading, Pa., where he was captured today. The man was brought here tonight.

The prisoner has marks upon his arms and body which correspond with the printed description of Tascott. There are prominent scars on his right leg, and also a gunshot wound in the right hip. There is also a scar on the right knee and scars on both elbows, all of which are borne by Tascott, according to the description. Upon being charged with the forgeries the prisoner acknowledged his guilt. Tascott is described as having bad teeth, the upper front ones filled with gold, blue eyes, rosy cheeks, rather good looking, about 23 years old, inclined to slouch, and has a habit of carrying his hands in his pantaloon pockets. The scars, as mentioned above, are minutely described. A later description of the alleged murderer says he is an expert guitar and mandolin player. All these points are observable to a marked degree in the man arrested today. His teeth are bad, one upper front tooth having been filled, and he says the gold fell out not long ago. From each side of this tooth one has been extracted. Among his effects is a guitar, and a small satchel he carried contained guitar and zither strings and keys for tuning the latter instrument.

When the prisoner was told that he would be taken back to Chicago he nearly swooned. The detectives are greatly excited, and they believe they have the prize prisoner.

When Chief Wood asked the prisoner where his home was the prisoner said it was in St. Louis.

"What is your real name?"

"That I refuse to tell, for it would be impolitic in me to do so."

Chief Wood subjected the man to a minute personal examination. The result of the investigation convinced the chief as well as the detectives that they really had the supposed murderer of Snell in their clutches. There is a bullet wound in his right hip, besides two small scars on each of his elbows.

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The police at the City-Hall claim to have heard nothing of this arrest, and place no reliance in the report.

THE "GANG" IS SICK

No Use for the New Primary Election Law.

PARTY VOTERS ARE PLEASED

What the Convention Is Expected to Do This Morning.

"JACK" STEPHENS FOR RECORDER

George Driggs and H. M. Shepard for Judicial Positions.

KENT AND DOWNEY ARE OUT OF SIGHT.

For Recorder of Deeds—CAPT. JOHN STEPHENS.

For Judge of the Circuit Court—GEORGE DRIGGS.

For Judge of the Superior Court—HENRY M. SHEPARD (indorsed).

For County Commissioners—City District—GEORGE W. SPENCER, Thirty-fourth Ward; HENRY ENGELHARDT, Twenty-first Ward; P. A. SUNDELINS, Twenty-third Ward; DR. SIMON QUINLIN, Second Ward; ELI SMITH, Third Ward; C. E. CERVENEY, Tenth Ward; WILLIAM STEWART, Twenty-fourth Ward; D. B. SCULLY, Eleventh Ward; CHESTER WARNER, Thirteenth Ward; HAROLD MICHAELSON, Sixteenth Ward.

Commissioners — County District — HENRY SENNE, Maine; O. D. ALLEN, Cicero; J. M. GREENE, Calumet; W. N. BRAINERD, Evanston; R. J. ALLISON of Lyons or NELSON A. COOL of Bremen.

President of the County Board—HENRY C. SENNE.

The above ticket, as nearly as can be judged, will be the one nominated by the Republican County Convention today. It may be that the name of Ed..ard Kirk of Englewood will be substituted for that of Dr. Quinlin, and that Mr. Schieswohl of Lake View will be named instead of Mr. Stewart. The name of Mr. Michaelson, it should also be added, may be erased and John Spry's written in. This will be done if Mr. Spry can be induced to accept.

There is hardly any doubt that Capt. Stephens will be nominated on the first ballot. He is considered the strongest man that can be presented to the people at this time. Some effort will be made to nominate a second Republican Judge, but there is no reason to believe it will succeed.

It may be that instead of indorsing Judge Shepard the convention will refer the subject to the new City Central Committee to await the action of the Democrats.

TEMPORARY OFFICERS FOR TODAY.

William G. Beale and Perry A. Hull Chairman and Secretary of the Convention.

About 10 o'clock last evening some of the leading local members of the Republican party assembled in the club-room of the Sherman House, some to celebrate their victory in the committee contests, others to be condoled with. Among those present were Perry A. Hull, radiant from his victory in the Third Ward, J. L. Woodward, Commissioner Spencer, George W. Morgan, David Shanahan, C. E. Piper, William Lorrimer, Henry Westerfield, Justice Woodman, George B. Swift, A. J. Stone, Ald. White, feeling comfortable over his complete victory over Sub-Postmaster Corson in the Twelfth; P. J. Cahill, Henry L. Hertz, John M. Smyth, Representative Baker, John A. Childs of Evanston, Sheriff Matson, Sam B. Raymond, Chester W. Dawes, Capt. Adair, and Will O. Nash.

Mr. Raymond called the gathering together and nominated Alexander White for Chairman. This nomination was agreed to and Mr. White stated that the purpose of the meeting was to make the preliminary arrangements for officers of the convention tomorrow. The following committee was selected:

John M. Smyth, Ald. Mills, Samuel B. Raymond, Eli Smith, John Childs, A. J. Stone, Timothy Hogan, Capt. Adair, George B. Swift, and Henry L. Hertz. The committee reported that William G. Beale, President of the Board of Education, had been selected for Temporary Chairman and Perry A. Hull for Temporary Secretary. These nominations were agreed to.

Mr. Raymond then made a brief speech which was vigorously applauded and in which he urged the necessity of making good nominations for County Commissioners today. Men, he said, should not be selected on account of their nationality but on account of their integrity, ability, and public experience.

Capt. Adair made a speech to the same effect, urging the appointment of a committee to consider nominations. This was not agreed to and the meeting adjourned, impressed with the idea that the success or the defeat of the ticket depended on whether good or bad nominations were made for Commissioners.

A strong delegation of Mr. Powers' Evanston friends was on hand to urge two Republican judicial nominations today, but it did not meet with much encouragement.

THE NEW PRIMARY LAW A SUCCESS.

Good Order at All the Polling-Places—Committeemen Deprived of Power.

The Republican primaries were held yesterday and the convention will assemble at the North Side Turner-Hall at 10 o'clock this morning for the nomination of a Recorder of Deeds of Cook County, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Col. Wiley S. Scribner; a Judge of the Superior Court to succeed Judge Henry M. Shepard, whose term expires; a Judge of the Circuit Court to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Rollin S. Williamson; and to nominate fifteen County Commissioners, five to represent the towns of the county outside the City of Chicago and ten to represent the city in the next County Board.

The number of the delegates in the convention will be 431, distributed as follows:

Ward.	No. of delegates.	Ward.	No. of delegates.
First	16	Twenty-third	13
Second	16	Twenty-fourth	15
Third	16	Twenty-fifth	10
Fourth	15	Twenty-sixth	6
Fifth	10	Twenty-seventh	4
Sixth	10	Twenty-eighth	3
Seventh	9	Twenty-ninth	8
Eighth	6	Thirtieth	12
Ninth	9	Thirty-first	8
Tenth	10	Thirty second	18
Eleventh	19	Thirty-third	7
Twelfth	26	Thirty-fourth	12
Thirteenth	16	*Towns.*	
Fourteenth	11	Cicero	5
Fifteenth	10	Calumet	4
Sixteenth	12	Proviso	3
Seventeenth	8	Evanston	7
Eighteenth	14	Maine	2
Nineteenth	12	Worth	2
Twentieth	8	Lemont	2
Twenty-first	10	Lyons	2
Twenty-second	10	Thornton	2

All the other county towns one each.

The delegates were elected yesterday under the amended Crawford Primary law, and it is pretty certain that delegates to all future conventions will be elected under that admirable statute. Under its operations party voters had the fullest opportunity to express their choice. It does away with the confusion and disorder hitherto attendant on primary elections here, and the people have expressed their appreciation of its merits by availing themselves of the opportunities which it confers. In those wards where there were contests there was a large Republican vote. Where there were no contests, all factions and sections of the party being satisfied, there was a light vote. There was a spirited battle in most of the wards over the committeemanships. But the operation of the law in effect robs the committeeman of all his autocratic power, as was demonstrated in numerous instances.

AN ADMIRABLE SYSTEM.

In no ward in the city were the benefits of the law more observable than in the Second. Instead of the one polling place at Twenty-second street, where long lines of voters formerly stood in line and were jostled by toughs and ticket-peddlers, there were five polling places. There was a large vote cast, but everybody had a chance to record his vote. Though the weather was bad there was a goodly turnout. The avenue residents rode up in their carriages, deposited their ballots, and drove away, feeling satisfied that in the evening there would be a fair count. Some business-men remained to advise fellow voters as to their choice, but there was no jostling or pushing. Even in the Fifteenth street and Wabash avenue precinct, where Ike Rivers, a rather excitable colored man, and numerous brethren peddled tickets, everything went off as peaceably and with as much propriety as in the case of a regular election under the new city election law. The advantages of the district system of representation were well illustrated in the southern precinct of this ward. There, acting on home-rule principles, the Republican voters of the district were called together a few evenings ago to select three delegates to be voted for. There was a large turnout. Every faction was represented. A committee of seven was appointed to select nine names from which the three committeemen should be selected. This method resulted in a delegate ticket bearing the names of Ald. John Summerfield, Judge Eugene Cary, and C. W. Brown, a contractor and builder who represented the colored men of the ward. There was no opposition to this delegate ticket yesterday. Every element of the party was satisfied.

KENT AND DOWNEY KNOCKED OUT.

But it was in the Fifth and Sixth Wards that the law had its greatest triumph. Hitherto Billy Kent "ran" his ward as he chose. It could be announced beforehand that "Billy" could cast its ten votes. He could have done so today but for the Crawford law and its strict interpretation by the County Judge and the Election Commissioners. Billy Kent will not appear in the convention today. He hardly showed himself in the ward yesterday. He "had no ticket in the field," as he expressed it, and a delegate ticket was elected containing the names of the best Republicans of the ward. It was much the same in the Sixth, where Kent's partner, Downey, who made show of fight, was snowed under. Kent and Downey will be succeeded on the Central Committee today by representative Republicans of the two wards.

In the southwestern section of the city, where the committeemen assumed to be bosses and to disregard the wishes of the voters, they were squelched. It was proved there that the committeeman is not such an autocrat as he thought he was. He can no longer deliver solid delegations to candidates.

The North Side was as quiet as Sunday. Had it not been for small knots of men standing on the sidewalk at the polling places there would have been nothing to indicate that a primary was in progress. Even the noisy Twenty-third Ward was quiet. The contest was severe, but there were none of the disgraceful features which characterized primaries under the old system. A noticeable effect of the Crawford law was that there were no such large squads of police required around the polling places as of old. One officer was all that was needed at each voting place. No matter how spirited the voting there was no objection heard to the manner in which the primaries were conducted, and if there are any contests they will come from the Twenty-third. In the extreme northern wards where the opposition was beaten no complaint was made, it being recognized as a square "knockout."

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

Names of the Men Who Will Nominate the County Ticket.

Following are the delegates elected to nominate a Republican county ticket for the November election:

First Ward—F. A. Brokoski, W. H. Coulston, S. H. Bills, Abner Taylor, T. J. Major, E. R. Brainerd, J. Caruthers, Charles Wathier, John Howard, J. F. Lawrence, J. R. B. Van Cleave, Charles Gross, Charles Sherlock, J. W. E. Thomas, Dr. C. H. McAllister, J. G. Kearney.

Second—(1) M. A. Farwell, Peter Magnus, Isaac Rivers. (2) Pliny B. Smith, Thomas J. Magner, Francis P. Fisher. (3) Murry Nelson, James W. Nye, Benjamin Bell, W. L. Darrow. (4) William F. Orcutt, Casey H. Commodore, Emanuel Frankenthal. (5) John Summerfield, George W. Brown, Eugene Cary.

Third—(1) Frank Meyers, Jackson Gordon, J. W. Henderson. (2) David Kelley, C. R. Johnson, Charles Maronde. (3) B. R. De Young, S. A. Kent, W. A. Everett, B. Lewis. (4) Noble B. Judah, T. C. Octigan, John Richardson Jr. (5) George T. Williams, L. B. Dixon, H. A. Hinkley.

Fourth—(1) William R. Raymond, T. H. Patterson, John M. St. John. (2) Henry E. Weaver, Eugene E. Barnard, Henry Best. (3) J. F. Abel, William Hamilton, William Tiedemann. (4) T. N. Jamieson, Abner Smith, Charles A. Allen. (5) A. D. Eddy, D. H. Kochesperger, Wesley Briggs.

Fifth—(1) John A. Kunze. (2) Charles J. Schaefer, John S. Rydell, Charles W. Schmidt. (3) William F. Bossi, Charles E. Barquist, William Benz. (4) Mathias Dencer, Jeremiah McCarthy, Richard Powers.

Sixth—(1) James Hogan, G. G. Edgar, Jacob Frank. (2) E. H. Forbes, J. H. Jones, Charles Piper. (3) W. S. Kearney, J. T. Holloway, H. Wall, A. R. Lynch.

Seventh—(1) James Hurley, John J. Reilly. (2) John Reiber, Jas. L. Monaghan, John A. Cook, Herman Eickstadt. (3) William Ludewing, Jas. P. Cavanaugh, Henry Schanze.

Eighth—(1) Valentine Kopf, Nicholas J. Weber, W. J. Johnson. (2) George Lampe, Joseph Cervinka. (3) C. F. Wittmeyer.

Ninth—(1) Joseph E. Bidwell, F. O. Carter, F. E. Schubert. (2) Charles Happel, Martin E. Canty, Joe Herman. (3) Louis Mascher, John Kralovec, John Dwyer.

Tenth—(1) E. J. Coen, Charles Rohe, James K. Hogan. (2) Sam Walner, Helmut Kasch, O. E. Mullen. (3) E. J. Decker, Horace Chadwick, J. D. Meidinger, Charles Goldsmith.

Eleventh—(1) A. T. Lundberg, George Fairweather, William Elliott. (2) Louis Sitts, E. E. Lee. (3) J. J. Badenoch, A. J. Stone, L. R. Hall, Frank E. Locke. (4) D. F. Flannery, Horace E. Smith. (5) B. A. Eckhart, C. H. George, George E. Spry, C. A. Piamondon. (6) D. B. Scully, Alonzo Wygart. (7) C. C. Kohlsaat, T. W. Sennott.

Twelfth—Delegates: (1) C. H. Durant, M. Hopkins, C. H. Tarbell. (2) J. H. Wood, J. C. Magill, S. A. Goss, H. W. Wells. (3) R. F. Taylor, Jacob Gross, W. H. Wilder. (4) F. Boyer, W. P. Wing, A. T. Hardick. (7) Joseph H. Barnett, John S. Varley, Dexter S. Balkom.

Thirteenth—(1) J. K. Buchan, Adolf Wilkie, A. Parks. (2) D. B. Moore, George Bernhardy, Peter Hand. (3) J. J. Douglass, John C. Satterlee. (4) H. A. Hawkins, R. D. Torrey, F. S. Stuart. (5) W. T. Glenn, George McGregor. (6) F. G. Orcutt, E. D. Wilder, J. T. Raleigh.

Fourteenth—(1) James Keats, Oscar Karpen, Peter S. Storm. (2) Herman Weinhardt, W. C. Eggert, Henry Bartell, C. C. Dombernowsky. (3) William Niemann, Theodore Schulze, John Dopp, Christian Kummerow.

Fifteenth—(1) Otto G. Haller, Peter B. Olsen, George Lutas, John Devine. (2) Joseph Lammers, August Beuzo, John Vantew ond. (3) James Reddick, Alexis D. Michaud, James Russell.

Sixteenth—(1) Henry Lehmann, Peter Olson, Frank Schach, Lauritz Thoen. (2) John Schwerin, Henry Elfring, John F. Kockler, Louis B. Johnson. (3) Emil Wilken, A. J. Kowalski, Charles Albrecht, Michael Ouch.

Seventeenth—(1) Harry Burk, Henry A. Lee, A. C. Arentz, Sam Householder. (2) A. Oberndorf, George H. Peck, C. C. Buechel, E. J. Dwyer.

Eighteenth—(1) August Schiller, J. P. Tyrrell, B. L. Newman, S. Felsenthal. (2) Edward T. Williams, Albert Glade. (3) M. R. Harris, John Carlyle, John A. Rogers, A. A. Easton. (4) Albert G. Lane, John M. Smyth, James S. Harvey, S. Greenebaum.

Nineteenth—(1) Christopher Mamer, Russell D. Peacock, Henry Stephens, Henry White. (2) William Herman, William McCarthy, Lewis Graffius, Edward O'Brien, Q. J. Chott. (3) Samuel O'Neil, Frank Pasdeloup, Joseph Smejkal.

Twentieth—(1) John M. Roach, W. N. Roche, Ald. Hage. (2) William Pfister, Charles Griebenow. (3) Jacob Oaks, G. C. Lutz, and August Roewert.

Twenty-first—(1) H. D. Beam, Christ Strassheim, Charles W. Andrews. (2) John C. Armbruster, Joseph Lauf, Theodore Arens. (3) Conrad Folz, John Reich, N. M. Plotke, Jacob Miller.

Twenty-second—(1) A. J. Le Brun, G. A. Busse, H. B. Wickersham. (2) Gus Schiotthauer, Henry

[*Continued on fifth page.*]

IT WAS CRONIN'S BODY

The Corpse Found in the Catch-Basin Fully Identified.

DR. LEWIS ENDS ALL DOUBT.

He Recognizes a Set of Teeth Found in the Dead Man's Mouth.

EGBERT DISAPPOINTS THE STATE.

The Defense Succeeds in Getting Him Badly "Rattled."

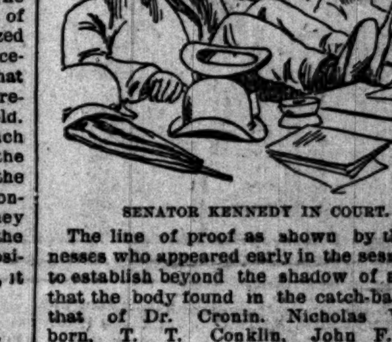
DR. PERKINS MAKES A STRONG WITNESS.

The odor of a charnel house pervaded Judge McConnell's court-room yesterday. Not simply the figurative odor distilled from the testimony of witnesses who spoke of viewing a resurrected corpse, or of doctors who discussed in learned phrases the width and depth and length of the wounds found on the murdered body, or even of the undertaker who closed the evidence on identity by swearing that he had conducted the burial of the remains of Dr. P. H. Cronin—not from any of these came the offensive odor, but from a jar introduced by Assistant County Physician Egbert.

The jar contained some relics of the autopsy of the corpse, but why these were introduced immediately after lunch was not particularly clear to any one in court—least of all to Dr. Egbert. As an experiment on the jurymen, some of whom were still chewing toothpicks, it was a dangerous one. The intended object of its introduction, as defined by Mr. Hynes' questions, was to establish still further the identity of Dr. Cronin with the murdered corpse, but the actual result was to make every one shudder and to throw a side light on the sensational feature of yesterday's session — namely: the Assistant County Physician's peculiarities, to use a mild term, as a witness.

"Why didn't you call Dr. Egbert as a witness for the defense?" was a question put in many different ways to Mr. Forrest after court adjourned.

"Another insane asylum case," remarked others, who remembered how the testimony of the same official had failed to prove that Burns' death was from other than natural causes.

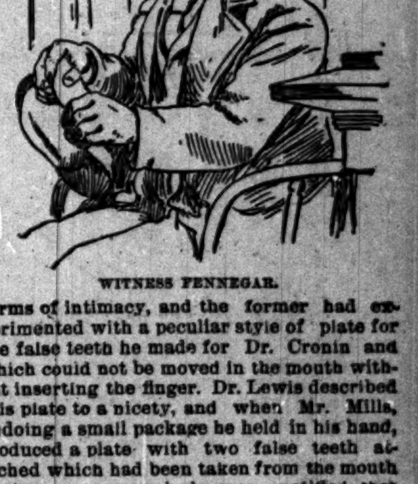


SENATOR KENNEDY IN COURT.

The line of proof as shown by the witnesses who appeared early in the session was to establish beyond the shadow of a doubt that the body found in the catch-basin was that of Dr. Cronin. Nicholas Wallenborn, T. T. Conklin, John F. Scanlan, Frank Scanlan, P. McGarry, and D. P. Ahern—all friends and intimate acquaintances of the doctor—swore to the identity of the remains, and two laborers, John Fennegar and William Michaels, told of the finding of the body in the catchbasin. The former, a quaint old German, caused considerable merriment by his efforts to stem the tide of Mr. Forrest's questions, and bluntly told the latter to "sit down and let me talk." Capt. Wing and Officer George Maley likewise told how the body had been lifted from its hiding-place, and it seemed as though the crowning piece of identification was almost a superfluity.

Still it was such a pretty piece of testimony—if anything may be termed pretty in connection with such a grawsome subject—that even Mr. Foster, who had been devoting himself to Bellamy's novel, put aside his book to listen.

Dr. Lewis, a young dentist, told of his experience in treating Dr. Cronin for teeth trouble. Dentist and patient had been on



WITNESS FENNEGAR.

terms of intimacy, and the former had experimented with a peculiar style of plate for the false teeth he made for Dr. Cronin and which could not be moved in the mouth without inserting the finger. Dr. Lewis described this plate to a nicety, and when Mr. Mills, undoing a small package he held in his hand, produced a plate with two false teeth attached which had been taken from the mouth of the corpse, everybody was gratified that the young dentist was able to recognize his handiwork at a glance.

Assistant County Physician Egbert next took the witness-chair and was asked to prove that the plate identified by Dr. Lewis had been taken from Dr. Cronin's dead body. Mr. Mills, who conducted the direct examination, soon discovered that it was uphill work pushing Dr. Egbert into an affirmative position.

Senator Kennedy, who had been lolling in graceful Wisconsin fashion, removed his feet from the lawyers' table as the expert witness proceeded in his halting way. When Mr. Forrest took the witness in hand his first act was to obtain from Mr. Mills the plate. Holding it behind his back, as one would to a child guessing "which hand is it in?" the leader for the defense put a few simple questions to Dr. Egbert as to a broken tooth on one side. In five minutes the witness had floundered out of his depth and was barely able to tell his own right hand from his left. Unlike the ignorant German who—while Mr. Forrest was dramatically describing with a silk handerchief the action of hoisting the corpse from the catchbasin—persisted in telling his story his own way, Dr. Egbert allowed Mr. Forrest to entice him into a misstatement as to the location of the broken tooth. The twelve jurymen who witnessed the exhibition were more amused than otherwise by the doctor's mistake. Mr. Forrest was so plainly meditating

a trick that its effect was anticipated and lost before it was carried out.

After adjournment Dr. Egbert was recalled on a new branch of the case—namely: proving the cause of death. Mr. Hynes undertook the examination, and led the witness to a description of the autopsy. The uncorking



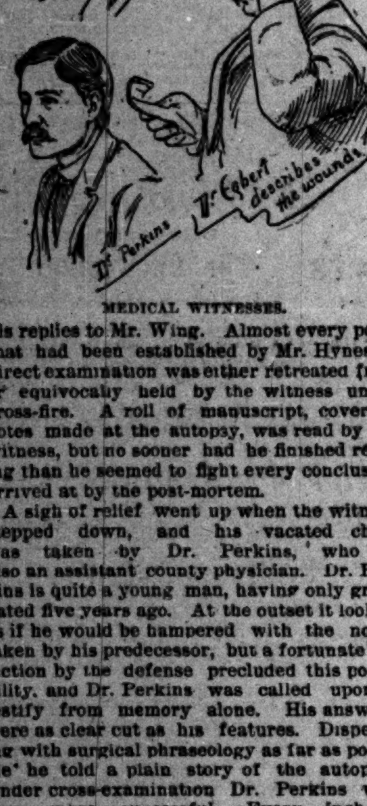
IN A FORRESTONIAN WAY.

of a jar containing portions of the viscera was productive of nothing beyond an offensive odor, as Dr. Egbert was unable to give any satisfactory result of his analysis. The lawyers for the State retired to an open window out of range of the witness chair, and by their anxious looks betrayed the concern they felt at the astonishing testimony of the county expert.

One good result, however, followed the opening of the dissecting jar. The jury, almost to a man, turned their heads from the witness chair, and were therefore in the best possible position to note the effect of the testimony immediately following on the faces of the prisoners. Deliberately as a lecturer at a school of anatomy, Mr. Hynes drew from the witness a description, vague enough from a scientific standpoint, but tolerably clear in vulgar parlance, of the ghastly wound on the head of the murdered man. Cæsar's dumb wounds were not more eloquent than Cronin's, to judge from the death-like pallor that overspread the faces of the prisoners at this moment. Even Burke, the full-blooded, whose habit has heretofore been to blush purple when evidence has struck home, blanched almost as pale as young Kunze, while Coughlin and O'Sullivan turned a sickly yellow at the mention of the gaping evidences of the foul deed done in the Carlson cottage.

"Look at those men," whispered an ex-Judge in the audience, nodding in the direction of the prisoners. People in the reserved seats were fascinated by the sight, and did not take their eyes away until recalled by the sonorous voice of Mr. Wing cross-examining the witness.

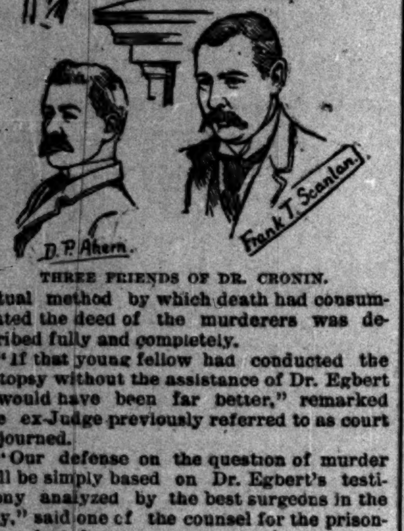
The anxiety which had been shown by counsel for the State during Dr. Egbert's previous cross-examination gave way to unmistakable disgust at the lame manner of



MEDICAL WITNESSES.

his replies to Mr. Wing. Almost every point that had been established by Mr. Hynes on direct examination was either retreated from or equivocally held by the witness under cross-fire. A roll of manuscript, covering notes made at the autopsy, was read by the witness, but no sooner had he finished reading than he seemed to fight every conclusion arrived at by the post-mortem.

A sigh of relief went up when the witness stepped down, and his vacated chair was taken by Dr. Perkins, who is also an assistant county physician. Dr. Perkins is quite a young man, having only graduated five years ago. At the outset it looked as if he would be hampered with the notes taken by his predecessor, but a fortunate objection by the defense precluded this possibility, and Dr. Perkins was called upon to testify from memory alone. His answers were as clear cut as his features. Dispensing with surgical phraseology as far as possible he told a plain story of the autopsy. Under cross-examination Dr. Perkins was even more successful. Every inch of vantage ground gained by the defense while Dr. Egbert was testifying was wrested from them by the clear-cut replies of this witness. That the cause of death was other than natural was proved beyond a doubt, and the



THREE FRIENDS OF DR. CRONIN.

actual method by which death had consummated the deed of the murderers was described fully and completely.

"If that young fellow had conducted the autopsy without the assistance of Dr. Egbert it would have been far better," remarked the ex-Judge previously referred to as court adjourned.

"Our defense on the question of murder will be simply based on Dr. Egbert's testimony analyzed by the best surgeons in the city," said one of the counsel for the prisoners as he left the court.

The prosecution will introduce more testimony on the subject of cause of death at this morning's session.

THEIR COMPLETE IDENTIFICATION.

Nicholas Wallenborn, T. T. Conklin, and John F. Scanlan on the Stand.

Nicholas Wallenborn of No. 474 Wells street was the first witness called. Mr. Forrest of the defense thought the State had not included the name of the witness in the list furnished him, but the court permitted him to testify. In reply to questions by Mr. Mills witness said he had known Dr. Cronin intimately for about five years. He and the murdered man were close friends. He viewed the body the day after it was found, John F. Scanlan, Dr. Niles, and several others being present. He recognized the body as that of Dr. Cronin from the shape of the forehead and general features. He identified the body the moment he saw it. On cross-examination, conducted by Mr. Forrest, Mr. Wallenborn said there was but little hair on the head of the corpse and but little of the mustache remained. His identification was complete. He could not be mistaken.

Mr. Mills then called T. T. Conklin to the stand, who said he now lived at No. 237 Huron street, but formerly resided at No. 470 North Clark street. Dr. Cronin had been a member of his family for about eleven years. He viewed the body found in the Lake View catchbasin the morning of May 22. Several men, including Mortimer, John, and Joseph Scanlan, James Boland, and John Cronin, were present. Mr. Conklin said he recognized the body as that of Dr. Cronin by the forehead, nose, teeth, the imperial which he wore, by the hair, hands, back of the head, an injured finger, and general appearance and size of the corpse. The doctor had rather big teeth. They were large on the upper side and wide apart, and one tooth was missing on the right side of the jaw. The lower teeth were rather small, and he wore a plate. The front teeth were false. On cross-examination Mr. Conklin described the body as to size which corresponded with that of Dr. Cronin, who was five feet and eleven inches high and weighed about 180 pounds. Mr. Conklin had formerly been proprietor of a café at No. 617 Olive street, St. Louis, and was now conducting two saloons, one at Illinois and Clark streets and the other in the Windsor Theater block. Prior to going to St. Louis he published the *Gazette* at Columbus, O. He was connected with the paper about twelve years in all. He made Dr. Cronin's acquaintance in St. Louis. Mr. Forrest for the second time asked if the witness had not, during his residence in St. Louis, kept a place a little out of the town. Mr. Conklin replied in the negative.

John F. Scanlan, the next witness, said in reply to Mr. Mills' questions that he had lived at No. 4333 Indiana avenue for the last thirty-eight years. His business was that of an insurance agent. He became acquainted with Dr. Cronin immediately after the Presidential election of 1884. He had known the physician intimately, and met him daily during last winter when they had an office together. The evening of May 22 he viewed the corpse at the morgue in Lake View. The body was naked, a towel was around the neck, and the Agnus Dei rested upon the breast.

Q.—State whether or not you recognized that body? A.—I did.

Q.—As the body of whom? A.—Dr. Cronin.

Q.—Aside from the general appearance of the body did you observe any peculiarities that attracted your attention? A.—I did, sir; I observed the peculiarities of the wrist and hand, particularly of the right wrist, which was the more perfect of the two. The doctor had a good deal of hair upon his arm and down to the hand, and I recognized that peculiarity. I also recognized him from the breadth of his shoulder, the size of his nose, his teeth, and forehead.

Mr. Forrest conducted the cross-examination.

Q.—You have taken an exceedingly active part in this case, have you not? A.—I have taken the active part that all good citizens——

The Court—Answer the question and do not comment.

Mr. Forrest—You have taken an active part in the prosecution of this case, have you not? A.—I have, sir.

Q.—You were the means of employing Mr. Mills and Mr. Ingham, were you not?

The Court—You need not answer that question unless you please.

Mr. Mills—We have no objection to its being answered.

Mr. Forrest—I will withdraw the question if it is objectionable.

In response to further questions Mr. Scanlan said he was in the fire-insurance business. From 1884 to 1889 he was Chief Ranger of Order of Catholic Foresters. The office for two years occupied his entire time and a large portion of the other years. From 1880 to 1884 Mr. Scanlan was Superintendent of the Repair Department of the Post-Office. He was once a member of the Clan-na-Gael Society.

Q.—You are not a member now? A.—I don't know whether I could be counted one now or not. I attended a few meetings after Dr. Cronin took up the organization, but I haven't the organization password.

Q.—Prior to that time you speak of you were a member of the Fenian organization, were you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Forrest—That is all.

Mr. Mills—That is all.

THEY ALSO KNEW THE DEAD MAN.

Frank Scanlan and David P. Ahern Were Dr. Cronin's Intimate Friends.

Frank Scanlan of No. 608 North Clark street told Mr. Mills and the jury he had known Dr. Cronin intimately since 1874 when the physician examined him preparatory to joining the Catholic Order of Foresters. He saw the murdered man about every other day for the last three years, excepting of course when one of them was out of town. Mr. Scanlan visited the morgue about 7:30 o'clock on the evening of the day the body was found. Mr. O'Keefe and Mr. Ahern were present. The witness recognized the body found there as that of Dr. Cronin by the size, the forehead, and the imperial. The nose and teeth were also those of the doctor.

Mr. Forrest took up the cross-examination.

Q.—Is there any person with whom you were better acquainted than you were with Dr. Cronin? A.—Well, I don't know.

Q.—Say John Scanlan? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Describe John Scanlan's teeth.

Mr. Mills—We object.

The Court—I think that is a test that is unnecessary and not valuable.

Mr. Forrest—How did you come to take such particular notice of Dr. Cronin's teeth? A.—I was in his office quite frequently, and I noticed when he yawned his teeth were large and one was out; but in talking his mustache came down and you would not notice that.

Q.—How many teeth were out in his upper jaw? A.—I only noticed one.

Q.—In his lifetime the doctor was a most handsome man, was he not? A.—Yes, he was a fine looking man.

Mr. Mills next called David P. Ahern, a merchant tailor, who had lived in Chicago for thirty years. He had held an intimate acquaintance with Dr. Cronin extending over a period of seven years. For six months he and the doctor had been associated in publishing the *Celto-American*. He last saw Dr. Cronin at about 2:30 on the afternoon of May 4 in his office. He saw the body in the morgue May 22, which he instantly recognized as that of Dr. Cronin.

Mr. Forrest cross-examined.

Q.—Dr. Cronin was a friend of yours, and you went to identify his body, did you not? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—You did not see the color of his eyes? A.—No sir, I did not.

Q.—You did not think it was necessary to do that? A.—I don't know that the thought occurred to me.

Q.—What peculiarity did the doctor have on the cheek bone? A.—I do not remember of any.

Q.—What peculiarity was there about the nose? A.—It was rather a large nose.

Mr. Forrest continued this kind of examination for a long time with reference to the eyes, forehead, chin, etc. It was an exhaustive and ingenious inquiry, but Mr. Ahern's evidence as to the identification was not shaken. Mr. Forrest took a new tack.

Q.—Are you a member of the Clan-na-Gael? A.—I am.

Q.—Who is the last person that you talked with about your testimony before you took the witness stand? A.—I was talking with Mr. Maurice Morris before I came in.

Q.—Did he give you a description? A.—No, sir, he did not.

Q.—Did he tell you what he testified to? A.—No, sir, he did not.

Q.—How often did you talk with the counsel for the people about it? A.—Once, this morning—the only time. I spoke to Mr. Kickham Scanlan, asking him about being called right away, as I was in a hurry.

Q.—Did you talk with him about your testimony? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him what you would testify to? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you tell him what questions to ask? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Do you know how they knew what questions to ask you? A.—No, sir.

THE FINDING OF THE DEAD BODY.

Great Care Was Exercised Not to Mutilate the Remains.

John Fennegar, a laborer, was employed in digging ditches at Evanston avenue and Fifty-ninth street May 22. He and his fellow-workmen discovered the body in the catch-basin, to which they were attracted by the offensive odor. The witness helped take the corpse out and load it into the patrol-wagon. In reply to Mr. Forrest Mr. Fennegar said he was subpœnaed Thursday night, but did not know by whom. Mr. Forrest examined the witness at great length as to the size of the catchbasin, the position of the body when found, and the manner in which it was handled, the intention evidently being to show that the body was so roughly handled as to make the identification a matter of great difficulty. The witness said much care was exercised in lifting the body out and placing it in the wagon.

William Mickles, examined by Mr. Ingham, of counsel for the State, was at the catchbasin May 22 when Dr. Cronin's body was found, and described its position when first seen and how it was lifted out. Mr. Forrest asked but two questions, which, with their answers, were as follows:

Q.—You have been a resident of Cook County a long time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How old are you? A.—I am going on 62.

Mr. Forrest—That is all, Mr. Mickels.

Policeman George Malia was examined by Mr. Ingham. He was one of the officers who responded to the call for a patrol-wagon May 22, and with Officer Phillips and Capt. Wing went in the vehicle to the catchbasin. The witness assisted in removing the body and described its position.

Mr. Ingham—Describe to the jury in detail the manner in which the body was taken from the catchbasin.

Witness—In the first place the top of the catchbasin was removed. Then I took a large woolen blanket and folded it, similar to a bandage and put it down on the south side of him; and with a hoe-handle we poked it underneath and pulled the other end up. We raised the body up and put it in the blanket.

Q.—How long did it take you to lift the body out? A.—Fifteen or twenty minutes altogether. We then put it on the patrol-wagon and took it to the Sheffield Avenue Police Station, and subsequently to the morgue.

On cross-examination witness said he was subpœnaed Thursday night, and again described the manner in which the body was taken out of the catchbasin.

Ex-Captain of Police E. H. Wing of Lake View was next called by Mr. Ingham. Mr. Wing went to the catchbasin in the patrol-wagon May 22. He described the position of the body and corroborated Officer Malia as to the way in which it was lifted out of the basin. Great care was exercised in the operation. On the way to the morgue Capt. Villiers was met, who got on the wagon and looked at the body.

On cross-examination Mr. Wing said no fence-board was used to raise the body, and that it did not slip back once. He had been a detective for fourteen or fifteen years prior to annexation. When that was effected he resigned.

Patrick McGarry, the next witness, had known Dr. Cronin intimately for more than four years. He called at the morgue May 22 in company with Mortimer and John Scanlan and James Boland. He had no trouble in identify the body as that of Dr. Cronin. On cross-examination he stated that he was a member of the United Brotherhood (Clan-na-Gael) and saw Dr. Cronin about three times a week.

THE MURDERED MAN'S TEETH.

Drs. Lewis' and Egbert's Testimony Makes the Identification Certain.

Dr. T. W. Lewis, a dentist at No. 445 North Clark street, was called and examined by Mr. Mills. Dr. Lewis had known Dr. Cronin for about five years and had done considerable dental work for him. He had occasion to examine Dr. Cronin's mouth frequently.

Q.—State whether or not his mouth and teeth indicated any peculiarities. A.—They did.

Q.—Tell the jury what? A.—In the lower jaw four incisors had been extracted, and a great deal of the process of the jaw had been absorbed. There was a root I had prepared to be crowned; it was the upper, first, right bicuspid. I had filled one tooth; it was the lower second molar.

Q.—Did you have occasion to make any artificial teeth for Dr. Cronin? A.—Yes, sir, I made him two or three plates; I think one about three years ago and one about a year ago.

Q.—In the month of May of this year did you visit an undertaker's establishment in this city? A.—I did, that of Carroll on Chicago avenue.

Q.—Did you examine the mouth and teeth of the dead body you found there? A.—I did.

Q.—With what result? A.—To my own satisfaction that it was the body of Dr. Cronin. The cast of the mouth I had taken was found to fit the mouth of the dead body precisely; they were found to be identical.

Q.—Was there a vacant place in the lower jaw? A.—Yes, identical with the mouth of Dr. Cronin.

Q.—In the jaw did you see the uneven absorption you spoke of? A.—I did.

Q.—Doctor, will you look at that and tell the jury what it is (handing plate to witness)? A.—This is a plate I made for Dr. Cronin's mouth. I made these teeth more as an experiment. They are peculiar to themselves, for the reason that they are called crown-sunk teeth. That is why I am positive as to the plate.

Q.—I understand you to say that those are the teeth you made for Dr. Cronin? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—On the night when you saw the body in the undertaker's establishment did you see these teeth? No, sir, I did not.

Q.—When did you first see them after that night? A.—Last night.

Q.—In whose possession were these teeth? A.—I believe they were in Hertz's parlor.

Q.—Do you refer to the Coroner or the County Physician, the gentleman in the State's Attorney's office? Was it Dr. Egbert? A.—Yes, sir, I believe it was.

Q.—Now, I understood you to say something about a plaster cast you took there? A.—Yes, sir. That was a cast I had taken to make a removable bridge in place of a plate.

Q.—What did you do with it when you got it? A.—Examined it to see if it was like his mouth.

Q.—Did you put it in the mouth? A.—No, sir; you couldn't put it in the mouth; we looked at them the same as we would at pictures, to see if they were alike.

Mr. Forrest moved to strike out that part of the witness' answer in reference to the cast. The court refused and an exception was taken. No cross-examination was made.

Assistant County Physician J. E. Egbert followed and was examined by Mr. Mills. He saw the body at the Lake View morgue May 23. He was handed the plate shown Dr. Lewis and said that he, in the presence of Dr. Perkins, Dr. Bell, and one or two other physicians, had removed it from the mouth of the dead man. Since that day the plate had been in the County Physician's safe up to Thursday night, when it was taken out and shown to Dr. Lewis.

Dr. Egbert was then cross-examined by Mr. Forrest.

Q.—Tell us how you identified that plate as the plate you took from the dead body in that morgue. A.—From the form, and one of the teeth was broken off; and from the general contour of the plate.

Q.—What is it about the general contour of the plate? A.—The general shape of the plate. I never saw a plate look like that before.

Q.—What is the shape? A.—The circular form and the fact of its having three teeth put on with rubber attached to it, and one of them broken off.

Q.—In what other way do you identify it? A.—That is the only particular way.

Q.—On which side is the one broken off? A.—On the right side.

Q.—Where did you put the plate? A.—In the safe.

Q.—How many persons have access to that safe? A.—Myself.

Q.—Anybody else? A.—Dr. Todd had the combination but has never been in the safe.

Q.—Who else has the combination? A.—No one.

Q.—It has been there all the time? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you call that broken off on the right side (indicating by holding up the plate)? That is the left side, is it not? A.—The right side.

Q.—That is in the upper jaw? A.—The lower jaw.

Q.—Is this the left side or the right side? A.—The right side; you have it upside down.

Q.—Don't you put it in in that way (indicating)? A.—No, sir.

Q.—How do you put it in? Just turn that towards the jury and indicate. A.—I am mistaken.

Q.—Then it is broken on the left side instead of the right side? A.—Yes, sir, on the left side.

Q.—But the one you took out there was broken on the right side, wasn't it? A.—That was my impression; that was merely the way I had it in my mind.

Mr. Forrest—That is all.

Mr. Mills—Hold on just one moment. Is there any question as to that being the plate and the teeth taken from the body? A.—No, sir, there is not.

Mr. Mills—Now, your Honor, we offer in evidence this plate, with the teeth attached to it.

Mr. Forrest—I object. The identification is not sufficient.

Mr. Mills (continuing)—And we desire now to have it here identified with a mark.

The court—It may be admitted.

Mr. Forrest—Objection, and an exception, on the ground, your Honor, that it is not sufficiently identified.

Court then, at 12:30 o'clock, adjourned until 2 o'clock.

DESCRIBING THE WOUNDS.

Dr. Egbert Testifies as to the Result of the Autopsy.

Dr. James K. Egbert, one of the physicians who conducted the autopsy on Dr. Cronin's body, was again called to the stand by the State on the opening of court in the afternoon, this time as a medical expert.

Dr. Egbert testified that the post-mortem was held May 23. The body was badly swollen and there were several wounds on the head and face. One wound extended from the external corner of the left eye obliquely and was two inches long. The skull was denuded of the cover of the bone for about one-half an inch in length and one-fourth of an inch in width. On the left side of the head was an incision two and a half inches long, but the periosteum (cover of the bone) was not laid bare. Behind this was another incision two and two-thirds inches long that did not cut through the periosteum—only just to it. All of the wounds gaped more or less. Two inches behind the left ear was a ragged wound three inches long, and through it in two or three places the covering of the bone was denuded. Two incisions, each about one inch in length, joined the main cut on the back of the head.

Over the occipital bone was a ragged wound two and a half inches long by one-quarter wide. In the center of the wound was found a flap of skin that fitted into this a quarter of an inch, and was attached to its outer border. At the juncture of the left ear was an incision half an inch long extending just through the scalp. Just back of the frontal bone juncture, on the right side, was a cut one and a quarter inches in length by a quarter of an inch wide, and gaping more or less, and just back of this was a laceration and contusion of the scalp one and a half inches by three-quarters of an inch. There was another injury at the angle of the jaw on the left side one and a half inches in length, extending directly upward to the lower jaw. The upper extremity of it must have involved the facial artery. Dr. Egbert could not say positively whether the facial arteries were lacerated. The wounds in the region of the occipital bone involved the artery which goes up back of the head, as they went clear to the skull.

The internal organs were examined. The right ventricle of the heart was filled with blood, the other cavities being empty with the exception of gas. The valves were normal. The lungs were normal, with the exception of pluratic adhesions. They floated and gravitated. They had no deposits of any kind. The witness found no evidence of disease. The scalp was removed, but there were no injuries to the skull, with the exception of a piece of bone that was chipped off at the angle of the eye. Of the membranes of the brain nothing could be said, because they were so stained with post-mortem stains that nothing could be discerned. About the brain the doctor could tell absolutely nothing. There were no fractures at the base of the skull, and the neck was not dislocated.

Q. (by Mr. Hynes)—In your opinion, doctor, what was the cause of the death of the body that you examined? A.—I think he died from violence as the result of these wounds.

Q.—Have you the contents of the stomach with you? A.—Yes, sir.

At this point the witness undid a package and took therefrom a jar which appeared to contain the stomach, and also undid a small cloth which contained specimens taken from the stomach after death. Counsel for both sides crowded around to inspect the specimens.

Q.—State what articles of food you found in the stomach. A.—I cannot identify anything but corn, although there were other vegetables.

Q.—Now what was the degree of digestion? A.—I could not see that the process of digestion had taken place at all.

Q.—In your opinion as a medical man, within what time after eating that meal did the death take place? A.—I should say inside of three hours.

Mr. Hynes (to the defense)—Take the witness.

WHAT CAUSED CRONIN'S DEATH?

The Defense Tries to Show That It Was Not the Wounds on His Head.

Mr. Wing conducted the cross-examination of Dr. Egbert.

Drs. Bell and Perkins, the witness said, were the only two physicians assisting at the autopsy, and they simply looked on. There were no external manifestations of decomposition, merely internal. Fluid had generated between the skin and muscles, and the skin was puffed up. The skin about the eyes was puffed so much that the eyes were not visible, and the ears were larger than normal. The head and neck were swollen.

Q.—The first wound you described, I believe, was in the region of the left eye? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did that wound involve any important blood vessels? A.—No, sir, not any particular one.

Q.—Did you observe any injured arteries or veins? A.—I did not.

At the request of Mr. Wing the witness read so much of his notes as he had dictated to his clerk at the time of the autopsy. They covered the descriptions of the wounds in detail and also the condition of the various organs. These seemed normal. He noticed that the shape of the skull was peculiar. On the middle line it measured internally six and seven-eighths inches posteriorly and four and seven-eighths transversely. The brain surface was entirely disintegrated.

Mr. Wing—I wish you to state to the court and jury whether the wound that you have described in the neighborhood of the left eye was post or ante mortem. A.—I can't say. There is no way by which science can determine whether that wound was made before or after death.

Q.—What would be the effect of that wound upon a healthy man on the supposition that it was inflicted while he was alive? A.—It is hard to say about that. Wounds in that region vary much.

Q.—Is it impossible for any living man to state what made that wound? A.—Yes, sir; he couldn't tell.

Q.—Take the wound as it appeared to you—as it was—what would be the effect of it upon a living man—a well man? A.—Well, it might produce death.

Q.—The question is, not what might happen, but what were the necessary and certain results of that wound? A.—There were no certain results; it was an injury to the head.

Q.—No doctor could state that that wound would necessarily affect the brain at all; isn't that the scientific truth, doctor? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—It might not even cause a man receiving it to fall; you have read instances, have you not, and have not instances come under your own personal observation, or at least within your reading, where a serious wound as that has been received without causing a man to fall down? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There is no artery in that neighborhood? A.—There is none there of importance. No, sir.

Q.—You didn't see any? A.—I didn't see any.

Q.—The body was not so decomposed that you could not, if desirous, find an important artery upon inspection if it had been laid bare? A.—There was none there to lay bare.

Q.—The next wound was one at the junction of the frontal and parietal bone? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Just indicate so the jury may see about the location of it, and indicate so the jury may see the location of the wound just described. A.—Right here [indicating back of the left eye.].

Q.—What was the depth of the wound? A.—That went through the periosteum to the pericranium. It didn't affect the bone at all. It was from one-eighth of an inch to one-sixth or a quarter deep.

Q.—There were no important blood-vessels or arteries in that locality were there? A.—No, sir.

Q.—It was not a contusion, was it? You have already described it as an incision, have you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—There is a great difference between the two, is there not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Would you say, as a medical man, that that wound was necessarily fatal? A.—No, sir, not necessarily; I couldn't state that it would necessarily cause death. He might recover.

Going on to the other wounds the defense made the witness say that it could not be determined whether they were made before or after death. The one back of the left ear might or might not have affected the brain. As to whether the wounds caused death it was impossible to say. The manner in which they were inflicted and the condition of the individual would affect that. The wound behind the ear was severe enough to cause a man to fall were he standing when he received it.

Q.—Is there any way in the world by which you or any other physician could determine by what sort of an instrument or bludgeon these wounds were inflicted? Isn't it a fact that you cannot do so?

Mr. Hynes—I object to his answering what other people may do. Let him state for himself.

Mr. Wing—Well, he can tell as a medical man what he or others could determine.

The Court—I am inclined to rule that question out, because we know without having him answer that question it is impossible to be answered.

Another wound on the right side of the frontal eminence extending down almost to the hair was described.

Q.—Did that wound affect any important blood-vessel? A.—No, sir; not that I know of.

Q.—Can you tell whether that wound was received either ante or post mortem—before or after death? A.—No, I do not know.

Q.—If these wounds were post-mortem, if they were made after death, then your answers to Brother Hynes would be wide of the mark—that they were the cause of death? Is not that true? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Your answer to him that in your opinion these wounds resulted fatally was on the supposition that they were made while the man was living? A.—Partly; yes, sir.

Q.—Taking it for granted that they were made before death, state to the court and the jury how these injuries would produce death. A.—By contusion and concussion of the brain.

Q.—When a party dies from contusion of the brain what are the post-mortem evidences of that result? A.—The heart is usually filled, and so are the lungs, with blood.

Q.—But the heart here was not filled with blood? A.—No, sir.

Q.—And the lungs were not filled with blood? A.—No, sir.

Q.—So there was a total absence in this body of those evidences that you say ordinarily indicate death from concussion? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What do you mean by contusion of the brain? A.—Laceration of the brain substance.

Q.—Well, you didn't see the slightest evidences of that, did you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Is it not true that you physicians found no evidences in that body that were certain and conclusive of the form of death? A.—That is true.

Q.—One wound I haven't asked you about—that was the wound on the jaw. A.—It was on the left jaw.

Q.—Were there any arteries you discovered affected by that wound? A.—I didn't discover any.

Mr. Hynes—Doctor, when you say you didn't discover any artery I'll ask you if the wound covered the location of an artery? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was it cut through to the bone. A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was the wound in the occipital region cut through to the bone?

Mr. Wing—We object.

Mr. Hynes—What I want to show is that the wound went through to the bone and that it severed an artery. I will ask if it covered the region of an artery? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—State the name of the arteries.

Mr. Wing—I object.

The Court—The witness may answer.

The Witness—Facial and occipital. They are of considerable importance.

Q.—If severed how much would be the hemorrhage?

Mr. Forrest—I object. We think there was no severage of arteries.

Mr. Hynes—We think there was and we can argue it.

Mr. Forrest—The witness said absolutely that he saw no evidence of any arteries being severed.

The Court—The witness said he could not discover the end to the arteries, but that the wounds were in such a location that the arteries were probably in the neighborhood. The objection is overruled.

Mr. Hynes—If those arteries were severed would the bleeding have been profuse? A.—Yes, sir. If the bleeding had not been stopped he would have died.

Q.—Now, doctor, you answer, as I understand, one of the last questions of Judge Wing, that you did not know a cause of death in this case. Do you mean to distinguish your knowledge from your opinion. A.—Yes, sir; certainly.

Q.—Did you discover in your post-mortem any other cause or probable cause than violence received in producing those wounds? A.—I did not.

Mr. Wing—Do you wish the court and jury to understand that your medical opinion is that the body you saw and examined at the morgue at Lake View was that of a man who met his death by the loss of blood? A.—Yes, sir; I attribute his death to bleeding. There is no certainty of that, however.

DR. PERKINS COMES OUT STRONG.

He Says the Wounds on the Head Killed the Irish Doctor.

Dr. Charles F. Perkins, examined by Mr. Hynes for the State, stated that he assisted at the post-mortem examination of the body at the Lake View Morgue identified as that of Dr. Cronin.

Q.—What did you do at the morgue? A.—The first thing we did was to examine the condition of the body as we found it from external appearances. The body showed advanced stages of decomposition in certain regions. It was swollen considerably, especially about the shoulders, head, neck, and face. Those regions were somewhat discolored also. Then we found upon the head about a dozen wounds. I cannot tell the exact number without referring to the notes.

Q.—If the notes were made by you or were subsequently verified by you you may refer to them.

Mr. Wing—We object to the using of those notes.

The Court—Let us have some evidence as to how the notes were made and their character.

Mr. Hynes—What do you know about the taking of those notes? A.—They were taken at the post mortem examination as we proceeded by two or three different parties. One of the parties was Dr. J. J. Bell. Another party that wrote some of the notes was a doctor that went out with Dr. Egbert and myself. I don't recollect his name.

Q.—Did you see the notes taken? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Did you look at them to see if they were correctly written? A.—No, sir; I did not.

Q.—When did you first examine them? A.—I saw them as they were being written and examined them three or four weeks ago.

The Court—In the state of that examination I cannot allow the notes to be read.

Mr. Hynes—State what you did and what you saw done in connection with the autopsy. A.—The first thing was the examination of the wounds of the head. About an inch posterior to the outer corner of the left eye was a wound. It extended down to the skull and fractured a small piece of the outer border of the orbit. Then there was a wound back of this about two and a half inches in length extending backward and a little upward. Then a little posterior to this wound there was a wound running downward and a little forward. Then on the right side of the head there was a wound posterior to the frontal bone and a little wound posterior to that. Then in the back part of the head there was a wound about three inches in length. There were two wounds running off to the left of that and communicating with it. Below that was a wound about two inches long. Posterior to the left ear there was a wound, and there was a wound on the left jaw. That was as near as I can state without my notes.

Q.—State whether or not those wounds severed any important blood-vessels. A.—The wound on the jaw severed the facial artery and the wound on the back of the head severed the occipital artery.

Q.—Those are arteries connecting with what main artery or arteries? A.—They are branches of the external carotid.

Q.—State the importance of those arteries. A.—Well, the artery at the back supplies blood to the back part of the head and sends a supply to the back part of the brain. The one in the face supplies part of the face.

Q.—Would there be a great escape of blood if those arteries were cut? A.—There would surely be a great escape of blood from the cutting of those two arteries.

Q.—What would be the effect of severing those two arteries if the flow of blood was not stopped? A.—I think a man would eventually bleed to death.

Q.—What other examination did you make of the body? A.—After we had recorded the condition of the wounds about the head we examined the contents of the abdomen. We examined the lungs, the heart, the stomach, the kidneys, the liver, the spleen, the intestines, and the bladder. Then we proceeded to open the head by making an incision and by sawing around the skull and taking off the principal part of it to examine the brain.

Q.—Who did the cutting? A.—I did. Upon removing the top of the skull, the coverings of the brain were dark color, more so than natural, a good deal. And as soon as I opened them and examined them the brain was so disintegrated that it ran out.

Q.—Indicating what? A.—Post-mortem decomposition.

Q.—What did you find as to the other organs? A.—We found that they were all in a somewhat advanced stage of decomposition, but we found no evidence of any disease whatever.

Q.—Doctor, with what sort of an instrument in your opinion were the wounds made? A.—A blunt instrument.

Mr. Wing—I object.

The Court—The witness answered before the objection was made.

Mr. Wing—Well, I move to exclude the answer from the record.

The Court—I want to ask a question of the witness to determine whether I shall or not. (To witness): Is there any way that you can determine as a physician whether or not the instrument was sharp or dull? A.—Yes, sir.

The Court—Then the question may stand.

Mr. Wing—I take an exception.

Mr. Hynes—Doctor, what, in your opinion as a medical man, was the cause of the death of that body? A.—I believe it was the result of his injuries.

Q.—Which injuries? A.—To the head.

Q.—That you have described? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was there any evidence indicating any other cause of death? A.—There was not.

Mr. Hynes (to the defense)—Take the witness.

MR. WING COULDN'T CONFUSE HIM.

Dr. Perkins Passes Through the Cross-Examination Without a Trip.

Mr. Wing conducted the cross-examination of Dr. Perkins.

Q.—You say your opinion is that these injuries caused death? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—How? A.—By concussion, and probably contusion of the brain substance.

Q.—Any other way? A.—Well, the results of the contusion might lead to compression.

Q.—Then you do not think that the death resulted from blood-letting, do you? A.—I hardly think so.

Q.—Did you find anything or any of the evidences of concussion of the brain in this case that physicians commonly note in diagnosing a case of that kind? A.—We know that injuries to the head produced by a blunt instrument always produce more or less concussion.

Q.—You spoke of a contusion, did you not? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What evidences are usually found in post-mortems indicating contusion of the bran? A.—There is an amount of rupture in the small arteries of the brain and extravasation of blood in the brain substance.

Q.—You did not find any of those evidences in this case, did you? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you discover that the facial artery was interfered with by this jaw injury? A.—I did not see the ends of the artery, but on looking into it I know it must have been.

Q.—How large an artery is it? A.—It is about the size of a goosequill or a little larger.

Q.—Did you look for it? A.—Yes, sir, but did not find it, because I knew it was not necessary; I knew it was cut.

Q.—Take the artery in the occipital region, which you say must have been cut. What is the size of that? A.—It is about the same size or a little smaller than the facial artery.

Q.—Did you see any evidence of that artery as you looked at the wound there? A.—No, sir, because when an artery is cut or severed the ends retract.

Q.—Take the wound on the eye, what would be the necessary result of such a wound delivered on a person who was healthy and well, and who was standing? What would you say, as a physician who made the autopsy would be the result of that wound? A.—I think it would knock him down and render him temporarily unconscious. I do not think necessarily that it would produce death. Such a blow would produce concussion of the brain, but would not be necessarily fatal.

Q.—Take the wound you described on the top of the head on the frontal region extending over to the parietal region. What would be the necessary result of a blow in that direction? A.—It would produce concussion if made with a blunt instrument.

Q.—If it had been made with a blunt instrument there would have been extravasation of blood, would there not? A.—Yes, ordinarily there would.

Q.—Don't you know that neither you nor the other doctors could discover any evidence of extravasation of blood, and, therefore, you could not tell whether the wounds were made before or after death? A.—There was a discoloration which extended back in one of the wounds for half an inch, but from the decomposition I could not tell whether it was blood clots or not.

Q.—And you could not tell positively whether it was made before or after death? A.—Not positively.

Q. (By Mr. Hynes on redirect examination)—You say you found no evidence of concussion or contusion of the brain? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was there any reason for the absence of such evidence? A.—Yes, sir.

Mr. Wing—I object to that.

The Court—That is proper.

Q.—What is the reason for the absence of that evidence? A.—Decomposition of the brain.

Mr. Hynes—That is all.

Undertaker John Carroll of No. 171 East Chicago avenue was called to swear to the fact that the body he removed from the Lake View Police Station to his establishment was the one identified by Dr. Lewis as that of Dr. Cronin and that was buried as Dr. Cronin.

Court then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

THE CHARGES AGAINST DR. CRONIN.

Mr. John Devoy Shows How False They Were—Michael Davitt's Position.

In refutation of the charges so frequently made after the murder of Dr. Cronin that he was a British spy and had been "removed" for that reason, Mr. John Devoy furnishes some data that show upon what slight foundation the charge is based.

Michael Davitt has given some color of plausibility to this statement by saying in an interview with the London correspondent of the New York *World*, for which he has since accepted full responsibility: "I never knew until I heard Le Caron's testimony that there was any reason to suspect Dr. Cronin of being a British spy."

Dr. Cronin's friends intend to hold Mr. Davitt to that statement and to demand that he shall point out the particular portion of Le Caron's testimony on which he bases his assertion.

"The story privately circulated by the trianglers," continued Mr. Devoy, "is that when Sir Charles Russell asked for the list in court that the spy exclaimed in alarm: 'Do you want to have them killed?' and that subsequently the list by some mysterious process fell into the hands of the Parnellites. This is an attempt to make some of the Parnellites responsible for Dr. Cronin's murder.

"The full report of the proceedings before the commission shows that this story is an impudent distortion of the facts. Le Caron admitted he had confederates whose expenses he paid, and was careful to cut their names out of all documents submitted to the court, but the only men who examined these documents on the side of the Parnellites were Sir Charles Russell and Mr. Asquith. It is absurd to suppose that either of these lawyers would, even if they had seen any such list, reveal it for the purpose of having the spies 'removed.' No other men on the Parnellite side had the slightest chance of obtaining access to any of Le Caron's papers."

The upshot was that the portions of documents cut off by Le Caron for the purpose of concealing the names of his confederates were examined privately by Sir H. James and Mr. Asquith, and they reported that it was not necessary to have them read or produced in court. The examination of Le Caron was then carried through his period of employment by the British Government and how much money was paid him. He admitted having paid out a good deal of money to persons who furnished him with information regarding Irish society affairs that he could not obtain in person, but there was never a word implicating Dr. Cronin as one of those friends.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa,
A very nutritious drink for children.

IS IT TO BE ALLERTON?

SAID TO BE THE PRESIDENT'S CHOICE FOR THE COLLECTORSHIP.

Gen. Harrison Wants a Merchant for the Office, and S. W. Allerton, Who Is a Dealer in Grain and Live Stock, It Is Thought Would Fill the Bill—Talk About the Senate Reorganization—Army and Navy Matters—Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Mr. S. W. Allerton is thought to be the mysterious merchant the President has in mind for Collector of the Port. As a dealer in grain and live stock Mr. Allerton would probably come up to the Presidential standard as a member of the mercantile community, though he is better known as the Pratt County farmer. At any rate, he isn't a lawyer, which seems to be the main objection to the candidates heretofore recommended. The Collector at New York is a lawyer, while the man who fills a similar position at Philadelphia is a country editor. But when it comes to Chicago, a simon-pure business-man must be found. Mr. Allerton, it is reported, has of late years shown a fondness for politics, and it is presumed would not be unwilling to take a public office. When some gentlemen from Indiana came to Chicago about this time last year and explained that the promise of the Indiana delegation to carry their own State without help from other States had been based on a miscalculation Mr. Allerton was one of the Illinoisans who came to the front. He is therefore not without claims on the Executive. No appointment will be made in a hurry, however. Senator Cullom and Representative Mason, who are reported on their way to Washington, could take the slow freight instead of the limited passenger and still be here in time. They might in truth wait till the meeting of Congress. When Senator Cullom went home two weeks ago he thought he understood the situation. He had talked with the President fully and freely regarding the Collectorship and had pointed out how important it was to the Administration that Mr. Campbell should be appointed. On this visit he may be able to learn what the trouble is. Col. Ab Taylor saw both the President and Secretary Windom today, but found the puzzle no nearer solution than when he called at the White House Tuesday. It has been discovered that the Mr. Nichols whose indorsement for the sub-treasury impressed the President and Secretary so deeply is a North-Sider who was at one time in the Sub-Treasurer's office.

[Since it became apparent that President Harrison would not appoint ex-Senator Campbell Collector of the Port rumor has been busy here with the name of Mr. Samuel Allerton in connection with the position. It was well known that the President is a warm friend of Mr. Allerton, and that the latter worked hard and earnestly for the success of the Republican party last fall. His efforts were not confined to this city or State either. Every friend whom he could influence in other States, and especially in Indiana, contributed his efforts to the Harrison victory. There has not been much doubt at any time that had Mr. Allerton's name been suggested to the President he would have been appointed. And the suggestion would have been made, it is said, had it been believed that Mr. Allerton would accept. As nearly everybody in Chicago knows, Mr. Allerton is quite wealthy, has large business interests, and does not care especially about the emoluments of the office. Should he accept now it will be out of respect to the President's wishes and as a political duty. It might be added that after the result of the election last November had been made known the President sent Mr. Allerton an autograph letter of thanks for his efforts in behalf of the Republican party.

Samuel W. Allerton began life as a farmer's boy in Northern New York, but before he was 20 had grown tired of the life and the region, and in 1853 he came West and settled in Southern Illinois. He engaged in buying and shipping hogs, and in this business had varying success. At last, however, his untiring energy began to tell, and he began to accumulate money. In 1860 he enlarged his operations and made Chicago his headquarters. Year by year he added to his business, and soon became interested in cattle yards in East Liberty and Jersey City. He also acquired a packing-house in Chicago and a ranch in Nebraska.]

[A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says that Senator Cullom denies that there is any breach between the Illinois Senators and the President on the question of patronage. He also says that the Illinois delegation in the House will be solid for Cannon for Speaker. He thinks the Chicago offices should be filled with good Republicans, and that without much delay.]

Mr. Charles Cramp, representing the shipbuilding firm of Philadelphia, had a long conference today with Secretary Tracy in regard to the new cruiser Baltimore, which is now awaiting acceptance. It is not altogether certain that she will be given her second trial, permission for which has been granted by the department. The deficit of horse-power incurred only a penalty of about $2,250, a comparatively small sum. In order to make a new trial at all profitable it would be necessary for the vessel to make at least seventy-five more horse-power than she did before, for in case of a second trial the contractor is obliged to bear the expense of the first, which, in this instance, is supposed to aggregate about $5,000. This would cause the real penalty to be overcome to reach nearly as high as $7,500. The premium is $100 a horse-power. It is understood that during the last run the auxiliary boilers of the ship were not used at all, and it is in the hope of getting from 100 to 150 horse-power out of these that the idea of a new trial was entertained. The impression has got abroad that the contractors will decide to let well enough alone, and to ask for an acceptance of the vessel on the basis of the old trial.

The subject of the acceptance of the dynamite cruiser Vesuvius also came up during the consultation. Lieut. Schroeder, who was a member of the board that tested her guns, was present and gave the Secretary the benefit of his ideas in regard to the vessel. The report of this board, which was favorable to the guns, has not yet been acted upon. There is an interesting point of law involved in this question, which is undoubtedly giving the Secretary much serious thought. It is probable that an effort will be made by the dynamite gun company, the contractors of the vessel, to have her acceptance date from about March 1 last, when ex-Secretary Whitney virtually accepted her as far as her performances as a ship were concerned, but left in abeyance her acceptance as regarded her guns. This is claimed to be sufficient to relieve the contractors from at least a portion of the enormous time penalties that have accrued since the time when the contract was to have expired. On the other hand it is hinted that Secretary Tracy will hold that one Secretary has no authority to give a partial acceptance, and will point to the action of Mr. Whitney on the Dolphin, which was accepted in certain particulars by Mr. Chandler. The first act of Mr. Whitney was to revoke this partial acceptance, on the plea that it was illegal. There are several thousand dollars at stake in the settlement of this question, which is being watched with interest by both contractors and officers.

The determination of Secretary Proctor to send recruiting officers to the summer encampments of the State militia for the purpose of obtaining recruits therefrom for service in the regular army shows a growing tendency on the part of the General Government to bring into closer relationship the regular army and the State militia. What has been done by the War Department in the past in the way of details of regular army officers as instructors and inspectors has been in the interest of the militia. The movement now contemplated is in the interest of the regular army and on the whole is rather complimentary to the National Guard, as it practically amounts to a confession on the part of the War Department that the militia is composed of better men than the regular army.

Under present conditions it is doubtful if the efforts of recruiting officers detailed for service at militia encampments as proposed will be successful. Some other than the inducements permissable under existing laws are necessary to obtain the class of men forming the National Guards. The proposition to keep all recruits of one State in the same regiment so that the feeling of lonesomeness will be reduced to a minimum may offer some encouragement, but before any great results ensue from the proposed plan it is the opinion of most officers that legislation increasing the pay of men of all grades, reducing the term of enlistment from five to three years, and offering greater opportunity for promotion will be necessary. The law now makes it possible for a soldier to become an officer, but the chances are so few and far between that the masses become discouraged before an attempt is made to secure promotion. Without legislation the chances will become even more remote, for while the department is engaged in its efforts to increase the personnel of the enlisted branch of the army steps are being taken to have Congressmen fill the military academy with young men with a higher degree of intelligence, thereby increasing the size of the prospective graduating classes and decreasing the chances of the young aspirants through the ranks. Should Congress reduce the term of enlistment to three years and increase the chances for promotion from the ranks army officers are thoroughly convinced that there would be little difficulty in recruiting the army with first-class men from the militia forces.

Inspector General Dumont of the steamboat inspection service, in his report to the Secretary of the Treasury of the operations of the service during the fiscal year ended June 30 last, shows that 6,725 steamers were inspected, the net tonnage of which was 1,315,436, and that 31,622 officers were licensed. As compared with the previous year this shows an increase of 300 in vessels, 80,301 in net tonnage, and 2,081 in the number of officers licensed. The number of foreign steam vessels inspected was 257, of which more than half were inspected at the port of New York, fifty-two at Baltimore, and twenty-five at Boston.

The total number of accidents during the year resulting in loss of life was 32. These accidents resulted in the death of 301 persons, or 81 more than last year. Of those lost 92 were passengers and 209 were officers or employés of the steamers. It is estimated that 5,500,000 passengers were carried on steam vessels during the year. During the fifteen years beginning with 1875 and ending with the present year the number of steam vessels in the United States has increased from 3,885 in 1875 to 6,725 in 1889, or a gain of 73 per cent.

Gen. Dumont calls attention to the inequalities of salaries paid to officers of the service, and recommends that it be remedied by legislation. He says the law should be remedied either by paying all salaries alike or by paying salaries in proportion to the number of steamers inspected, making $1,200 per annum the minimum and $2,500 the maximum salary.

Gen. Dumont also recommends the consolidation of the foreign and domestic inspection services, as there is no longer any necessity for a distinct service.

Carl Jonas, ex-Consul at Prague, Bohemia, is in the city on his way to his home at Racine, Wis. Jonas' successor is R. C. Spooner, brother of Senator Spooner of Wisconsin. During the Congressional investigation into the subject of immigration last year Mr. Jonas made a comprehensive report to the State Department concerning immigration from the Slavonic countries to the United States, and he also made statements before the Ford Committee in New York which were of value to the committee in formulating its report. Mr. Jonas says that emigration from Bohemia is falling off on account of improved conditions of the agricultural people of that Austrian dependency, brought about by the introduction of the beet sugar industry, but he claims that Hungary and Poland are still sending a horde of immigrants to this country every year, and there appears to be no diminution in the numbers. He also states that in spite of precautions American agents are doing considerable business in contract immigration, and while it is carried on secretly there is no doubt that large numbers of Hungarians are being brought to America every year under contract for American mines and railroad work. Within a few months a letter was shown Mr. Jonas in Prague which was written by a New York agent in search of contract labor. Mr. Jonas believes the business of bringing in contract labor is going on far in excess of what even the best-informed people imagine.

Employés of the Senate, who for years have held fat places, are worried about the talk of reorganization. Heretofore the narrow Republican majority has prevented any changes, but with the reinforcements from the new States this excuse will no longer hold. Besides, the new Senators will probably feel that they ought to have a voice in the matter. The present Sergeant-at-Arms is W. P. Canaday of North Carolina. Canaday is an ex-Confederate, who has been kept in for years through the influence of John Sherman, whose political manager he had been in the South. He had a hold on several Democratic Senators which enabled him to laugh at the talk about removal, for he knew these Senators would resist it. His unfitness for a public position is generally conceded. Last summer Senator Jones of Nevada, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and one or two other capitalists began suit against Canoday and charged the grossest financial irregularities in business transactions in which he had been associated with them. The lawyers for Senator Jones and his partners furnished a full bill of particulars to the newspapers and promised that the suit would be pressed to an end. But Canoday came to time and the suit was never pressed. Now it is said by Canoday's friends that the Nevada Senator having got his money back will make no fight against John Sherman's North Carolina protégé remaining Sergeant-at-Arms of what is declared to be the most august legislative body in the world.

Mr. Walker Blaine stated this morning that so far as the records of the State Department show the charge of Ramon Azoque, ex-interpreter at the United State Consulate in Tangiers, against Consul Lewis of withholding his pay as interpreter is unfounded. The evidence adduced in the case, Mr. Blaine says, is that when Mr. Lewis was appointed Consul in 1886 he employed Azoque, who is a naturalized Moor, as interpreter at a salary of $30 a month, promising him employment for a year. Azoque was attached to the Consulate until Sept. 30, 1888, when he was discharged by Lewis. The vouchers on file show that Azoque receipted for his money up to that time. He remained about the Consulate eleven months longer, but Mr. Lewis asserts that he did so with the distinct understanding that he would not be paid. Any claim that he may have against Lewis on account of salary, Mr. Blaine says, is a purely private one. The other charge made by Azoque against the Consul—viz.: that he gave the interpreter blank certificates of protection, telling him to sell them and pocket the proceeds, has not yet been brought to the attention of Mr. Lewis, Mr. Blaine says, and of course there has been no explanation of it.

Now that the sinking fund requirements for the present fiscal year have been fully met by the purchase of bonds to date, the sole purpose of future bond purchases will be to prevent, so far as possible, any undue increase in the Treasury surplus. The recent offerings of bonds have been unusually heavy, and the acceptances during the last two days amount to about $3,000,000. The continued excess of receipts over expenditures has, however, prevented any material reduction of the surplus. According to the Treasurer's statement, issued today, this now amounts to $46,345,000. The receipts so far this month aggregate nearly $27,000,000, and the expenditures nearly $17,000,000, making a net gain of $10,000,000 for the month.

Today's Cabinet meeting was attended by all the members, and lasted about two hours. It is said that the principal topic of discussion was the method of treatment of the leading issues of the day in the forthcoming reports to Congress. Secretary Windom remained after the meeting and took luncheon with the President, which fact gave rise to a report that the tariff and financial policies of the Administration were under consideration.

Secretary Windom has commissioned James H. Hubbard to be Government Storekeeper in the Chicago Internal Revenue District and John N. McPherson as gauger in the Peoria district.

Parmer E. McCorris has been appointed Postmaster at La Grange, Cook County, Ill., vice John C. Para, resigned.

RICH OIL WELLS DEVELOPED AT EUREKA.

Pennsylvania Parties Strike a Flow of 400 Barrels a Day, and Expect More.

WHEELING, W. Va., Oct. 25.—The latest oil developments are at Eureka, in Pleasants County, about sixty miles below Wheeling. Operations have been going on there for some weeks quietly by Pennsylvania parties, and a half dozen wells have been doing all the producing. Last Sunday, however, the bit in a new well, by Moore & Barnsdall, went to the sand and the oil spurted. All week it has done 400 barrels a day, and today the work of drilling deeper began. The owners say the well is good for 700 barrels a day. Inside of a week this territory will be dotted all over with derricks going up. The scene of these operations is thirty or forty miles west of the Marion County field, where the excitement has not yet subsided, but continues to increase. The product is being piped to Parkersburg.

FOR MANUAL TRAINING.

CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL ALUMNI HEAR ARGUMENTS IN ITS FAVOR.

They Hold Their Fourth Annual Banquet and Consider the Question of Elementary Training in High Schools for Technical Occupations and Trades—H. A. White Talks of the Lewis Bequest for a Polytechnic School—Opening Reception of the Kenwood Club.

The fourth annual banquet of the Chicago High School Alumni Association was held last evening at the Sherman House. About 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, and the hour preceding the dinner was pleasantly spent in renewing old acquaintances and recalling reminiscences of boyhood and girlhood days. Among the visitors were noted Dr. Belfield of the Manual Training School, Charles H. Ham, Prof. Delano, Prof. James Dewey, Prof. Brownell, Mrs. Harriett Winchell, Miss Ann Winchell, Mr. and Mrs. O. W. Nash, Charles Commons, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Patton, Mrs. W. Van Arsdale, the Rev. Dr. Williams of Northfield, Minn., the Rev. Robert D. Sheppard, Mrs. Whitney of Beloit, D. G. Hamilton, State Senator MacMillan, George Howland, and others prominent in educational matters or specially interested in training schools.

President Albert G. Lane greeted his friends and classmates and said that although the social feature was the great one the institution had other aims and views. They were glad to welcome among them the old principal of the high school, now Superintendent of the school system of Chicago. The subject proposed for consideration was the question: "Is elementary training for trades and techical occupations in our high schools demanded by the requirements of modern life, and would it secure a larger attendance of boys?"

ROCHE ON MANUAL TRAINING.

A ladies' quartette sang pleasantly, and the Chairman introduced ex-Mayor John A. Roche. Mr. Roche thought the question of manual training for girls should be included. He remembered forty years ago when American-born boys and girls were not ashamed to earn their living in the factories. Under the law they were compelled to attend school half the year, and thus they obtained an education and earned part at least of their living at the same time. Boys were then obliged to learn their trades as apprentices, and today those boys are at the head of the large manufacturing firms of New England and the West. He blamed parents who were ashamed to let their boys soil their hands with manual labor. He protested against trades unions because they denied the right to American boys to enter factories as apprentices. A large piano manufacturer was permitted to have but one boy in his factory. They ought to say to trades unionists that this thing had gone too far, and say to them: "You must admit American boys to the workshops of America." If the youth of Chicago were taught to wield the hammer, the saw, and the plane they would find their way to the top. He was earnestly in favor of education and would open the door from the kindergarten to the college at the public expense. As a worker in the school established by Peter Cooper he thought the American people did not recognize fully their indebtedness to that philanthropist. Boys could not all become merchants; they must go into the forge and the factory. Foreigners were building houses and bridges and railroads, and developing electricity, while American mechanics were not to be had. Improvements in machinery had reduced the price of labor and put the workmen of the country on the defensive. It was wrong that when skilled labor was wanted America had to send across the water for it. He thought, also, that women might be trained to draw plans and perform other work now out of their reach.

Prof. Loredo Taft of the State Training School told how he had given instruction to boys and even middle-aged women in modeling in clay, with the result that they had worked their way up to become proficient as sculptors. But he regretted that the way was not more open to the possessors of talent. Children should be given the privilege of finding out by actual observation what they were fitted for. Such opportunities were given to children in France, the result being that boys of 15 in that country were better qualified than even middle-aged students in this country. Art, like language, should be acquired in early youth, and boys and girls should be encouraged to pursue the study for which they showed a liking. The principles of elementary art at least should be instilled into the children of the public schools.

Dr. Norman Bridge said that teachers educated at classical institutions were too apt to insist on a curriculum mostly composed of Latin and Greek. The consequence was that pupils acquired a lot of knowledge of no value to them and were left ignorant of many things which might have been of great service. High schools had made some progress, and a manual training school had been established for the boys. But the girls had been neglected, although just as much as entitled to these advantages as are their brothers. The high schools had, he thought, taken a step backward by reinstating the study of Greek. Useful as that language might be to the few, it was not the function of a high school to fit boys for college at the public expense. All the people were taxed to support the high schools, but comparatively few graduated, especially among the boys. It should be attempted to instruct the pupils in mechanics and physics, in chemistry and botany—in short, in all things of use in common every-day life. These studies should be taught by object lessons and in laboratories, and not by books. Studies could thus be made interesting and the boys would not drop out of the high schools so early. It was contended that there was not time for these studies, but this could be obtained by cutting down the time allotted to the dead languages and the higher mathematics. In this direction an improvement could be made in the high schools and boys and girls could be graduated with a considerable amount of useful knowledge in their possession.

Norman S. Paton argued in favor of a course of architectural instruction in the high school and thought that an institute of architects should be established as a part of the polytechnic school to be hereafter established under the Lewis bequest. He offered a resolution, which was adopted, as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the Board of Education be requested to consider at as early a time as practicable the propriety of introducing elementary training for technical occupations in our high schools as a desirable and necessary addition to the present curriculum.

THE LEWIS BEQUEST.

The Hon. Hugh A. White, one of the trustees of the Lewis bequest, gave a brief summary of the will of Mr. Lewis. The personal estate is now $950,000 and the realty is worth $100,000 or more. The will provides for the establishment of libraries and a course of instruction useful to young men in obtaining a living, and of a kind not usually taught in the public schools. It provides also for instruction of girls in certain branches of art and for the establishment of a polytechnic school. Much discretion is left the trustees both as to the location of the proposed school and as to the course of instruction to be given. They feel that the Board of Education should prepare the way for the polytechnic school by furnishing instruction in the manual arts in the public schools. The trustees intend to erect a building within the next year, but have not yet fully determined where to build it. The property designated by Mr. Lewis is at the southwest corner of Randolph and Union streets, but this is considered objectionable for certain reasons. It is the desire of the trustees to carry out the wishes of Mr. Lewis at the earliest possible date, but so far they have not completed their plans.

On motion of Senator McMillan a vote of thanks was passed to the President and speakers, and the meeting broke up after singing "Auld Lang Syne."

FORMALLY OPENING THE SEASON.

The Kenwood Club Gives a Reception to Members and Their Families.

The Kenwood Club held the opening reception of the season last night. During the summer the club-house has been handsomely decorated. The large ball-room was prettily decorated with flowers and plants. Pound's orchestra of five pieces was hidden behind a bank of plants in the southwest corner of the dance-hall.

The hundred couples present began arriving at about 8:30, and half an hour later the program of eight dances, and several extras, was begun. At 10 o'clock an intermission of half an hour was taken for refreshments, which were served in the dining-room. It was after midnight when the dancing ceased. Owing to the large membership the directors decided not to issue invitations, and only club members were present. The following were among those on the floor:

Mr. and Mrs. George Driggs, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Colvin, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Sibley, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Condee, Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Boumphrey, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thrall, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Barker, Mr. and Mrs. J. Frank Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Gwinn, Mr. and the Misses Neemes, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Strahorn, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Ullman, Miss Morse, Miss Douglas, Miss Hinman, Miss Davis, Miss Frasher, Miss Smale, Miss Long, Miss Morgan, Miss Bouton, Miss Crary, Miss Paddock, Miss Shorey, Mr. Cornell, Mr. Sherman, Mr. Marshall, Mr. Ayer, Mr. Andrus, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Cook, Mr. De Wolf, Mr. Donnelley, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Gwinn, Dr. Frothingham, Mr. Hoyt, Mr. Jones, Mr. Marsh, Mr. Little, Mr. Frasher, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Waters, Mr. Tenney, Mr. Turrill, Mr. Sargent, Mr. Root, Mr. Rosing, Mr. Proby.

FOUR TIMES CONVICTED AND SET FREE.

Remarkable Record of Dr. Gandy's Experience with Law in Nebraska.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—An important case was decided in the Supreme Court today in the case of Dr. James L. Gandy vs. The State, in error from Pawnee County. Gandy is an old settler of Richardson County and lives at Humboldt, where he has large property interests. What are known as "half-breed Indian titles" affect a large number of tracts of land in that county, and Gandy has speculated in them to a considerable extent and by that means has ousted many a settler from his homestead. By so doing he has grown wealthy, but has made hundreds of bitter enemies. In a contest in the spring of 1886 growing out of the renting of a farm he was accused of false swearing and arrested, tried and convicted of perjury, and sentenced to the penitentiary. He took the case to the Supreme Court and had it reversed and was granted a new trial. He went back to Richardson County, was tried again, and again convicted and sentenced. The case went a second time to the Supreme Court, where the lower court was reversed and a new trial ordered. This time he secured a change of venue and the case was sent to Pawnee County, where he did not better it much, as Pawnee County adjoins Richardson, and his enemies pursued him as relentlessly as before. Here he was tried, convicted, and again sentenced to the penitentiary a third time. He went before the Supreme Court and secured a reversal and an order for a new trial. The trial took place in Pawnee County last May, when he was again found guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary. In all these former convictions he was able to secure a supersedeas from the Supreme Court, so that he was saved from the humiliation of donning the stripes and living on prison fare. This time, however, the Supreme Court refused to grant him this favor, and June 8 he was placed behind the bars, much to the satisfaction of those who had been his pursuers as well as his prosecutors. His attorneys brought the case a fourth time before the Supreme Court, and today secured a fourth reversal of the court below, and this evening the prison doors opened and he walked forth a free man, though still under bond for a fifth trial. He took the 9:20 train and before morning will be with his family. Just what his prosecutors will do now is not known, but it is thought by some that they will be satisfied with his having worn the stripes and that the case will be nolled at the next term of the Pawnee County District Court.

NEWTON P. R. HATCH'S TORONTO RECORD.

Most of His Shortcomings Attributed to a Frivolous and Extravagant Wife.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The doings of Newton P. R. Hatch, ex-cashier in the New York office of the Baltimore & Ohio Express company, who was arrested in Chicago last night, will be recalled with sorrow by those who had dealings with him. He came to Toronto from New York and soon after his arrival purchased the business of a cigar manufacturer named Rosenburg. He became popular and orders flowed in so fast that he was unable to keep pace with the increasing business and it became necessary to enlarge the plant. To do this he borrowed money from Thomas Livingston.

Mrs. Hatch was a frivolous woman and to her may be blamed some of Mr. Hatch's shortcomings. She made up her mind to go to Philadelphia, and when she left Hatch discovered that his money and jewelry were gone. Hatch took to drink and neglected his business, and finally Mr. Livingston began to press for his money. Hatch, seeing that it was impossible to pull the business out of the hole, decided to steal quietly away, and one year ago yesterday he left. Toronto people were done up for several thousand dollars.

N. P. R. Hatch Bound Over.

The Baltimore and Ohio Express company embezzler, Newton P. R. Hatch, who was arrested Thursday night by Detectives Wiley and Hartman of the Central on the charge of skipping out with $8,000 of the company's money, was arraigned in the Armory Police Court yesterday morning. He asked for a continuance until this morning and it was granted, his bonds being fixed at $10,000. He failed to furnish them.

STRATEGIC WARFARE IN KENTUCKY.

Wilson Howard Executes a Flank Movement on the Forces of Lewis.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 25.—A correspondent telegraphs from Pineville this afternoon as follows:

At Harlan Court-House Wilson Howard accomplished a ruse yesterday. County Judge Lewis and his posse of sixty men left Harlan Court-House at 9 o'clock in the morning to make another assault on Howard's camp. Howard, anticipating this movement, had placed his followers in ambush near town. The Lewis posse passed directly through the ambuscade, and were not fired on. After they had got beyond their foes and were proceeding in the direction of Howard's camp was supposed to be the Howard party moved into town and took possession of the court-house. They have complete control of the town, with pickets stationed at all approaches, and the County Judge and his followers have gone into camp outside the town. It is believed that Judge Lewis will endeavor to recapture the court-house today, and a bloody fight is expected.

DUEL BETWEEN OFFICER AND BURGLAR.

An Exciting Encounter in Which a Policeman Brings Down His Man.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—There was an exciting encounter between Private Watchman Cochran and a burglar in the West End at 2 o'clock this morning, terminating in the probably fatal shooting of the burglar. The officer detected the burglar in the act of breaking into a residence and called upon him to surrender. The reply was a bullet which whistled uncomfortably close to the officer's ear. A regular duel followed, the officer being shot in the leg, but finally bringing his man down with a bullet in the breast. The wounded burglar is at the City Hospital and is said to be dying. He gives the name of John Little, but is believed to be a notorious professional burglar named Jack Connors. The officer's wound is painful, but not serious.

THEY PLAYED WITH A LOADED BOMB.

Two Children Fatally and Eight Others Seriously Injured at Franklin, Pa.

FRANKLIN, Pa., Oct. 25.—A number of school children found a bomb loaded with dynamite near the schoolhouse on the Galloway farm, near here, this evening. While attempting to open it with a knife it exploded with terrible results. Two of the children, named Fitzgerald and Rogers, are fatally hurt, while eight others are in a serious condition. Fitzgerald's arm was blown off and his face was terribly disfigured. Rogers' right eye was blown out and his face terribly lacerated. The others were cut about the head and body by the fragments of the bomb, which had been made by some one for the purpose of killing fish.

Marriage of First Cousins.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The elopement of Miss Mary McElroy, daughter of the Rev. W. N. McElroy, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of this city, with her first cousin, James H. Crowder, a young farmer of Pana, Ill., which occurred a few days ago, has just leaked out. The couple were married in St. Louis. Miss McElroy was a teacher in the Pana schools. Her parents were aware of the attachment between the parties, but objected to the marriage on account of the relationship.

Bugs, roaches, moths, and all insects are exterminated by Buck & Rayner's "Moth Powder."

"FLY-COPS'" STUPIDITY.

AN EXAMPLE OF HOW GAMBLING IS NOT SUPPRESSED IN CHICAGO.

The Gamblers and the Police Themselves Laughing at the Ridiculous Failure of a Raid by Central Station Sleuths—Cook County Will Not Send Paupers to Foreign Countries—The New Lake Tunnel—Other Local Matters.

The detectives at the Central Station are of course well aware that gambling is running at full blast in Chicago, but the knowledge does not in any way tend to its suppression. Presumably this is mainly due to the fact that they have orders not to interfere with the festive "tiger" who gambols sportively in a score of lairs within the shadow of the City-Hall. But sometimes it would seem their failure to capture gamblers is the result of their own innate stupidity.

An incident which occurred a few days ago has been the cause of much merriment, not only among the gambling fraternity, but among the "fly-cops" themselves. Somebody had told the Central Station sleuths that he was certain gambling was largely and continuously going on at No. 128 Clark street. This had been frequently said in the newspapers, but the detectives appeared astonished at the information, and vowed if it was so they would wreak vengeance dire on the men bold enough to violate the law under their noses. Half a dozen of the sleuths were called together and told to make a raid. Out they started, all but two of them being as familiar with No. 128 and the men who frequented it as they were with their own headquarters and with each other. The old sleuths held a consultation about "how not to do it," and concluded to send two men recently put on the force to gain an entrance into the tiger's den.

Of course, the hangers-on around the many gaming-houses in the vicinity suspected quickly what was up and gathered around the fly cops at the foot of the stairway to see the result, and soon 200 or 300 people blocked the sidewalk. Just then John Condon came along and affably told one of the detectives that he would go up and see what the delay was about. His peremptory knock at the ironclad, steel-riveted door leading to the lair soon gained him entrance, but he found no one inside but a couple of colored waiters.

"Where is everybody?" asked Mr. Condon.

"'Clare to de Lord, Massa John, dere am no one here but us; all de rest ob 'em done skip out dat back windy."

Condon came down-stairs and reported to the detective in command of the raid that there was no one up-stairs but two darkies.

"Why, that can't be so. We have two of our men up there and we understand the house is half full."

"Well, if you had any of your men up-stairs they must have jumped out of the back windows, like the rest of the crowd—to escape arrest."

And that in substance was the truth of it. When the proprietors of the establishment saw the two fly cops enter they met them with smiles and said they were at their service, but first they might all have a drink and a cigar. After that they proceeded to show the "fly cops" how easy it would be for those in the rooms to escape if they wanted to, and invited them to step out of a rear window and see for themselves. By the time the detectives were outside so were all the others, and then the shutters were bolted and no one could get back.

Another fruitless effort to catch the gamblers happened recently. A constable had a warrant to seize the utensils of one of the largest gaming-houses in the city. He is an old official, but he could not find the gambling rooms, which are in the second story of the building, until he had thoroughly searched the rest of the house from the basement to the roof. By that time the second story was untenanted and "to let," and the landlord had the keys and was out of town. Ten minutes after the constable's departure faro and all the other games were once more in full blast.

This is the "reform" administration's way of putting down gambling. Like the attempt to raid Hankins' place a few weeks ago, the efforts of the police are ridiculous pretenses and cumulative fiascoes.

WILL LIVE UP TO THE PRINCIPLE.

Why the County Refused a Family Transportation—City-Hall Matters.

The County Public Service Committee considered the case of Mrs. Julia Udby and her two children, who are living in a wretched dwelling at No. 342 West Erie street. The family are Swedes. The father, who died about two months ago, was in the employ of Franklin MacVeagh & Co. The family was left utterly destitute. A fund was raised by the firm and its employés to pay the fare of the three back to Sweden from New York and an application was presented to the County Agent for transportation to New York. Chairman Blair said that since the family has no relatives in Sweden it would be practically shipping paupers to a foreign country, a practice which this Nation has condemned. The petition was denied on this ground.

The Wells street bridge will be closed for repairs Sunday morning from 5 to 8:30 o'clock.

Complaints have been numerous of late of horses' feet catching between the granite pavement and street-car tracks, the horses being thrown violently. Frequently the shoe has to be removed before the horse can be released. The trouble seems to be with the tracks of the Passenger Railway company, as well as the North and West Division roads. Superintendent McGann has ordered the companies to repave the sides of the tracks.

The Council Committee on Finance yesterday appropriated $5,000 to meet the expenses in preparing plans for the drainage scheme. It was thought the expenses would be borne by private subscriptions, but only about $8,000 was raised in this way, while the total expense, exclusive of attorneys' fees, was about $9,000. The committee also considered the claim of Warren Springer for damages on account of the Jackson street viaduct, but concluded it was too large to attempt a settlement out of court.

A story was industriously circulated yesterday morning that the Supreme Court had decided the suit of True against Davis adversely to the defendant, thus practically declaring annexation illegal. It caused a great deal of excitement until it was learned the case had not been decided.

Mayor Gregier, Corporation Counsel Hutchinson, and Commissioner Purdy held a conference yesterday as to the right of Contractor Onderdonk to continue making two six-foot tunnels under the lake to the new crib at $36 a foot instead of one eight-foot tunnel at $26. The Corporation Counsel said there was no legal question involved. It was therefore decided that the engineer should inspect the work and make soundings to ascertain whether the larger tunnel can be built. This will be done next week, and if the two tunnels are found necessary the parties will get together and arrange a price for the work.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Mr. Heindle Not Pleased with His Present.

The police of Lake have a dynamite case on their hands. They are trying to find out who sent to T. B. Heindle, General Master Mechanic of the Nickel-Plate road, an infernal machine. The machine in question is circular in shape, about five inches in diameter, and weighs two pounds. It came last Monday to Mr. Heindle's office at the Stony Island shops wrapped in brown paper, and had been shipped from a station on the Lake Shore road near Buffalo.

When the wrapper was taken off the machine was found in the center of a lot of cotton, carefully rolled up in tissue paper. Mr. Heindle took it to the Englewood Police Station, and three officers were detailed to investigate the matter. Thus far they have made no progress and will today take the machine to a vacant lot and explode it. Mr. Heindle does not know of any enemy who could have desired to end his life.

Sixteenth Annual Meeting of the W. C. T. U.

The sixteenth annual meeting of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Battery D in this city Nov. 8 to 12. Mrs. Rounds, President of the Illinois branch, will welcome the convention, as will the Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, and the responses will be made by Miss E. Frances Griffin of Montgomery, Ala., and Mrs. Fessenden of Boston, Mass. Miss Frances E. Willard, President, and the other officers will make their annual addresses and reports the first day of the meeting. The regular sessions will be from Friday morning to Tuesday evening, inclusive. The Rev. Dr. Wright of Cambridge, Mass., will deliver the annual sermon Sunday afternoon, subject, "The Death and Resurrection of Eve." Neal Dow will speak Monday night. Ten fraternal delegates, led by Mr. Foster of Quebec, will be present from Canada.

Green Wins Two Falls from Whitmore.

Frank Whitmore's $250 was easy money for Charles Green of England in the catch-as catch-can wrestling match at McGurn's hand-ball alley on Division street. Green was much too big for the fire patrol boy. Although Whitmore struggled gamely he was forced to a bridge in the first bout, and this Green shortly broke, the bout lasting eleven minutes. The second bout was shorter, Green getting a half-Nelson on his man and throwing him over in just seven minutes. The two men wrestled for forty minutes without a fall at Battery D ten days ago, but at that time Green was badly out of condition.

Thomas Orchestra Matinee.

Members of Amateur Musical Club should bear in mind that their membership tickets must be shown to the doorkeeper at the Thomas Orchestra matinée at 11 o'clock this morning. They may obtain extra tickets by applying at the box office.

Items.

Adolph Lundmacher, a milkman who drove over and killed Fritz Pappe, 6 years old, was discharged yesterday.

Herman Feistel was held in $2,000 bail yesterday for the shooting, Thursday night, of William Gunn, who is said to be dying.

Officer William Devitt of the Canalport Avenue Station was fined $3 and costs by Justice Blume for an assault upon Frank Fernitz. Devitt was aiding a friend, Peter Quinn, to evict Fernitz from a house owned by Quinn's father-in-law at Eighteenth and Fisk streets.

John Roche, who slashed his divorced wife in the face with a razor, was given eight years in the penitentiary yesterday in Judge Baker's court by a jury.

Laura Belliter, a domestic at No. 491 Webster avenue, fell from a second story while washing windows and received injuries which will probably prove fatal.

Jimmy and Harry Bradley, two young boys, traveled to Chicago from Helena, Mont., in a freight-car to find their mother, Mrs. Nellie J. Allen. They are at the Desplaines Street Station.

Henry Stillwell, owner of a block of dwellings on Spring street, was fined $100 by Justice C. J. White yesterday for making the plumbing joints in the building with Portland cement instead of white lead. He took an appeal.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 47°; 9 a. m., 48°; 10 a. m., 49°; 11 a. m., 50°; 12 m., 50°; 1 p. m., 50°; 3 p. m., 50°; 6 p. m., 49°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.24; 6 p. m., 29.30.

In the cases of three saloonkeepers on trial in the Criminal Court for selling to minors Christian Bark was acquitted, Charles Maronda was convicted, and Louis Slade may have to be tried again, the jury having failed as yet to arrive at a verdict.

Manager Allison of Australia, now in Chicago, has received a cable from Sidney announcing the sudden death of his wife. Manager Allison is well known to the theatrical profession in America, as it was from this country he drew his principal attractions.

Thomas Logan pleaded guilty to the murder of Frank Collins, who was kicked to death in the rear of No. 31 Market street during a drunken brawl, and was sentenced to five years by Judge Baker. The cases of the others held for the crime were dismissed.

"Maj." Sampson, who is expected to testify in the Cronin case that Coughlin offered him money to kill the doctor, was arrested Thursday night charged with robbing a fruit store at Kinzie and Wells streets. He is in safekeeping at the Chicago Avenue Station.

Among the real-estate transfers filed for record yesterday was that of 40x109 feet on Wabash avenue, forty feet south of Jackson street, east front, dated Oct. 23, consideration $100,000, John Cudahy to William Barratt. This sale was noted in yesterday's TRIBUNE. The transfer of the same property, dated Oct. 24, Barratt to W. O. Russell, consideration $120,000, was also filed yesterday.

Oliver Bertrand, the bartender who was shot by his employer, E. J. Girard, night before last, is not expected to live but a few hours. Girard says that Bertrand ran away with his wife. He took her back and gave Bertrand a position under promises of reform from both. He says they have not kept their promises and that Bertrand has also been stealing from him.

For some time back the members of the South End Flower Mission have been endeavoring to get a deserving woman admitted into the Old Ladies' Home, but were unsuccessful owing to the lack of funds. Last evening, however, a concert was given in the hall of the Oakland Club and sufficient money was raised to enable the ladies to carry out their charitable project. The program, which was an excellent one, was well received by the large audience present. Mrs. Fred Dickensen, President, and Mrs. Henry Tiffany, Secretary of the society, and Mrs. B. F. Head, Chairman of the Arrangement Committee, are the ladies who planned and supervised the entertainment.

The ladies having in charge the girls' department of the Waifs' Mission desire to publicly thank Lieut. Alfred Russell for giving them the free use of Battery D Armory every Saturday afternoon for the last nine months for the sessions of the industrial school for girls. The sewing school has been removed to the rooms of the Illinois Woman's Press Association, No. 127 La Salle street, and those interested in the mission desire to extend their thanks to members of that association for the free use of the room. As heretofore the sessions of the school are held Saturday afternoons. More teachers are needed. Most of the girls come from the slums. The garments they make are given to them when finished. Many donations of goods have been received by the school, the last lot being a supply from Charles Gossage & Co., but there is pressing need for woolen goods and cast-off clothing suitable for winter wear. Contributions can be addressed to Mrs. M. J. Valadares, No. 127 La Salle street.

MAY CAUSE THE BALLENTINE'S BREAKUP.

Last Night's Gale Bad for the Wreck—General Marine News.

When the water in the river began to rise rapidly yesterday afternoon it boded no good for the stranded steamer D. Ballentine, as it presaged a heavy northeaster was coming. At midnight a heavy sea was running, and it is not unlikely that all calculations as to what will be done with the wreck will be found this morning to have come to an end by her breaking up.

There was a good deal of talk during the day between the representatives of the underwriters as to the feasibility of trying to save the boat. Capt. L. A. Yerkes, representing the Detroit Fire and Marine and the Michigan Fire and Marine, believed there was some hope, while Dennis Sullivan, representing the Commercial Union, thought a bare possibility existed of floating her. Some figuring was also done about the cargo of coal. It was offered to an Evanston man at $2.50 a ton as it lay, but as his customers could not use it in that situation he came to town to see how he could get it to the Evanston pier.

The schooner Ironton was released and brought into port in the afternoon. She was somewhat twisted and leaking to an extent that required one pump to keep her free. Her repairs will cost about $4,000, judging from her appearance. She will unload her coal before anything else is done. The tug Protection was also brought in leaking badly, but apparently not greatly damaged.

President J. L. Higgie of the Vessel-Owners' Towing company, to which the Protection belongs, brought the captains of the tug and the Ballentine together yesterday and questioned them closely regarding the statement of the steamer's owner that the tug was at fault. It was found that instead of the tug captain volunteering to go ahead the captain of the Ballentine had asked him to see if he could find land.

The Growing Record of Vessel Mishaps.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The steambarge Hilton ran ashore below Fox Point, about twelve miles north of this port, at noon today. The tug Simpson, with the life-saving crew, succeeded in getting her off after a portion of her deck-load of lumber had been jettisoned, and she arrived here this evening. She is leaking and will be docked for an examination.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Oct. 25.—The schooner Col. Cook, coal-laden for Escanaba, went ashore on St. Helena yesterday morning during a heavy northwest wind. But for the prompt assistance rendered by the tug Howard she would have undoubtedly been a total wreck, as she lay in a bad position, with the seas breaking completely over her. She was gotten off at 10 p. m. after jettisoning about fifty tons.

KINGSTON, Ont., Oct. 25.—The barge Huron grounded in the Cornwall Canal last night, where she blocks traffic. There will be detention until the water rises. This also interferes with the removal of the Condor and raising the blockade in Galop Rapids channel, as the lighters sent to aid the Condor are on the other side of the Cornwall Canal and cannot get up until the lower blockade is removed.

OWEN SOUND, Ont., Oct. 25.—The propeller Africa, ashore near Clappertons Island, light, is full of water, but is perfectly safe from further damage, being well sheltered. Her consorts are all right. Capt. Donnelly, with a diver and pumps, will be here tomorrow, and will probably have the Africa afloat by Monday.

TORONTO, Ont. Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Canadian Government refuses to assist in releasing the barges that are blocking the St. Lawrence River at Galop's Rapids.

Remarkably Fast Time in Wrecking.

It was just twenty-four hours from the time the wreckers began operations on the schooner Ironton, stranded off Wilmette, that she was afloat after 200 tons of coal had been pumped out. It was this remarkably quick work that doubtless saved the boat, as she would have found it difficult to have outlived last night's gale. Without the coal pump it would have been impossible to have made any such time. Much credit is due Mr. J. J. Pardon, representing the underwriters, and Capt. "Tommy" Johnson, the wrecking master of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking Company, for the record thus made.

As to the cost of the work up to last night Ald. Dunham roughly estimated it at $700. This includes the use of the pumps and other appliances from Wednesday night.

A New Lifeboat Needed at Evanston.

Regarding the proposition to give the Evanston life-savers a testimonial for their heroic service in rescuing the crews of the boats stranded at Wilmette, an old vesselman, who inspected the lifeboat at Evanston a few weeks ago, suggests that the movement take the shape of inducing the Government to furnish a new boat.

"I was surprised at the boat," he says, "and then thought the brave college boys who volunteer their services in life-saving should have something better. I still think so, and now is the time to assist them in getting such a boat as is demanded at Evanston."

A Mysterious Boat Libeled.

The schooner Silver Lake, which sailed into this port for the first time a fortnight ago from some little lumber town near Pentwater, Mich., is becoming rapidly known. She was libeled yesterday for the second time in three days on repair and chandler bills for $1,500 by the Milwaukee Shipyard company and Joys, Norris & Co. of Milwaukee. A Deputy Marshal brought her in from her anchorage in the basin and tied her up to a dock. The boat is owned by L. T. Tagar. No one here knows where the Silver Lake came from in the first place. She does not appear in any list of American boats, and what she really is has become quite a mystery along the docks.

"Old Hutch" Offers Three Cents.

B. P. Hutchinson went forth among vessel agents on 'Change yesterday, offering 3 cents on corn to Buffalo for boats ready to load in the afternoon at Santa Fé elevator. The secret of "Old Hutch's" sudden anxiety to ship was a dislike to paying more storage on some corn at the Santa Fé, but he did not escape it, as he found no vessels ready to load. What little business there was done was at 2¾ cents. The rate to Georgian Bay on corn is 2⅜ cents and 2¼ cents on oats.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 25.—But a small number of transactions were reported in lake freights today, chiefly because the tonnage was nowhere in shape to be offered. More vessels could have been placed for cargoes of both ore and coal than were on the market.

Coal freights are firm at unchanged rates. There is a good demand for tonnage, with a fair supply. Canal freights are quiet.

The Carpenter Must Be Relaunched.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The barge A. A. Carpenter is still on the shore of Kelly's Island. Two tugs with wrecking apparatus made an unsuccessful attempt to float her this afternoon. She lies in about one foot of water on a smooth rock. It will be necessary to put timbers under her and launch her.

Nautical Notes.

An attempt to pool the Chicago tugs has failed this week.—*Buffalo Express*. No such an attempt has been made or thought of.

The question as to whether the tugs in the Chicago river are compelled to pay a city license of $25 a year or can navigate the river under their Government license will be argued before Judge Tuthill today.

Vesselmen engaged in the lumber trade expect an advance soon of 12½ cents a thousand on what lumber is to be carried before the close of navigation. They admit they anticipate no rush in the traffic as winter draws near, but think the advance will be made as the perils of navigation increase.

When going to Richardson's coal dock the steamer City of Rome broke a blade off her wheel. While she was being unloaded Scotty, the diver, removed what remained of the blade, the wheel being a sectional one, and replaced it with a new blade, the work being all done under water. The engineer pronounced the job to be an excellent one. Capt. W. M. Egan, who acknowledges he had always been skeptical about sectional wheels, now admits he was mistaken, as the City of Rome was thus saved a dock bill of $300 or $400 and thus suffered no loss of time. It was the first time he had ever heard of a blade being fastened securely under water.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Charters.

TOLEDO—M. D. Wilcox, corn, to Buffalo, two cents; Minneapolis, to Superior, Sandiego, to Ashland, coal, 45 cents.

Chicago—To Buffalo: Craig, corn, at 2¾ cents; Michigan, oats, at 2¼ cents. To Erie: Conemaugh, corn. To Kingston: Corn, at 5 cents. To Oswego: F. C. Leighton, corn. Total capacity—Corn, 167,000 bushels; oats, 90,000 bushels.

CLEVELAND—Helvetia, coal, Ohio ports to Marquette, 50 cents, ore, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.50; B. F. Bruce, ore, from Escanaba, $1.25; Unadilla, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports not east of Cleveland, $1.25; John Burt, coal, Cleveland to Gladstone, 40 cents.

BUFFALO—Lyon, Hutchinson, Veronica, Scotia, St. Louis, to Chicago, 60c; F. L. Vance, Topeka, Helena, Wilson, Manitowoc, Saveland, to Milwaukee, 60c; Siberia, Elphicke, to Duluth, 25c; Jennie Matthews, to Detroit, 30c; Annie Vought takes cargo of Potomac, which returned leaking three weeks ago. She has been pumped ever since. The Elphicke was changed from Chicago. The Samoa, Vance, Florida, Robert Mills, and Cuba bring wheat from Duluth at 5c.

Vessel Movements of Oct. 25.

OSWEGO—Cleared—Arthur, Toledo, coal.

LUDINGTON—Arrived—Mars, Mollie, Industry, dawn.

PORT DALHOUSIE—Down—James Mowatt, Pensaukee, Nassau, Langdon.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Manchester, J. E. Rumbel, Pontiac, Halsted.

MUSKEGON—Cleared—Andrew Jackson, Jessie Martin, Chicago; Ruby, Muskegon.

MANISTEE—Sailed—Cape Horn, Lucky, Arendell, Marshall, Rieb, Potter, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE—Up—Keith, Charlotte, Chicago.

Windbound—Westside, Leydon, Keith, Alpena and consort.

SHEBOYGAN—Arrived—Igley, J. L. Green. Wind-bound—Oscar, Newhouse. Wind northeast; gale; foggy. The steambarge Pringle is here broken down.

FRANKFORT—Fresh northeast winds, fog and rain. Sailed—Joseph Duvall, Lydia Raesser, Sanford, G. Ellen. In harbor—Anna Hanson, Boaz, Evening Star, Jessie Phillips.

MINORVILLE—Down—Rudolph, Mills, Alice. Up—Burnham, Pewaukee, Richmond, Mott, Windsor, Ellsworth, Wood, Menominee, Carney, Darley, Perew, Sawyer, Hinton. Wind northwest; gale.

SAND BEACH—Wind northwest, light, with fog and low barometer. In harbor—Sumner, with Norris, Marsh, and Richards, Prentice and one, Clinton and two, Snook, Metar, Seabird, Alvina, Mason.

ESCANABA—Arrived—Joe Page, Peck, Oregon, S. H. Foster, W. Chisholm, City of Cleveland, Rube Richards, May Richards, Keystone, Master. Sailed—Peck, Cleveland, Massachusetts, Chicago, Constitution, Moonlight, Sage, Newsboy, Burton, Selkirk, Redington, Gifford, Houghton, Quickstep, Bacon, Dahlia in for shelter. Wind, northwest, gale.

BUFFALO—Arrived—Tigoa, Chicago, Hudson, Gladstone, Samoa, Vance, Juniata, Boyce, McGregor, Whitney, Scotia, Vought, cleared with sundries; Commodore, for Chicago, with coal; Lackawanna, Whitney, for Chicago; Britannic, Boyce, McGregor, for Milwaukee; Gladstone, Vance, for Duluth. Cautionary southeast signal up.

DETROIT—Up—Kate Winslow, James E. Gilmore, D. S. Austin, Eliza Gerlach, Fitzhugh, Seminole, 12:15 p. m.; M. A. Muir, 1:10; W. H. Wolf 3:30; Everett, Sophia, 9:30. Down—Cherokee, 8:20 a. m.; McBrier, 8:30; Russia, 9:50; Iron Age, Iron City, 10:35; Continental, Holland, 11:15; Colmbury, Wagstaff, 11:30; Langell, Arenac, 1 p. m.; Ralph, Delaware, 1:10; Avery, Hawgood, 1:20; Roumania, Georger, 3:40; Fountain City, 4:45.

Later—Up—Alaska, 9. Down—Wilbur, 7:10; Harlem, 8:20; Italia, 8:30; steambarge Houghton, 9. Smoky. There will be few or no more passages tonight.

SAULT STE. MARIE—Down—City of Traverse, 6:15 p. m.; New Orleans, 8:30 a. m.; Palmer, 9:15; Hadley, Spokane, 10:30; Music, Wahnapatae, 11:30; Majestic, 1:20 p. m.; Australasia, George, 4:40; John Owen, 6:20; Robert Holland, Sherwood, Stephenson, Business, 8. Up—Vanderbilt, 7:20 a. m.; India, 8:10; Northern Light, 9:50; Florida, 12:50 p. m.; Cuba, Yakima, Empire State, 2; Wallula, 2:40; Clyde, Starke, 3:30; Owen, Michigan, Nicholson, 5:50; Queen of the West, Oneida, 7.

MACKINAW CITY—Down—Buffalo, 1:20 a. m.; Oceanica, 7:30; Pridgeon, 7:40; Plankinton, 12; S. C. Hall and consorts, 4 p. m.; Susquehanna, 6:15. Up—Arizona, Plymouth, 8:50 p. m.; Parks, Foster, 11; Weston and consorts, 4:50 a. m.; Alaska, 7; Progress, 8; Curtis and consorts, 9:10; May Durr, 11; Martin with Montcalm, Swallow, 11:10. Wind northeast, heavy; weather thick. At anchor—Emerald, Howard, Cook. Under St. Helena—Edwards, Golden Age, Paige, City of Cheboygan, J. S. Richards, and several others.

Later—Down—Delaware, 8 p. m. Up—Syracuse, 7. Wind northeast, strong. The smoke has cleared away considerably; getting colder.

PORT HURON—Up—Philip Minch, 9:15 p. m.; the Wallaces, 10:30; Iron King and consort, 11; Syracuse, 11:30; Iron Chief and consort, 2:15; Foley and consort, 3; Clinton and consort, 4:30; H. Ross, 5; Fryer, 7:10; Gratwick, Mentor, 7:30; Owego, Wheeler, Ashland, J. A. Prentice and consorts, 7:40; Seneca, 7:50; Macy and consort, 9; Dyer, 9:30; Homer, Pandora, 11:50; Specular, 1 p. m.; propeller Winslow, 1:15; Louisiana, 2:40; Northern King, 3; A. P. Wright, 4:30; Niko, O'Neil, 4:40. Down—Wilbur, 2:40 p. m.; Italia, 2:50; Houghton, 3; Harlem, Yosemite, Ryan, 3:30; America, Hope, 4:30.

Later—Down—W. B. Hall; 6:30 p. m.; Hodge, 7:30; Raleigh, 9. Up—Glidden, Morse, Warmington, Toledo, Mont Blanc, Sakie, Shepherd, 8.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived with lumber, etc.—Westcott, Frank Woods, Pickands, Saugatuck; A. D. Hayward, St. Joseph; Ida E., Noque Bay; Advance, Peshtigo; Adirondac, Prentice Boy; Thomas Hume, Kate Lyons, Rouse Simmons, Muskegon; W. O. Goodman, Marinette.

With sundries—Arabia, Milwaukee, Lehigh, Avon. With coal—Roby, Ironton, Buffalo. Light—A. Folsom, South Chicago.

Cleared, with grain, etc.—Helena, City of Rome, Rochester, Cayuga, Buffalo. With sundries—Menominee, Grand Haven; City of Racine, Manitowoc; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; Puritan, Benton Harbor; Active, Peshtigo. Light—Neff, Torrent, Reid, Martin, Soper, Hickox, Muskegon; O. T. Flint, Buffalo; A. M. Gill, Gill's Pier; Suit, Ludington; J. E. Hall, Marinette; D. A. Wells, Frankfort; Ralph Campbell, Torch Lake; Mantenee, Peshtigo; Laura Miller, Rouse Simmons, T. Hume, Muskegon; America, Menominee, Adirondac, Marinette; Fick, Ludington; Mary Woolson, Buffalo, David Macey, Grand Haven.

Dealing in Bogus Lottery Tickets.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—For several days detectives have been at work gathering evidence against persons engaged in dealing in lottery tickets, and today several agents were arrested. Others will be taken into custody. The police have received instructions to suppress the business, which, contrary to the laws of the State, has been quietly carried on for several months without attracting public attention until it was discovered a short time ago that counterfeit tickets which had been procured in Chicago had been put in circulation by John J. Woodward, an old lottery ticket agent, who, by the revocation of a pardon, was sent to the penitentiary by the Governor. Woodward made a confession implicating many persons, and it is much of this information that is now being used.

Progress of the Locomotive Engineers.

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 25.—The locomotive engineers today began the consideration of various resolutions presented to the convention. There are forty in number, the most important of which are one favoring the federation and one offering an amendment to the constitution to reduce the number of delegates to the national convention. The latter will be heartily supported by Chief Arthur, who declares that the large number of delegates now allowed make the convention unwieldy. Only two resolutions were adopted today, one indorsing the report of the committee on insurance and one fixing the time for election of officers Monday.

An Extensive Lumber Enterprise.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—It is learned today that H. M. Stocking and W. A. Rust, prominent Wisconsin lumbermen, will associate with others in a company to be known as the West Superior Lumber company. They have completed a deal for dock property and a mill site in this city and will at once commence the construction of a sawmill with a capacity of 15,000,000 feet per season.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Julius W. Schoening, Fredericke Miller	22—18
Martin Kaluza, Augusta Konat	22—18
Henry Buckberg, Mary Jensen	32—27
Thomas Sinclair, Bettie Duncan	30—33
Michael Burk, Annie M. Finnerty	27—25
Patrick J. O'Brien, Bridget A. Garrett	27—24
Arthur L. Williams, Louisa Corn	34—18
Frank Wojmewicz, Antonina Kandzorska	27—23
N. L. White, Clara Knudson, Waupaca, Wis	57—31
John Singleton, Johanna Mahony	23—23
Joseph N. Coe, Alice M. Foley	26—29
Joseph C. Huckins, Anna Wadsworth	51—34
Andrew Lipinski, Katharine Sukminsky	23—19
Patrick Hannan, Mary Flynn	24—20
John Mulvaney, Hattie Hagerstrom	23—20
Konstantin Guzikowski, Marijanna Bereczinska	22—20
William Johnson, Annie Jankowska	24—18
Fred Weinberg, Washington Heights, Annie Hericze, same	32—21
John Larson, Lina Person	25—24
Carl Kunde, Maria Schultz	30—23
Louis Gunzenhauser, Josephine Degenhart	28—25
Wm. Wegener, Matteson, E. Stoecking, same	28—24
George W. Durgin, Ellen Ahlander	26—18
Theodor Martin, Katie Rink	26—26
Frank Svejkowski, Mary Kolar	28—20
Wojcuch O. Komeroski, Mary Lyszkiewicz	26—24
Roy B. Singer, Katie Currie	28—22
Jacob Pollack, Katie Singer	27—20
John McCourt, Margaret Hughes	27—37
Fredrich Bartz, Alvina Wheeler	50—43
Wm. S. Briggs, Penn Yan, N. Y., J. W. Oliver	68—55
Julius Barrusz, Bertha Imen	23—21
Frederick McAvery, Clara Gifford	23—21
Wellington A. McCammond, Della A. Hale	25—23
Abraham Seelig, Sophie Levy	31—23
Theodore J. Schladevieler, Lena Van Rach	25—19
Walter L. Dawson, Emily Jackman	27—22
Jan Freuka, Anna Jisova	27—22

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway, Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st. Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot, Madison and Canal-sts., daily at 12:30 p. m.

ATWOOD—At his residence, Woodlawn Park, William J. Atwood, Oct. 25, aged 55.
Funeral Sunday at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT—Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, at her residence, No. 105 Mather-st., Thursday, Oct. 24.
Funeral Sunday, at 12 m. by carriages to Rosehill.

CLARK—Oct. 24, George Clark, at his residence, No. 190 North Curtis-st.
Funeral Sunday, 27th, at 1 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

EDWARDS—Oct. 24, Susan H. Edwards, in the 73d year of her age.
Funeral services Saturday, the 26th inst., at No. 379 Dayton-st., at 11:30 o'clock a. m. Remains will be taken to Utica for interment.

ELWOOD—Oct. 24, at Fifty-fourth and Aberdeen-sts., Patrick, beloved child of Patrick and Mrs. Elwood, aged 5 years.
Funeral from above residence, Sunday, Oct. 27th, at 11 a. m., to 49th and Halsted-sts. depot, and by cars to Mount Olivet.

'Tis hard to break the tender cord
When love has bound the heart;
'Tis hard, so hard, to speak the word,
We must forever part.
Dearest loved one, we must leave thee
In the peaceful grave's embrace,
But thy memory will be cherished
Till we see thy heavenly face.
FROM HIS AUNT MARY.

ELLIOTT—Oct. 24, Pamelia Williams Elliott, aged 70 years.
Funeral from 955 North Clark-st. Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 p. m.

FENTON—Ann, mother of Charles and William Fenton, in the 82d year of her age.
Funeral Sunday, Oct. 27, to Graceland from her late residence, 5602 Butterfield-st.

HILL—James M. Hill, at his residence, 3910 Langley-av., Friday, Oct. 25, aged 64.
Funeral services at the residence, Sunday, 27th, at 2:30 p. m.

KELLEY—At the Clarendon Hotel, Oct. 24, Mary A., wife of Joseph R. Kelley, late of Boston, aged 58 years.
Funeral at Boston.
New York City and Boston papers please copy.

LOEWENTHAL—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. H. Hillenan, 3423 Wabash-av., Fredericka Loewenthal, aged, 69 years and 8 months.
Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m.

LAING—Oct. 24, at 610 West Van Buren-st., Hattie E. Laing, daughter of the late John R. and Margaret C. Laing, and sister of Mrs. James R. Hanna.
Funeral at 1 o'clock Saturday from residence.

MORAND—Josephine, wife of Joseph Morand, aged 67 years.
Funeral from her late residence, No. 331 South May-st., Sunday at 9:30 a. m. to Notre Dame Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

MORRISSEY—Julia, wife of Michael Morrissey, aged 23 years, Oct. 25.
Funeral Sunday, Oct. 27, from late residence, 2428 Main-st., at 10 a. m. to St. Bridget's Church, thence to Calvary, via C., M. & St. P. R. R.

McNELLIS—At his residence, Morris, Ill., Oct. 24, John McNellis, father of Mrs. P. L. Garrity of this city.
Funeral Sunday at 2 p. m.

PEISER—Marcus Peiser, aged 65 years.
Funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 2923 Wabash-av., next Monday morning, Oct. 28, at 9:30. Friends are invited to attend. No flowers.

POWER—Of diphtheria, Rita, beloved daughter of Lena and George Power, aged 6 years and 2 months.
Funeral services at the residence, Saturday, 1 p. m. Burial private.

RICHARDSON—Oct. 25, at Stone, Lee County, near Sterling, Ill., Betsy, wife of Mr. W. H. Richardson, formerly of the *Evening Journal* staff, and mother of Mrs. Thomas M. Wignall of this city.
Funeral Sunday afternoon.

ZETTERLING—Oct. 24, 4:15 p. m., Christina Zetterling, beloved wife of E. L. Zetterling, aged 44 years 9 months and 7 days.
Funeral from family residence, 173 North May-st., Saturday at 11 a. m. by carriages to Forest Home.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

UNIFORM RANK, KNIGHTS PYTHIAS, will assemble at 9:45 o'clock Sunday, the 27th inst., at Exposition Building, and parade to Havlin's Theater, Wabash-av. and 20th-st., where the annual church service will be celebrated. K. of P. lodges invited to participate. Service open to the public.

THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE OLD Tippecanoe Club will be held Saturday, Oct. 26, at 2 p. m., in Room 4, Grand Pacific Hotel. Frederick J. Patterson will address the club at 3 p. m. Subject: "International Reasons for an Exposition Location at Chicago." All are invited. A full membership will be on hand.

PROF. DENTON J. SNIDER WILL DELIVER a course of lectures under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Universalist Church, Prairie-av. and Thirtieth-st., commencing Monday, Oct. 28, at 4 p. m. Subject of the opening lecture will be King Lear. Tickets, $5 for ten lectures.

FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB WILL meet this evening at Club Room 4, Grand Pacific, at 8 o'clock sharp. A full attendance requested.

WANTED—ALL PERSONS TO HEAR PROF. W. F. Black on "The Divinity of Christ" at the Christian Church, Thirty-seventh-st. and Indiana-av. He will deliver a series of sermons on Sunday nights, 7:30 o'clock, beginning next Sunday night, on this all-important subject. Seats are free.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, INDIANA-AV. and Twenty-fourth-st.—The Rev. Frank M. Bristol, D. D., pastor.—Preaching by the pastor Sunday morning and evening. Strangers are cordially invited.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
A Success Greater than "Erminie."
166 to 173 Consecutive Performance of Offenbach's Sparkling Operetta,
—THE—
BRIGANDS.
LIBRETTO BY W. S. GILBERT.
Presented by the
Rudolph Aronson Comic Opera Co.
MATINEE TODAY WITH FULL ORIGINAL CAST.
LILLIAN RUSSELL, FRED SALOMON,
FANNY RICE, GEO. OLMI,
ISABELLA URQUHART, HENRY HALLAM,
ANNA O'KEEFE, RICHARD CARROLL,
DELIA STACEY, MAX LUBE,
LAURA RUSSELL, HENRY LEONI,
A. W. TAMS.
Produced under the direction of Mr. Max Freeman. Musical Director, Gustave Kerker.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL—TODAY.
—THE—
STODDARD
LECTURES.
Matinee Today at 2:30,
POSITIVELY LAST CHANCE
To Hear the Lecture on
THE RHINE.
Reserved Seats, 25c, 50c, 75c. Next week—NAPOLEON from Corsica to the Throne. Week Nov. 4—NAPOLEON from the Throne to St. Helena.
Secure Seats in Advance.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
TONIGHT,
THEO. THOMAS
And His Entire New York Orchestra, Assisted by the Distinguished Pianist,
RAFAEL JOSEFY.
Tickets, 50c., $1, and $1.50.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Tonight.
CROWDED ALL THE TIME.
Biggest Business Ever Done in This Theater.
FIRST MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
FRANCIS WILSON and COMPANY
In that Merry Operatic Success,
THE OOLAH.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:50.

ART INSTITUTE BUILDING.
"The Ethics of Greek Authors." Six Lectures by Prof. Thomas Davidson at the Art Institute Building, beginning at 8 p. m., as follows:
I. Ethics of Æschylus, Monday, Oct. 28, 1889.
II. Ethics of Æschylus, Tuesday, Oct. 29, 1889.
III. Ethics of Sokrates and Plato, Thursday, Oct. 31.
IV. Ethics of Sokrates and Plato, Saturday, Nov. 2.
V. Ethics of Aristotle, Monday, Nov. 4.
VI. Ethics of Aristotle, Wednesday, Nov. 6.
Season tickets, transferable, $3; single admission, 75c. Tickets for sale at McClurg & Co.'s, Brentano Bros.', Maxwell & Co.'s, Cobb's Library, and the Art Institute.

PARK THEATER—State, near Harrison
Chicago Shop Girls this week.
Charles Belmont, The Moores, McNulty Sisters, Latta & Lynch, Thorpe & Winfred, Styles & Williams, John J. Byley, etc. "St. Cloud Quadrilles."
Admission 15c. Smoking permitted.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

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Elixir
Of Life
Hood's
Sarsaparilla
Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, builds up weak and debilitated systems, gives strength to weakened nerves, overcomes that tired feeling, tones the digestive organs, invigorates and regulates the kidneys and liver, expels disease, and gives vigorous health. Young people say
Hood's Sarsaparilla
Is the best medicine we ever took. Old people say: "It makes us feel young again." So good a medicine may well be called "the true Elixir of Life."
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Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fireproof.
DAVID HENDERSON, Manager.
Tonight Last Time.
LAST MATINEE TODAY.
MR. LAWRENCE
BARRETT
In Wm. Young's Romantic Tragedy,
GANELON.
EXTRA.
Sunday Night, Oct. 27—One Night Only.
ONE NIGHT ONLY.
JARBEAU
In the Brilliant Musical Comedy,
STARLIGHT.
Seats Now on Sale.
NEXT MONDAY, OCT. 28,
JULIA MARLOWE.
Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday Evenings and Saturday Mat.,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Thursday, Friday, and Saturday Evenings,
INGOMAR.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.

COLUMBIA THEATER.
Mr. W. H. MORTON........Manager
Tonight at 8. Matinee at 2.
J. C. DUFF OPERA COMPANY
—IN—
PAOLA.
LAST TWO TIMES.
General Admission, 50c.

COLUMBIA—EXTRA.
Sale of Boxes and Reserved Seats Now Open For the Engagement of the Famous
BOSTON IDEALS.
REPERTORY: Sunday, Oct. 27—Special Popular Performance of Flotow's "Martha." Monday and Friday, Oct. 28 and Nov. 1—Verdi's "Trovatore." Tuesday Night and Saturday Matinee—Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammermoor." Wednesday and Saturday Nights—Gounod's "Faust." Thursday Night, Oct. 31—Verdi's "Rigoletto."

HOOLEY'S—"The Bookmaker."
Matinee at 2. Farewell at 8.
LAST TWO TIMES.
NAT C. GOODWIN
In His Last Success,
The Bookmaker.
Sunday—Evans and Hoey in their new "PARLOR MATCH." Seat Sale now open.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
LAST TWO BENEFIT PERFORMANCES
Policemen's Benevolent Association
DONNELLY & GIRARD —IN— Natural Gas.
Tomorrow (Sunday) Night, Oct. 27—Monroe & Rice in "MY AUNT BRIDGET," supported by an unsurpassed company of comedy artists. Return of Lena Merville.

H. R. JACOBS' CLARK-ST. THEATER,
Cor. North Clark and Kinzie-sts.
Seats Can Now Be Secured for the
Opening Night, Sunday, Oct. 27.
SAID PASHA.
GREAT COMIC OPERA SUCCESS.
Original Company, Scenery, Effects.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
SOUTH SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
Fifth Week of the Living
TWO-HEADED BABY.
Theater No. 1—Gray & Walker's Marionettes
Theater No. 2—Crolius Comedy Co.
Theater No. 3—Newhans' Automatons.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S
WEST SIDE DIME MUSEUM.
GRAND WOOD-SAWING CONTEST
BY 18 LOVELY GIRLS, COMPETING FOR THE PRIZE.
Theater No. 1—Angelo's Bird Actors.
Theater No. 2—World's Fair Premiers.

LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM.
Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts.
LIBBY PRISON
NOW OPEN DAILY
From 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. (Sundays included).
Military Band Concert every Saturday Evening.
Admission, 50 cents. Children under Fifteen, 25 cents.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
JAS. H. WALLICK in his New Play,
"HOUSTON,"
THE HERO OF TEXAS.
Next attraction, "Lost in Africa."

CRITERION THEATER.
Every evening this week, Saturday and Sunday matinees, the most laughable of comedies,
McCARTHY'S MISHAPS,
by the
FERGUSON & MACK COMEDY CO.
New Songs—New Music—New Novelties.
PRICES........15c, 25c, 35c, and 50c
Next week—"A Legal Document."

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash-av. and Jackson-st.
Plastic Groups and Historical Tableaux.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
PAUL OLAH'S
HUNGARIAN GYPSY ORCHESTRA.
Admission to all........50c | Children........25c

HAVLIN'S THEATER.
Wabash-av. and 19th-st.
LAST TWO PERFORMANCES TODAY.
DAN'L SULLY as DADDY NOLAN.
Matinee today at 2 p. m. Night performance at 8 p. m.
Night Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c.
Matinee Prices—15c, 25c, and 50c.
Tomorrow and week—George C. Staley in "A Royal Pass."

NEW WINDSOR THEATER.
North Clark and Division-sts.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT.
Miss VERNONA JARBEAU in her Brilliant Musical Comedy, "STARLIGHT."
Popular Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Tomorrow Night, M. B. Leavitt's Grand Spectacle, "SPIDER AND FLY."

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM.
Randolph-st. | And Two Bijou Theaters | Near Clark
ART CROCHET EXHIBITION.
2—NEW STAGE SHOWS OF UNUSUAL EXCELLENCE—2

STANDARD THEATER.
This Afternoon and Night Last Performances of "BURR OAKS."
Tomorrow, commencing at Matinee, Frank I. Frayne

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889.

MONEY loaned in Chicago at 6@8 per cent. Investment securities were firm and moderately active. New York funds were unchanged at 60 cents discount, but sterling declined ⅛ cent. Railroad stocks were strong. —The Chicago produce markets were less irregular and averaged firmer, though both wheat and provisions looked rather weak early in the day. Corn was strengthened by the fact of damp weather and the discovery that offerings of old are growing scarce. As compared with Thursday pork closed 5 cents higher, lard 2½ cents higher, ribs firmer except for this month, wheat ⅝ cent higher, corn ¼ cent higher, oats and rye steady, barley weak, and flaxseeds unchanged.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* comes fairly and squarely to the defense of the appointment of Mr. Charles R. Pope as United States Consul at Toronto, and raps its mugwump contemporaries sharply over the knuckles for condemning it. In searching round for motives for assaulting the Administration these fastidious souls made the discovery that Mr. Pope had once been an actor and a theatrical manager, and "with that beautiful care for civil service reform which marks the gentleman and scholar in politics when he is out of office," as the *C.-J.* puts it, yelped in concert at the impropriety of the appointment. The *C.-J.* notifies them that he will make an excellent Consul, being sensible and courteous and possessing business qualifications and scholarly attainments, and "being objectionable only as a life-long Republican." The criticism of the *C.-J.*, however, will probably not avail with these Pharisees, who will make their phylacteries still broader and hold up their hands in holy horror as they contemplate the spectacle of an actor taking a Government position!

ACCORDING to the Signal Service Bureau the rain which visited Chicago night before last and yesterday was not limited to this section but extended over a wide stretch of country where it has long been sadly needed. The rains of yesterday, which, unfortunately, were generally light ones, extended from Ohio up into Dakota. For weeks the greater portion of that broad area has been suffering terribly from drought. The dispatches have told of the hardships and destitution of the farmers of many Dakota counties. They have also told how everything was so parched up in portions of Michigan that the winter wheat was killed and water for stock had to be teamed for miles, nearly all the streams having run dry. Many complaints have also come from Wisconsin. There are no doubt many sections where there have been loss and grave inconvenience, but where the situation is not quite as serious as in the districts mentioned above. It is to be hoped for the sake of the Northwest that the ground will get a good soaking and that all the springs and streams may be filled. Should cold weather suddenly come on when the ground is still dry and the rivers low the situation would be an alarming one.

THE Democratic organs are beginning to furnish interesting information in the matter of Gov. Hill's visit to the South. The Memphis *Avalanche* serves notice that if the New-Yorkers insist upon Hill's candidacy then the West and South will join hands and find some way of getting along without New York. And now comes the St. Louis *Republic* with the announcement that "the petty politician," as it calls the whisky Governor, need not expect the nomination, as another man will be nominated by acclamation, and "it is altogether unnecessary to add that his name is *not* Hill." It also vouchsafes the interesting information that the Southern crowd who danced attendance upon Hill "represent nothing except Senator Jo Brown's coal mine and convict contract" and that "Mr. Cleveland is not a candidate for the Presidency and is therefore not open to rivalry from any source." Considering the care and painstaking diligence with which Mr. Cleveland is putting himself forward as a candidate, the *Republic's* treatment of him is almost as cavalier and contemptuous as Hill's. The Democrats meanwhile are starting their campaign very early and are in danger of wasting a good deal of powder, for much can happen between this fall and the year in which the World's Fair will meet in Chicago.

THE REPUBLICAN COMMISSIONERS' TICKET TODAY.

The most important business which will engage the attention of the Republican County Convention, which meets this morning, is the selection of fifteen candidates for County Commissioners, ten from the city district and five from the country town district. Any of the various candidates named for Recorder of Deeds on the Republican side would make a good officer. In the selection of a nominee for the office, other things being equal, availability will govern. The Recorder is an officer subordinate to the County Board, which practically manages the finances of his and other county bureaus.

These things being so, the convention, which will be the largest and most thoroughly representative because fairly chosen, should select only men of experience, tried and aggressive integrity, and acknowledged ability for the position of Commissioner. Mere respectable weaklings, or untried men of merely local reputation, will not do. Nor will it be wise to name men against whose official record there is the least suspicion. The campaign will be short. Candidates against whom charges may be preferred ought not to be nominated, because, even though the charges be false, if they are plausible there will be no time to refute them. Unknown persons should not be nominated because this ward or that section wants them. There will not be enough time to make known to all the 160,000 voters of Cook County who they are, and the Republican newspapers can hardly afford the space to sufficiently advertise their hitherto concealed virtues and good points.

Fortunately for the convention there will be no lack of good material from which to choose. Three Republican members of the present County Board who have rendered faithful service to the people and on whose official record there is not a stain offer themselves for reëlection. They should be nominated today. These are Henry C. Senne, who has been for many years the faithful and incorruptible guardian of the people's money and the people's interests; George W. Spencer of the former village of Hyde Park, a useful, capable, and thoroughly reliable member; and Henry Engelhardt, who, in the days when boodleism defiled nearly every person connected with the boodle board, remained true to his conscience and his constituency.

The convention can also draw from among members of former boards candidates whose integrity has been tried and not found wanting and whose capacity has been demonstrated—that fine, sturdy pioneer lumberman, John Spry, D. B. Scully, the wholesale grocer, Amos Grannis, and William Stewart, whose brief term in a former board was the beginning of the era of strict and careful financial methods, economy, and honesty.

It will be easy enough to pick out from the numerous candidates mentioned in THE TRIBUNE during the last week superior men to fill out the ticket. Mr. P. A. Sundelius, for instance, would make an excellent member, who would need no introduction to a public whom he has often served honestly. Neither would Mr. Jacob Schieswohl of Lake View, one of the old settlers of Cook County, or Phillip Maas of the Twelfth Ward, or Mr. Chester Warner of the Thirteenth, a man of wealth and social position. There are a dozen others whose names have been mentioned who would make good Commissioners and strong candidates.

The country town delegates ought to be especially admonished to name the best men they can find. Mere village politicians, petty clerks, and bailiffs are not of the kind to manage the affairs of this great county, and there is no necessity to select any of their class so long as such well-known citizens as Mr. J. M. Greene, the Blue Island manufacturer, Maj. Allison of Lyons, Mr. O. D. Allen of Oak Park, W. R. Brainerd of Evanston, Mr. Earnshaw of Lemont are willing to accept nominations for Commissioners in the country district as the colleagues of Mr. Senne.

The latter should be renominated for President of the County Board by acclamation. His services in behalf of honest government in this county for a dozen years entitle him to that compliment. He should be placed on guard again next year, when, if the Democrats should by accident elect any of their city Commissioners, he could stop the assaults on the county treasury of the boodle agents who will boss the Democratic members.

A good Republican Commissioners' ticket means success this fall. A poor or doubtful one means sure defeat. The convention should bear this in mind.

THE FREE SILVER COINAGE CONVENTION.

The call for a convention at St. Louis in the interest of free silver coinage contains a number of singular and remarkable assertions. It attributes about all the agricultural depression of the West to the limited coinage of silver, and expresses unwavering faith that free coinage would prove a panacea and make everything prosperous and happy. One of the purposes of the proposed convention is declared to be "the rehabilitation of silver as one of the money metals of this country," as though it was not such at the present time and had not been for eleven years. Last July the Director of the Mint reported that the then total coinage of silver dollars amounted to over 330 millions, and since then the amount has been increased ten millions. Counting also the subsidiary silver there is now in use in this country the respectable sum of 400 millions in silver. About four-fifths of the dollars circulate in the form of silver certificates, while the coin itself remains on deposit in the United States Sub-Treasuries. With such an immense sum of silver in circulation—and the amount added to every month about $2,500,000, or 30 millions a year—it is rather amusing that a convention should be called to demand "the rehabilitation of silver as money." It should be borne in mind that the $2,000,000 a month called for by the law means the amount of bullion which that sum will purchase.

The call for the convention affirms positively that the panic of 1873 was caused by the demonetization of silver! This is certainly remarkable news, never before suspected, since at that time silver and gold had both been out of circulation for thirteen years and the money of the country was depreciated paper worth about 70 cents on the dollar. Silver demonetization had nothing whatever to do with the panic of 1873, and the remonetization of the standard dollars in 1878 was important simply as a preparation for specie resumption and to assist a return to the use of coin in 1879. Equally fallacious is the assumption that the world-wide fall of prices in recent years is the result of the disuse of silver in Europe. For eleven years the United States has been adding to its stock of silver money until the enormous amount of 400 millions, as stated above, is now in circulation; but the fall of prices has been even more marked in this country than elsewhere. Cheapened and extended production in every branch of industry has caused the general fall of prices. The wonderful labor-saving inventions of the last dozen years have had a great deal to do with the cheapening of manufactures. In respect to agriculture the facts are that railroads have within a few years brought many millions of acres of grazing and farming land previously inaccessible within reach of markets, while the Homestead law has stimulated settlement of new lands and great improvements in agricultural machinery, such as twine binders, have made the labor of grain raising farmers more effective. Millions of cattle are pastured where a few years ago herds of buffalo ranged over the plains. The enormous extension and development of agricultural resources have resulted in the production of surplus food products and caused an inevitable fall in the price. Fortunately, however, the prices of pretty much all that the farmers buy have fallen also, which recoups them to some extent.

Because the limited coinage of silver has been a good thing and the chatter of the goldbugs about 80 cent dollars has proved ridiculous, it does not follow that free coinage of silver would not be disastrous. A certain amount of silver can be absorbed not only without injury but with positive benefit; but there is a limit which cannot be passed with safety. To throw our mints open to the unlimited coinage of silver would make the United States the dumping ground for the surplus unused silver of Europe. France and Germany have immense amounts of idle silver coin which they would be glad to throw on the United States and exchange it for our gold. With free coinage of silver our gold would be swept away very quickly and we would soon have instead the cast-off surplus silver of Europe and gold would have disappeared. The United States would part company with the bimetallic and gold standard countries of France, Italy, Germany, and England and take its place as a silver standard country along with China, Mexico, and India. Silver would then certainly fall to about its ruling price in India and China; a premium of 25 or 30 per cent would have to be paid in all dealings with bimetallic or gold standard countries. It would be a fine thing for Europe and help matters there to get the 500 millions of gold in the United States and make this country the dumping ground for their surplus idle silver, but the experiment would be a sorry one for us.

The United States can consent to complete remonetization of silver only when it is done by international agreement, and with Great Britain, France, and Germany at least parties to the compact. Until then this country cannot risk more than a carefully limited coinage which it can absorb without difficulty.

A PROBABLY UNCONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION IN THE ELECTION LAW.

THE TRIBUNE called attention the other day to the fact that over 25,000 persons would be disfranchised this fall because they had changed their residences since last November and had failed to reregister, owing to the harsh and unreasonable requirements of the law regarding transfer certificates. If these men who have moved during the year had been allowed—like new-comers—to register in the precinct in which they had settled and had been spared the double trip the law makes necessary, dull election though it is, thousands of them would undoubtedly have registered, because they could have done it with so little trouble.

A bill was introduced in the last Legislature allowing registered voters who had moved from one precinct to another to get their transfer certificates any time sixty or thirty days before election at the central office in the City-Hall, a part of the city where every one goes. That would have relieved the question of most of its difficulties. But papers unable to understand the merits of the law, even when it was clearly explained to them, and when their captious objections were fully answered, fought it and misrepresented it. Were it the law today there would have been no such shrinkage in the registry lists as is seen.

But the serious question has been raised whether this provision of the law that a voter who has been registered shall not be reregistered except in this inconvenient way is not unconstitutional, and whether the County Judge would not so hold were the point raised. The constitutionality of these registration laws has been denied by the Supreme Courts of some States, including that of Ohio, because they sometimes disfranchise men. In other States, such as Illinois, they have been sustained because the requirements made of the voter were held not to be unreasonable. The Constitution of this State says that every person shall be a voter who "has resided in this State *one year*, in the county *ninety days*, and in the election district *thirty days*, next preceding any election therein, and who shall be a male citizen of the United States above the age of 21 years."

The Supreme Court went quite a ways when it decided that the Legislature could add to these conditions that of having to be registered three weeks before election. Had it known how the law was going to work it would hardly have sustained the constitutionality of that section which imposes on a man who wants to reregister such unnecessary trouble which results in the disfranchisement of tens of thousands. The court would have expunged that section and allowed a voter who had moved into another city precinct to go before the judges of the new precinct, answer all the questions they asked him, and tell them that he had formerly been registered in a certain other precinct. This last statement would be sent to the judges of the old precinct and they would verify it. If correct all right; if not the would-be voter would find himself in trouble. The truth is that this clumsy, disfranchising system of reregistration was devised to take a little bookkeeping trouble from judges and clerks and put it on the voters in a shape that makes it very onerous. It was assumed that the latter would put up with any annoyance, labor, and loss of time if only they might vote. But this theory is the wrong one. Judges and clerks are paid for their services. It is an outrage to compel a registered voter who removed from Jefferson, Lake View, or the Twenty-first Ward into the Thirty-first or Thirty-third or Thirty-fourth Ward, down in Hyde Park, to travel all the way back there on registration day to get a certificate of transfer, when the registration books of his former precinct show that he was a voter there, and that his removal therefrom will be reported by the precinct election officers to the central office.

The question may be asked, How do the names of these men who remove from a precinct and do not ask for removal certificates come to be dropped? It is under this provision of the law:

> It shall be the duty of the board of registry [of each precinct] to note for erasure the names of all persons known or supposed to be dead, and the names of all persons who are suspected of having been convicted of a penitentiary offense and have not been pardoned, and the names of all persons who are supposed to have moved from such precinct and have not taken out removal papers.

Under this section the names of over 25,000 persons have been dropped this fall because of their removal from the precinct, which was ascertained by the precinct judges and clerks. Next fall there will be an exciting election. Numbers of these men will want to get back on the registry. But it will be more difficult then than now, for when they apply for their transfer certificates their names will not appear on the registry, and time will have to be spent in turning back to that of a previous year to find them. If this abominable provision about certificates of transfer is not gotten rid of in some way there will be comparatively few names left on the registry lists at the spring election of 1892, after the removals of three and a half years have done their work.

ANOTHER GIGANTIC RAILROAD COMBINE.

When THE TRIBUNE a few days ago gave the particulars as to a vast consolidation of the Vanderbilt and Union Pacific systems to offset the mighty Gould-Huntington combination Chauncey Depew and others prominently connected with the different roads said the reports were "mere newspaper talk," and professed entire ignorance of the matter. These Pickwickian assertions were accepted by the public for just what they were worth, and Mr. Depew, the Vanderbilts, and Charles Francis Adams now frankly and publicly announce the completion of the consolidation scheme. The contracts between the Vanderbilt and the Union Pacific systems are already signed and another giant transcontinental railroad monopoly established. The new system will embrace about 23,000 miles of lines and will be almost equal in mileage to the Gould-Huntington combination.

The Vanderbilt system now comprises the New York Central's four track route and the West Shore (two tracks) between Buffalo and New York; the Boston & Albany, with its Boston and New England outlets; the double track New York & Harlem between New York and Boston; the Lake Shore, the Michigan Central, and the "Nickel Plate" between Chicago and Buffalo—lines which give the Vanderbilts practically six tracks from Chicago to New York. In addition, they have the Bee Line, Big Four, and Indianapolis & St. Louis from Cleveland to St. Louis, and the great Chicago & Northwestern system west of this city to Omaha, St. Paul, the Black Hills, and into Wyoming. When all these systems from New York and Boston to the Missouri River and into Dakota and Wyoming are united to the Union Pacific, which, with its Oregon Short Line, reaches the Pacific coast, the result will be practically one vast corporation, with control over through traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific, all ruled in Wall street. In respect to transcontinental freight, however, it will have to meet the competition of the Gould-Huntington octopus, and probably also a gigantic combination between the Canadian Pacific, the Manitoba, Burlington, and Soo lines.

The one weak point in the combination of the Vanderbilt and Union Pacific systems will be the lack of a line to San Francisco, and the fact that at the western limit of the Union Pacific it must take freight from and deliver to the Central Pacific, which is controlled by Huntington, and will be managed so as to divert freight to the Southern Pacific Trust. The Oregon Short Line now gives the Union Pacific an outlet to the Pacific coast in Oregon and Washington Territory, but in order to reach San Francisco the proposed extension of the Northwestern may have to be built. The Elkhorn Valley line of the Northwestern now stops at Fort Fetterman, Wyo., but it is to be connected with the Union Pacific at some point near there. The combination will then have two systems for all through traffic east of Cheyenne and one line west to the Pacific. To build from Fort Fetterman to San Francisco would give this combination an enormous power over all transcontinental traffic, and in all likelihood that will be done.

The indications point to the amalgamation of all the railroads of the country into four or five gigantic systems. To a certain extent these systems must necessarily compete for business, and competition cannot be entirely destroyed as to traffic from "common points," but as to non-competitive freight it remains to be seen whether monopolistic power will be used to extort excessive charges, and in that event whether the people will call on the Government for protection, and it will be powerful enough to check and control the huge combinations now forming if the people resolutely demand it.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION AND THE JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.

An insidious effort is being made by the Democratic bosses and their agents and men of all dirty work, the professional socialistic labor agitators, to induce the Republican County Convention, which meets this morning, to nominate two Republican judicial candidates, one to succeed Judge Shepard on the Superior Court Bench, another to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Williamson. Promises are made by the Democratic bosses in question and the ex-Anarchists, who are their agents, that if the Republicans put up a candidate against Judge Shepard the latter will be "knifed"; that the gamblers, the Socialists, the Democratic workingmen, and the McGarigle-McDonald Democrats will support the Republican nominee for the Superior bench. All these promises are intended to deceive Republicans and "to get them into a hole," as the Democratic bosses themselves say.

If the advice of these fellows should be taken today they would be the first tomorrow to shout "bad faith against" the Republicans. Their organs would take up the cry and ring changes on it. The Democratic attorneys would be appealed to to rebuke the slight on the bar. And the Democratic attorneys would in turn appeal to the Republican members. There would be a general denunciation of the Republican party during the brief time remaining between election day as a party of bad faith, broken promises, and so on.

The Democratic bosses would then take occasion by the hand and at their convention next Tuesday would nominate two Democrats, one of whom would be the very Judge against whom they have been inveighing to too credulous Republicans during the last week or ten days. One of the bosses who have been insidiously cultivating the scheme of intrigue here referred to would be nominated for the second Judgeship against Driggs, and the Democratic organs, the Democratic bosses, like Dixon, Joe Gruenhut, and all their following, would support both vociferously and would laugh loudly at the Republicans whom they had fooled.

The Republican convention today should not fall into the trap set for them by the Democratic bosses and their anarchistic decoys. The right thing for the Republican convention to do is to make a nomination to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Williamson, and stop there until after the Democrats have made their nominations next week. If the latter should put two names on their ticket for Judges then they would have to face the cry of "bad faith," and the Republican County Committee would lose no time in having a second Republican candidate placed on the Republican ticket. And so many Democrats would be disgusted by the treachery and Punic faith of their machine men that they would support the Republican ticket from top to bottom.

PRESBYTERIAN PROBATION STRUGGLE.

The agitation over the revision of the Westminster Confession, which is now gathering headway in the Presbyterian denomination, promises to be full of interest, if not of excitement, in the near future. The brethren are warming up with great rapidity and taking sides on the line of dispute with an eagerness and determination that bespeak sharp work when the fight really begins. THE TRIBUNE has already set forth the arguments for revision made by such scholars as Dr. McCosh, Dr. Herrick Johnson, and Prof. Schaff. It has also given the points of Prof. Shedd's trenchant criticism that if the offensive dogma is revised the whole system of faith will have to be revised also, with the result that the church will soon be adrift and nothing better than a theological debating school. Now comes Dr. Van Dyke, another of the able scholars in the church, and in reply to Dr. Shedd's contention that all the revisionists have said is but fault-finding with the Confession and that they are unable to understand Calvinistic treatises, answers:

> There is a fair collection of such treatises in my library. The last addition to it is Dr. Shedd's "Dogmatic Theology," which I have read and pondered from beginning to end. But, so far from curing, it has increased my desire for the revision of the Confession. What has failed to cure me of this "fault-finding" is not likely to prove a panacea for the other advocates of revision. Are such men as Dr. Schaff and Dr. McCosh, and Dr. Herrick Johnson unacquainted with the contents of Calvinistic treatises or incapable of understanding their bearing upon the Confession of Faith? Are the Presbyterian Church of England, and the United Presbyterian Church of Scotland, and the great majority of the Free Church of Scotland a set of ignorant fault-finders, for whose unrest the best prescription is a saturated solution of some good treatise on Calvinistic theology?

The organs one after another are also entering the contest. The *Evangelist* takes up the cudgels for revision, and the conservative old *Observer* hangs back and opposes it. It sets itself against the advanced ideas of progress in the following stiff-backed fashion:

> If creeds are to be remodeled to suit all tastes we may as well do away with them entirely. If the common people get hold of the idea that the divines of the seventeenth century did not know God and so preached a gospel that cannot be accepted by the divines of the nineteenth century, a feeling of skepticism toward all the divines and their creeds and their gospel will be the result. The world will say, "What the divines of one age preach the divines of the next proscribe; there is no certainty about these matters; God is unknown and unknowable; we will have none of these things."

The *Observer* even goes so far as to say that "God's royal, world-wide love may be put into all the catechisms and men's hearts remain as adamant." Are they likely to soften under the influence of the iron-bound dogma of election! The faculty at Princeton is also said to be divided upon the question. A remarkable phase of the conflict is the suspension of the *Presbyterian Review*, which has heretofore been an organ for the expression of different shades of belief under the auspices of several of the seminaries. It has hitherto been conducted after a unique plan, two editors, one liberal and the other conservative, having shared the responsibility, with the understanding that no article should be inserted which was not indorsed by each of them. This worked well for a few years, but as differences of belief have become more radical it has grown more and more difficult to find editors, until at last it has become impossible. There has been no outbreak, no quarrel of any kind, but simply a failure to bring the irreconcilables together. The result will be the publication of two magazines advocating antagonistic ideas, which of itself is not likely to heighten harmony or have any other effect than to intensify the contest between the revisionists and anti-revisionists. Each seminary will now be likely to have its own organ, and the war will soon be a merry one. Thus the leaven of unrest and change is at work in this strong old evangelical church. There is no more remarkable sign of the inevitable conflict between conservatism and progress than is manifested in this Presbyterian struggle. Which side will win time only can tell, but the contest will be watched with interest the world over as the most important and exciting theological movement of the present century.

The Sheep and the Goats.

The following list is one which honest voters who want honest Aldermen in the Council should cut out and keep for reference:

Democratic Aldermen who voted to beat the city out of $100,000 interest on its own funds for the benefit of the brewer Roesing:

	Ward.		Ward.
Whelan	1	Long	20
Oehmen	5	McGillen	21
Hickey	5	Muelhoefer	22
Burke	6	O'Brien	23
O'Brien	6	McCormick	23
Murphy	7	Haynes	26
Dvorak	8	Lucas	28
Bunker	8	Gahan	29
Cullerton	9	Noonan	29
McEnerny	10	Kenny	30
Jackson	14	Pauly	30
Ryan	15	Jockisch	33
Young	17	Gorman	33
Mulvihill	17	Total—28.	
Powers	19		

Republican Aldermen who voted to beat the city out of $100,000 interest on its own funds for the benefit of a "private snap":

	Ward.		Ward.
Love	7	Harris	18
Campbell	12	Burke	22
Lyke	13	Total—6.	
Bowler	15		

Republican Aldermen who voted to give the city the interest on its own money:

	Ward.		Ward.
Dixon	1	Kowalski	16
Vierling	2	Horn	16
Summerfield	2	Tiedemann	24
Gorton	3	Dunham	24
Dixon	3	Chapman	25
Hepburn	4	Keck	25
Madden	4	Fonda	27
Bidwill	9	Noble	31
Wallner	10	McKnight	31
Pond	11	Kerr	32
Kent	11	Kinney	32
Mills	12	Chasey	34
Landon	13	O'Neill	34
Weinhardt	14	Total—27.	

Democratic Aldermen who voted to give the city the interest on its own money:

	Ward.		Ward.
Horner	18	Conway	27
Ernst	21	Kelly	28
Weber	26	Total—5.	

Sectarian School-Books.

Some person, professedly a Roman Catholic, signing himself Peter McDevitt, a name which does not appear in the directory, and writing in a disguised hand, has sent THE TRIBUNE a communication, in which he makes the complaint that THE TRIBUNE is "slinging mud at the Roman Catholic Church" because it has stated the substantial points of the new controversy now raging in Boston, Mass., over the use of a certain history in the public schools in that city. To show that this anonymous correspondent does not know what he is talking about we will briefly restate the case.

Last year the Roman Catholics of Boston brought the accusation against Swinton's history, then in use in the schools, that it unfairly stated the attitude of their church relative to the sale of indulgences. Upon their showing and after investigation the book was thrown out, and the Protestants submitted. Anderson's general history was substituted. Now the same charge is made by the Protestants—namely: that Anderson's history does not deal fairly with ecclesiastical matters and the author has publicly acknowledged that he revised the earlier edition to suit Roman Catholic critics. The cases are exactly similar in principle, only the Anderson case is more aggravated than the Swinton one. The one book should be thrown out as the other one was, and the Catholics should submit with the same grace that the Protestants displayed. The real point is, that no sectarian book should be allowed in unsectarian secular public schools established and conducted at the general public expense for scholars belonging to families of all denominations. If any principle is more firmly established than another in our public school system it is that no sectarian book shall be used and no sectarian doctrine shall be taught in the schools, and the Catholics have no more right to invade that principle than Protestants have. If they do they must expect to find themselves confronted and antagonized. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, for a third of a century, has contended that sectarianism in all its phases, Protestant or Catholic, shall be kept out of the public schools. It has never varied in this position and it never will so long as its present management has control of it. We have departed from our usual custom of paying no attention to anonymous correspondents in order to say this much and emphasize it for the information of all sectarian enemies of the public schools.

THE World's Fair agitation in New York City has reached the "Shall-we-have-it-or-not?" stage.

THE New York *World* thinks "Chicago will disgust the whole country with her efforts to obtain the World's Fair." There is no doubt of New York's deep disgust.

COTTONWOOD FALLS, Kas., is out of debt, has money in the treasury, and will levy no tax the ensuing year for municipal purposes. It has a woman City Council, though this fact, which is mentioned incidentally, as a matter of course cuts no figure in the case. Certainly not.

COL. M. C. MCDONALD, who is known to all the voters of Cook County as an eminent Democratic "reformer" connected with every Democratic Administration and who works disinterestedly for the public good, told his fellow "reformers" of the Cook County Democratic Club, the successor of Clem Periolat's "Bean Club," Thursday night that he would give his (?) time and money this fall to advance the interests of the local Democracy. Success this fall he said to his fellow "reformers" means that we will capture all the county offices next fall, the State Legislature, the State Treasury, and the United States Senatorship. He did not mention that success this fall meant also capture of part of the County Treasury by those friends of his who hold what are slightingly referred to as boodle claims. But Col. McDonald is a man of mental reservations. He did not say where he would get the money from. But as it is well known that the Colonel has kept himself poor by too disinterested devotion to public affairs, it is surmised that the contribution will come through him from the brokers of Clark street in the vicinity of Maj. Hankins' place, and the speculators of Calhoun alley in the vicinity of Gen. Condon's. The contribution will be welcome no matter though it comes from the bloated bankers, and, in addition to Brewer Roesing's contribution from his $100,000 of city swag money, will make the "boys" of the Bridgeport and Stock-Yards wards whoop it up.

A GOTHAM exchange had a cut a few days ago representing the league champions in full dress. They can hardly be called handsome men when attired in their playing costume, but arrayed in swell suits they are enough to make the scalding tears chase each other down the cheek of a wooden Indian.

NICHOLAS SMITH, handsomest man of all the Smiths, and famed as "best man" on numerous occasions also, will beam on the susceptible beauties of Three Rivers, Canada, as United States Consul at that port. Fate cannot conceal this particular Smith.

JAY GOULD wishes to be understood that he has not tendered any of his land in St. Louis for World's Fair uses, and that he has no choice of cities in the matter of locating that enterprise. His remark to the Kansas City reporter, therefore, that he was in favor of St. Louis, having been uttered when he was on a kind of junketing tour, should be understood in a pickwickian sense.

FROM the story lately published that an eagle with a glass eye flew on board a ship on the Atlantic and was captured after a desperate struggle we infer that some heretofore mute inglorious Joe Mulhatton who follows the sea has determined to make himself heard.

PITTSBURG insists that her supply of natural gas is as great as ever, and in a harsh, unfeeling manner she plumes herself on her superiority to Chicago in having an atmosphere free from smoke. This has become a long felt vaunt.

SENATOR VEST is better, but his health is not entirely reëstablished. What he seems to need is a regular and unstinted diet of Chicago dressed beef.

"MAJORIE DAW" sends in a poem of thirty lines, which she asks to have inserted at "usual rates." We insert the closing six lines on credit:

"Hearts are unruly:
Even 'yours truly'
Sometimes will lead into danger, n'est pas?
Yet, I regret not,
And shall forget not,
Coming misfortune that time cannot mar!"

At usual rates—$1 per line, each insertion—this comes to $6. When "Majorie" sends us that amount the account against her will be square, and on receipt of $24 additional the twenty-four preceding lines will appear.

IF Chauncey Depew, while in Europe, met any of those unfortunate foreigners who had never heard of Chicago he told them of this city, of course, and spoke a word in its praise. Didn't you, Chauncey?

EDWIN BOOTH, who was victimized by a sharper to the tune of $1,000 not long since, ought now to be able to make his "Hamlet" more gloomy, and misanthropical, and realistic than ever before.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Still Has the Floor.

The Deadly Car-Stove (cheerfully)—"Ah, there!"

Railroad Managers (coldly)—"Stay there!"

Distance No Object.

Mr. Graball (at railway station)—"I want a ticket to Lincoln."

Ticket Seller—"Yes, sir. Lincoln in Illinois or Lincoln in Nebraska?"

Mr. Graball (on the lookout for a bargain)—"Which will you sell me the cheapest?"

He Ought to Be Ashamed.

Keely Motor Stockholders (to Mr. K., sternly)—"Are you aware, sir, that they've got even that Cronin jury finished ahead of you?"

PERSONALS.

Platt La Point, a Canadian, who has lived in Iowa 75 years, died recently at Lansing at the age of 111.

Jo Howard has struck the neatest descriptive title of that eminent mugwump, Mr. George William Curtis. He refers to him as an "understudy for an angel."

Ex-Senator McDonald of Indiana has laid by a snug nestegg of $100,000, and is willing to expend a liberal share of it in the effort to succeed Dan Voorhees when his term expires in 1891.

Prof. Englisch, the chess champion, lately played no less than thirty games of chess simultaneously at the Vienna Chess Club against the most experienced members and won them all in less than five hours.

S. B. Ginn, a Republican Justice of the Peace in Henrico County, goes upon record as the only Virginian who ever refused an office. Although a poor man he declined an appointment to a post-office which pays $1,000.

Bro. Talmage is going to have his new Brooklyn Tabernacle all up in 1890, with wider gates, with songs more triumphant, and with ingatherings more glorious. Bro. Talmage ought to be put on the World's Fair Committee.

Sallie Webb of Portsmouth has been admitted to the Ohio penitentiary carrying a 3-weeks-old child in her arms. She has two husbands in the same institution, and one of the husbands has two sons in the reform school.

Gov. Mellette of Dakota has declared in favor of paying the brewers and distillers in the State for the actual loss they will suffer or expense they may necessarily incur by being required to give up their business and change their plants into some other form of manufacture.

William Waterman died recently in Wood County, Wisconsin, aged 112 years. He was a good sized baby when the declaration of independence was made; was nearly 6 years old when Cornwallis surrendered; was 14 when Washington was inaugurated; 25 when Washington died; 31 when Fulton's steamboat made its trial trip; 62 when the Mexican war closed, and was an old man of 84 when Lincoln was inaugurated.

H. A. Playter, a stenographer of New York, has undertaken the most difficult task that ever fell to the lot of a shorthand expert. The two languages used at the sessions of the Maritime Congress, Washington, are English and French. When a speech is delivered in English it is Mr. Playter's duty to rise and translate the speech orally into French from stenographic notes. He reverses this process when a speech is first delivered in French. The magnitude of this achievement can be fully appreciated only by stenographers.

Gen. Raum, Pension Commissioner, will be 60 years old in December. He is one of the three men in Washington who are called Shakspearean in their type of head and face, the others being Justice Field and Congressman Reed. Of the three Raum is the handsomest and looks most like the portraits of the bard of Avon. Gen. Raum has a fine house in Washington. His wife is the happy mother of three sons and five daughters. Of the latter three are married and one is a widow. Gen. and Mrs. Raum are noted for their hospitality.

The Rev. J. G. Townsend of Pittsburg does not share the fears of some of his fellows concerning the evil effects of the daily newspapers. He says: "As on an autumn day the wind shakes the tree and the leaves fall down and make an amethystine and golden floor, so this great tree, the press, shaken every day, sheds down its white leaves upon the world—leaves of knowledge, leaves of healing. When I see a young minister who wisely reads the daily paper, I am sure he is growing in grace, at least on that spot where it is thought the average minister is sadly deficient."

Ben Butler is evidently loaded for bear. In speaking of his forthcoming book he confesses that he has "a personal desire that the true inwardness of the actions of some soi-disant saints, martyrs, heroes, and Generals, who have figured so romantically in the history of the greatest occurrences in the life of any nation, as peddled out to magazines at so many pennies a line, shall be set right by an impartial statement of the true facts and incidents of their careers. And I think I shall have will enough to sustain me until I have done justice to both my friends and enemies, and especially the latter. With an accidental exception I believe I have in my possession a copy of every important letter written by me and to me since 1861, and a knowledge of topics that it will not take a great deal of research to verify."

CURRENT NOTES.

Time flies, yet the orchestral leader sits still and beats time.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Dentists ought to make good campaign orators; they have such an effective way of taking the stump.—*Baltimore American.*

Binks—"Miss Sweet is a bouncing girl, isn't she?" Jinks—"Yes; but her father is more inclined that way."—*Lawrence American.*

Cobwigger—"When your wife found those pool tickets in your pocket did she say anything before she threw them in the fire?" Brown—"Yes. She asked if any of them were winners."—*Life.*

Smith—"Hello, Jones! I haven't seen you for ever so long. How do you find yourself?" Jones—"I never do. I am a detective now, you know."—*New York Sun.*

The Key West cigarmakers are still out on a strike for higher wages, and there doesn't appear to be any immediate prospect of a settlement of the keywestian.—*Boston Herald.*

Sheriff—"What am I going to do! Here these handcuffs are locked, and the keys lost!" Deputy—"Just send them to a steam laundry to be done up. That'll fix e'm."—*Toledo Blade.*

Diggins—"Do you see that portly man over there by the door?" Wiggins—"Yes; fine-looking man." "Diggins—"He takes life easily." Wiggins—"Looks as if he did." Diggins—"He does; he's a doctor."—*America.*

Bill—"How does the fair Clara look upon your suit?" Charlie—"Pretty favorably, I guess. When I called last evening I found that there was a fresh hod of coal by the stove and that the clock had been stopped. I feel encouraged."—*Kearney Enterprise.*

Intending Purchaser—"How much will you knock off on your price for cash?" Dakota Druggist—"My price, sir, is $10,000 cash." I. P.—"But you wrote me last week that you would sell out for $1,000 on three years' time." D. D.—"Ah! But that was before our election, sir. You know prohibition carried!"—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

Oldboy—"How fine a thought it is that the smallest creature that lives was created for some purpose and could not be dispensed with." Newwed—"I can't agree with you there. I think that there are some animals that have been the cause of a great deal of envy, extravagance, and domestic strife." Oldboy—"What animal, for instance?" Newwed (with his mind on a $500 dolman)—"The seal."—*America.*

TIPS ON THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The progress of its World's Fair project shows that while New York is long on cash it is short on patriotism.

Cleveland *Leader:* New York must go to work in a different manner if the Fair is to be held on or near Manhattan Island.

Iowa State Register: New York blows as if it were going to get a World's Exposition, but it puts up its money as if it were looking for a county fair.

Minneapolis *Tribune:* New York might galvanize a little life into its World's Fair scheme by tossing it in among a few of those electric light wires.

Philadelphia *Ledger:* New York now has a committee to manage the finances for the World's Fair, and needs now only two things—finances and the Fair.

Philadelphia *Press:* New Orleans declares in favor of Chicago as the place for holding the World's Fair. None but the smaller towns seem to be voting for New York.

Baltimore *American:* New York's health office should see that New York's Exposition project is buried. It is not right to keep the remains above ground so long.

Louisville *Commercial:* It is difficult to get a quorum at the meetings of the New York World's Fair committees. The trouble seems to be that in organizing the committees names were selected instead of men.

Richmond *Dispatch:* More than half the population of Chicago are foreigners, if we are not mistaken. Surely through these naturalized citizens foreigners in other lands—that is, at home—must have heard of the most wonderful city in the West, not to say in the Union.

Detroit *Free Press:* According to Mr. Rufus Hatch Chicago's chances are much the best. He is probably correct; 70 per cent of the American people favor Chicago as the best place for the Fair. If St. Louis would withdraw her pretensions 80 per cent of the people would be solid for Chicago, and that, with Chicago's pluck and money, ought to settle it.

Kansas City *Star:* When public spirit has reached that stage in Chicago where the Gas Trust contributes $50,000 to the World's Fair fund it is time for all other cities to throw up the sponge. Such dead earnestness is not to be resisted, and only a few more evidences of local pride are necessary to convince the country that opposition is useless.

Dubuque *Telegraph:* Every part of the Northwest will share equally in the after benefits of the Fair, and as these benefits are a consummation devoutly to be wished there should be no division of sentiment in this region respecting the site of the Exposition. Chicago, the most thoroughly American of all American cities in its intelligence, its enterprise, its energy, its indomitable pluck, and its persistent determination of purpose, is the place.

Kansas City *Star:* A gentleman from New York, whose business frequently brings him to Kansas City, concedes that the jig is about up so far as New York's claims on the World's Fair are concerned. He attributes this state of affairs to the lack of interest displayed by New York people and to the impossibility of securing a site without taking in a great amount of private property. The gentleman believes that Chicago will secure the Fair without much trouble.

Wisconsin State Journal: When it comes to the matter of raising a guaranty fund to secure the success of the Fair, though New York has many times more capital than any other city, her millionaires stand aloof, and a subscription list goes begging for small sums to help out the necessary aggregate, while Chicago readily comes up at once to the scratch, volunteering a fund which cannot fail to insure, in a financial point of view, the complete success of the undertaking.

Cleveland *Leader:* Mayor Gardner's invitation to the people of Cleveland and vicinity to express their views concerning the choice of a place for holding the World's Fair of 1892 has brought out abundant evidence that Chicago is favored by a strong majority of the citizens of Northern Ohio. The New York boomers might as well make up their minds to the fact that the influence of this great State will be pretty solidly exerted in favor of the Western candidate for the biggest of all big shows, and when Ohio works for any cause that cause is apt to prosper.

New Orleans *City Item:* The Chicago managers of the World's Fair movement pledge to arrange with the railroads for cheap excursions for visiting strangers to all parts of the South. Thus will that section receive back an equivalent for the sums her own people expend in visiting the grand exposition. Chicago's unequaled railroad facilities will enable her to thus assist in advertising the wealth resources and advantages for investment in the South as no other city could do. It is plain, therefore, that the material interests of the South require the support of her Congressmen for Chicago's claims.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The first of the two concerts to be given in this city by the Thomas orchestra took place last evening at Central Music-Hall. The audience well represented the wealth and musical culture of Chicago. Nearly every seat in the house was sold, although, as is always the case, a few were unoccupied by their owners. On the great conductor's appearance the audience received him with long continued applause. The first and third of the three programs submitted for popular vote were chosen for the concerts and the first was the one presented last evening. It opened with Beethoven's "Cariolanus" overture. It was played throughout with magnificent shading and phrasing. The crescendos were artistically carried up to their climaxes, and the various subjects of the overture were clearly and well contrasted, with great variety of expression. In Beethoven's adagio from the "Prometheus" music Mr. Victor Herbert played the violoncello obligato with a noble breadth and body of tone. The Weber-Berlioz "Invitation to the Dance" followed and received a brilliant and tasteful interpretation. Some of the more delicate points in the instrumentation, such as are frequently lost in the vast space of the Exposition Building, come out distinctly in the smaller room, with all their sensuous charm. The first part closed with a warm and poetic rendition of Liszt's glorious symphonic poem, "Les Preludes," a work which may justly be considered one of the most remarkable as well as most popular of all that composer's orchestral writings. Had he written nothing else, this alone would suffice to immortalize his name. Mr. Rafael Joseffy was heard in Chopin's E minor concerto for piano and orchestra. His performance of the concerto was, perhaps, as fine a piece of work as he has ever done here. From beginning to end it was a remarkable display of technical dexterity, rising in the romanzo almost to the expression of genuine poetical feeling. This movement was played with admirable finish and refined and delicate shading. He was twice recalled at the close, and responded to the second recall by playing what appeared to be his own arrangement of the "Loure" from Bach's third suite for violoncello. Grieg was represented by two short and extremely popular numbers for string orchestra, "Heart Wounds" and "Spring," both of which have become quite familiar through frequent performance at the Thomas summer night concerts. The concert closed with Wagner's "Waldweben" from "Siegfried" and the Ride of the Walkyries from the opera of that name. Both were given with the superb precision which characterizes the work of the Thomas orchestra, and were powerfully impressive. The last concert takes place this evening, and the indications are that by the time the doors are opened there will be only standing room to be had. The program for this evening is as follows:

Overture, "Flying Dutchman"..........Wagner
Symphony No. 8, F major, op. 93......Beethoven
Intermission.
Concerto, A minor, op. 54..............Schumann
Mr. Rafael Joseffy.
Funeral March.....................Chopin-Thomas
Serenade No. 3, D major..............Volkmann
Violoncello by Mr. Victor Herbert.
String orchestra.
Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 2......................Liszt
In the Garden, }
Dance, }..........................Goldmark

Why Not Gresham?

New York *Press* (Rep.): The President is wisely taking considerable time to decide the question of a successor to Justice Matthews. No one doubts the wisdom of this course, and the *Press* has an abiding faith that the ultimate choice of President Harrison will be far wiser than the two appointments to the Supreme bench which Mr. Cleveland made.

There is one appointment, however, which the President could make which would greatly strengthen his Administration—namely: the appointment of Judge Gresham. He is well qualified for the place. He was a good soldier and is a fearless Judge. He is now in the prime of life. He is in good health and is every way well equipped for the place. The appointment, coming as it would from a former political rival, would be a peaceful act, if not a generous act. It would please the country, strengthen the Republican party, and help the Administration.

Why not do it, President Harrison?

An Indisputable Fact.

Indianapolis *Journal:* The bulk of the vicious elements of the country are in the Democratic party, and the vicious elements control. It has been so in the past and it will be so in the future unless a miraculous conversion takes place, and miracles so amazing are not worked in these days.

BLOODY BATTLE IN SAMOA.

THE FORCE OF MALIETOA AND TAMASESE IN CONFLICT.

An Engagement on the Island of Savaii in Which Many Dusky Warriors Bite the Dust—Michael Davitt Continues His Speech Before the Parnell Commission —Preparing for the Royal Wedding—Foreign Notes.

SYDNEY, N. S. W., Oct. 25.—Advices received here from Apia, under date of the 15th inst., state that a battle is reported to have taken place on the Island of Savaii between the forces of Malietoa and Tamasese. Three hundred men were engaged on each side. Several were killed and a number wounded. Which party won the victory is not known.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The cable dispatch from Sydney of a reported engagement between the forces of Malietoa and Tamasese was shown to a State Department official. He said that on the face of it the report was startling, but that the importance of the report would be modified by the relative importance of foreign interests in Savaii. It might be that there was nothing at all in the conflict that would call for foreign consideration. It might be merely a local riot without international significance of any kind. In any event the report, if true, demonstrated that Malietoa and Tamasese were not dwelling together in such harmonious relations and ambitions as had been stated in the recent account of Malietoa's abdication and the subsequent election of Tamasese. The department had no information on the subject whatever.

An examination of the correspondence and reports upon the Samoan matter with accompanying maps showed that there were no American interests at all on the Island of Savaii, and that those of England and Germany were inconsiderable, compared to those on Portuila, upon which Apia is situated.

EXTORTIONATE FREIGHT CHARGES.

English Shippers Tired of Being Robbed by the Railroads.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The agitation among the traders and manufacturers of England for relief from the extortionate freight tariffs imposed by the railroads promises now, after many months of fruitless effort, to bring the wealthy railway corporations to terms.

So long as the victims of their extortionate tariffs and unjust discriminations maintained a respect for the "vested rights" of the companies and religiously refrained from demanding parliamentary interference in their behalf the railway managers only laughed at the protests and the resolutions. The meetings at Manchester, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield, and Liverpool during the last ten days have, however, caused more concern in railway circles. They did not confine themselves to empty protests, but determined upon prompt and vigorous action to bring the managers to their senses. Steps were taken to form a "traders' and manufacturers' league," to extend throughout England, Scotland, and Ireland, whose purpose should be to obtain from the sitting members of Parliament for each constituency a distinct pledge to advocate and vote for parliamentary supervision over freight charges of railways, and in case of refusal to give such pledges on the part of any member to throw the whole weight and influence of the organization against his reelection, regardless of party affiliations.

It has been quite evident that the merchants and manufacturers engaged in the movement are in dead earnest. They point to the recent example of the United States Congress, which passed a comprehensive measure for the regulation of railway charges, with which all classes appear entirely satisfied.

The Lord Mayor of London, speaking at one of these meetings recently held at Manchester, urged those aggrieved at the action of the companies to unite for mutual protection, and the league is the outcome of his advice.

The railway companies will probably reconsider their proposal to increase their freight charges.

A GALA DAY AT ATHENS.

The Historic Capital Crowded with Happy People.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

ATHENS, Oct. 25.—The Greeks have the reputation of being more contemplative than demonstrative, but today in their welcome of the Princess Sophia and Empress Frederick they threw off their national characteristics to give them a royal reception. Everywhere the crowds went wild with enthusiasm. Everywhere shouts of "Zita!" rent the air. Upon arrival they were met by the King and Queen of Denmark, the Ministers of the Grecian Government and their wives, the Mayor of the corporation, and delegates and envoys of all foreign countries and from different parts of Greece. Among the ladies on the platform were Lady Monson, Mme. Backmetiew, the Baroness Kosjek Traibenberg, Mme. Sapounakis, Mlle. Anagyro, and Mme. Soutzo. On the arrival of the train Prince Waldemar, Prince Albert Victor, the Prince of Wales, the King of Greece, and the Duke of Sparta warmly greeted the fresh arrivals. Princess Sophia was greeted with a buzz of admiration. She at once took the arm of the Duke of Sparta. The Princess looked lovely in pure white, with a small white straw bonnet with a white feather. The Empress Frederick wore a traveling dress made of dark gray. The Queen of Denmark wore a mauve costume, and the Queen of Greece was in white. The Princess of Wales wore a costume made of pearl gray. After the introduction to the Ministers and their wives and the diplomatic corps the Mayor presented a bouquet and address of welcome and the visitors were driven to the palace. The King of Greece and the Duke of Sparta were on horseback, accompanied by a guard of honor. On the arrival of the procession at the palace the royal party came out on the balcony and waved their handkerchiefs to the crowd which had gathered about the palace to the number of 20,000.

DAVITT'S RESPECTS TO HOUSTON.

He Says That Individual Knew the Pigott Letters Were Forgeries.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Michael Davitt resumed his address before the Parnell Commission today. He said the landlord system in Ireland should be abolished and the land vested in the State. Eight-tenths of the money which came from America for the support of the cause, he declared, came from Irish workingmen and working women.

Mr. Davitt denied that there was any alliance between the league and the revolutionary organization in Ireland. He said that Mr. Houston, Secretary of the Loyal and Patriotic Union, and his accomplices knew that the letters alleged to have been written by Mr. Parnell, which were printed in the London *Times*, were forgeries before Pigott went into the witness-box, and that it had come to his (Davitt's) knowledge that Pigott had confessed that fact prior to his testifying for the *Times*.

Chief Justice Hannen interrupted the speaker at this point, saying that the commission could not accept such a statement without evidence being produced to support it.

Mr. Davitt did not press the point, but stated that the allegation would again be made and proved later on. He said further that the alleged secret circulars produced by the *Times* to show that the league was a revolutionary organization were forgeries.

Mr. Davitt proceeded to point out that Mr. Parnell and not he formed the Land League in America. Le Caron, he declared, had failed to prove the assertion that the Clan-na-Gael managed Mr. Parnell's tour in America. No money collected in America had ever been intended to assist armed rebellion in Ireland.

MAJ. BURKE TAKES TO FLIGHT.

The Louisiana Man Leaves London, and No One Knows Where to Find Him.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by the Press Pub. Co., N. Y. World.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Saturday night as the *World* correspondent was leaving the Dover boat at Calais he jostled against a man wearing a heavy gray ulster, the collar of which was turned up over his ears in such a manner as almost to hide his face.

"Halloo, Maj. Burke," exclaimed the correspondent. "I am glad to see that you are sufficiently recovered to make the channel trip on such a stormy night as this. Where are you going?"

"I am going to Boulogne to see my son," answered the Major.

"When do you return to America?"

"Next Wednesday. I am going to bid my son goodby."

After some further talk, in the course of which Maj. Burke repeated his former assertions as to the groundless nature of the charges brought against him, he boarded the Brussels train.

He has not since returned to London; neither has he sailed for America. At Long's Hotel they refuse to give his address and say that he is on the Continent, and that letters left for him at the hotel will be duly forwarded. At Low's Exchange, through which Maj. Burke is alleged to have negotiated the Louisiana bonds that he sold while in London, and through which he engaged his passage home, they declare that they do not know his address, but are positive that he is not in England.

GOSSIP FROM OVER THE SEA.

Survivors of the Battle of Balaklava—A Prince in Trouble.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Only sixteen survivors of the battle of Balaklava were at the annual dinner this evening. Five of those who participated in the famous charge of the Light Brigade are Lord Tredegar, Sir George Woodwell, Sir William Gordon, Maj. Clowes, and Col. Mussenden.

Lord Penzance sat at the House of Lords today in the case of Swayne against Benson. The Rev. Percy Jones Benson was charged by Mrs. Swayne with refusing to administer the sacrament to her because she had attended the Wesleyan chapel. The Vicar did not appear. He was suspended for a year.

Three of the unfortunate firemen who were landed at Holyhead last night and taken to the hospital suffering from fearful scalds and burns died early this morning. The second engineer and a colored fireman, who were badly scalded, are slightly better but not out of danger.

At the Kilso Police Court today, Robert Rutherford, alias Prince Robert, son of the late Gypsy Queen Esther Blythe, and one of the claimants of the fortune left by the California millionaire, Thomas Blythe, was sent to jail for a month for breach of the peace. While intoxicated Prince Robert approached the carriage of Gen. Hood of Stanrig and swore at him and two ladies.

After much hurrah on both sides Brighton was carried today by the Conservatives, who elected Gerald Loder over Sir Robert Peel by a majority of 2,507. In 1885 the Conservative majority was 2,148, and in 1886 was 3,280.

The Outrages in Crete.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—Lord Salisbury, replying to a memorial from the Baptist Union, says that the British Consul in Crete has been making inquiries regarding alleged outrages perpetrated by the Turks, and has found that press reports have been greatly exaggerated, especially the charge of the violation of women, which is declared to be without foundation. The Consul says the Governor-General of Crete is exerting himself to punish all who are found guilty of outrages.

Charles Bradlaugh's Condition.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, who is suffering from congestion of the lungs, passed a bad night, and his condition this morning is less favorable.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Forecast Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE OF CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Saturday: For Illinois, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, light rain, colder, northerly winds.

For Upper Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, clearing, colder, northerly winds.

For Minnesota, Dakota, and Nebraska, fair, slightly warmer except stationary temperature in Minnesota, variable winds, becoming southerly.

For Colorado, fair, warmer, variable winds.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'r	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precipitat'n for 12 hours
Montreal	29.94	38	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	....	..	..	....	....	....
Medicine Hat	29.66	56	64	....	....	....
New York	29.96	50	52	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Washington, D. C.	29.94	60	64	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Norfolk, Va.	29.94	52	56	S.	Clear	....
Charleston, S. C.	29.92	64	64	S. E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.88	68	78	S. E.	Clear	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.76	74	78	S. W.	Fair	.06
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.86	62	82	N. W.	Rain	....
New Orleans, Fla.	29.80	72	84	S.	Clear	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.94	76	82	N.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.74	54	..	N. W.	Cl'udy	.14
Cincinnati, O.	29.70	52	52	N. E.	Rain	.42
Buffalo, N. Y.	29.78	48	56	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	29.86	44	46	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Rochester, N. Y.	29.84	46	50	S.	Rain	....
Erie, Pa	29.78	48	56	S. W.	Rain	.01
Cleveland, O.	29.76	48	52	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Sandusky, O	29.76	48	52	N.	Cl'udy	.10
Toledo, O	29.78	50	54	N. E.	Cl'udy	.02
Detroit, Mich.	29.78	48	50	N.	Cl'udy	.12
Alpena, Mich.	....	..	..	N. E.	Rain	.16
Manistee, Mich	29.90	44	46	N.	Cl'udy	.04
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.84	46	52	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Marquette, Mich.	30.08	36	42	N.	Cl'udy	.14
Port Huron, Mich.	29.76	46	50	N. W.	Cl'udy	.04
Chicago	29.82	46	48	N.	Rain	.02
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.90	44	46	N.	Cl'udy	.06
Green Bay, Wis.	30.04	38	42	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
La Crosse, Wis.	30.14	38	46	N.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	30.24	34	38	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Paul, Minn.	30.20	36	44	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.98	42	50	N.	Cl'udy	.01
Des Moines, Ia.	30.10	44	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Dubuque, Ia	30.02	44	48	N.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill	29.82	50	60	N. W.	Cl'udy	.80
Springfield, Ill.	29.86	46	52	N.	Cl'udy	.36
St. Louis, Mo.	29.90	44	52	N.	Rain	.06
Springfield, Mo.	29.98	46	56	N. W.	Fair	....
Omaha, Neb	30.24	40	48	N.	Clear	....
Huron, Dak.	30.28	38	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	30.26	30	44	N. E.	Clear	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.30	36	34	N.	Cl'udy	....
St. Vincent	30.26	32	34	N.	Cl'udy	....
Bismarck, Dak.	30.24	28	38	N.	Clear	....
Fort Buford	30.12	32	64	S. W.	Clear	....
Helena, Mont.	30.12	56	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo	30.26	46	56	S. E.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	30.26	44	58	N.	Clear	....
Dodge City, Kas.	30.18	48	70	N. W.	Clear	....
El Paso, Tex.	30.12	66	74	E.	Clear	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	30.24	54	60	N. W.	Fair	....
*Portland, Ore.	....	..	..	....	....	....
*San Francisco	....	..	..	....	....	....

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Vessels.

New York—Arrived, the Britannic, from Liverpool; the Belgenland, from Antwerp; the Columbia, from Hamburg.

London—The Italy, from New York, for Liverpool, has arrived off Kinsale.

Bremen—Arrived, the Eider, from New York.

MISSOURI'S LAW AGAINST TRUSTS.

Only One-Third of the Corporations Have Reported to the Secretary of State.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The thirty days prescribed by Secretary of State Lesueur as the limit of time in which corporations were required to file with the department their affidavits as to non-connection with pools and trusts expired today, and this afternoon the time was extended to Nov. 14. Speaking of the enforcement of the Anti-Trust law Secretary Lesueur said:

"It was roughly estimated at the beginning that about 7,000 corporations were addressed and demand made upon them for the affidavit required by law. Of this number 2,500 have complied with the law."

"Has the law accomplished any real good as yet?"

"Yes; it has permanently broken the Millers' Trust, the Winchester Repeating Arms Agreement, the Molasses and Sirups Agreement, the Tobacco Trust, the Corset Trust, and a number of lesser trusts that have annoyed and harassed the people."

Probable Loss of a Vessel.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Aug. 22 the three-masted schooner Forest Fairy sailed from here for Flores, Fayal, and Gracioso in the Western Islands. Sixty-five days have elapsed, and the Forest Fairy and her passengers and crew have never been heard of or reported. Altogether there were thirty-seven souls on board the vessel, twenty-seven of these being passengers—Portuguese by birth—who were returning to the Azores either for the benefit of their health or to improve their financial condition.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Two men were killed and two seriously injured by the explosion of a thrashing machine boiler near Salt Coats, N. W. T., yesterday.

Joseph S. Bonney, aged 62, for thirty years a resident of Lawrence, Mass., and a well-known inventor, shot himself through the heart yesterday.

At the convention of station agents at Kansas City, Mo., yesterday, Albert L. Kline of Allegheny was chosen President and C. Carle of Mason, Ill., Grand Treasurer.

Edward H. Brown, Special Deputy Collector of Customs under Max Pracht at Sitka, Alaska, has been dismissed from service and found delinquent in his accounts.

Lewis A. Beach, agent of the Cleveland & Marietta railway and the American Express company at Phillipsburg, O., is short in his accounts and has left the town.

The private bank of the Rev. J. W. Powell at Fostoria, O., closed its doors yesterday. The depositors are mostly merchants and the deposits small. The assets are $24,000. The liabilities will exceed that amount.

At Zanesville, O., last night a cannon being fired at a political meeting was discharged prematurely. William Nevitt, who was ramming down the charge, was blown fifty feet over an embankment and fatally injured.

THE "GANG" IS SICK.

NO USE FOR THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

Party Voters Are Pleased—What the Convention Is Expected to Do This Morning—"Jack" Stephens for Recorder—George Driggs and H. M. Shepard for Judicial Positions—Kent and Downey Are Out of Sight.

[Continued from first page.]

Stimming, L. W. H. Neebe. (3) Christ Dahnke, Henry Severin, S. Mayer, Charles Burmeister.

Twenty-third—(1) John R. Peterson, William S. Carner, John Lutz, George Fleming. (2) John A. Linn, Alex. Turney, Harry Peterson. (3) A. H. Robinson, Charles Johnson, Frank Lambden, Charles Berglund. (4) Michael F. Garrity, Walter Ullrich.

Twenty-fourth—(1) S. B. Raymond, W. G. Beale, E. C. Hamburgher, M. J. La Bounty. (2) George S. Willits, M. Petrie, Charles Earnshaw. (3) John Worthy, Charles Spangenberg, H. G. Hall, Ralph Wade. (4) Louis C. Huck, A. J. Calder, W. W. Clements, Isaac A. Shillington.

Twenty-fifth—(1) E. J. Judd, E. B. Gould, E. F. Comstock. (2) Gerhard Soeffker, H. E. Brandt, C. J. Seromberg, J. W. Lill. (3) John A. Enander, John F. Lamberton, John Wells.

Twenty-sixth—(1) M. M. Goodale, John Kuester. (2) Charles H. McCarty, Albert Hahne. (3) Samuel M. Dixon, John Washburn.

Twenty-ninth—(1) Hugh Goodwin, Jeremiah McDonell, Otto Chuber. (2) D. G. Gray, J. B. Thomas, Jeremiah Ryan. (3) John C. Hubrecht, Richard Burgan.

Thirtieth—(1) James Kinloch, Alfred Anderson, Thomas Prendergast. (2) E. S. Gregory, G. W. Beck, James Cunningham. (3) A. C. Boyd, J. G. Spencer, W. E. Slosson.

Thirty-first—(1) J. S. Kendall, J. Hodgkins, E. W. Johnson, E. C. Burr. (2) Edwin Plowman, T. E. Tyler, J. F. Eberhardt, F. A. Battey.

Thirty-second—(1) Seth F. Crews, A. W. Allyn, J. A. McCartney, Bayard Holmes. (2) Thomas Turner, B. F. Robbins. (3) Harry F. Skeeles, Fred Howard, L. C. Colt. (4) J. Frank Aldrich, J. D. Adair. (5) Edgar L. Jayne, William R. Kerr.

Thirty-third—(1) John McIntosh, John Woodbridge Jr. (2) John Hauberg, Hugh R. Morgan. (3) Joseph Noyes, R. D. Leuder, Jacob Bremer.

Thirty-fourth—(1) Frederick K. Root. (2) O. B. Clark, W. J. Dyke. (3) J. Sewell Smith. (4) Andrew Wilson, S. G. Zimmerman, John Symons. (5) Timothy Morgan, John H. Nichols. (6) Dr. John McLean, W. J. Dyke. (7) O. B. Clark.

CONTESTS IN SOME OF THE WARDS.

Incidents of the Race for Ascendency in the Different Districts.

There was no contest in the First Ward. D. W. Nickerson will act as proxy for Congressman Taylor. It is practically solid for Jack Stephens for Recorder, for Driggs and Shepard for Judges, good County Commissioners, and Arthur Dixon for committeeman.

There was a spirited contest in the Second Ward over the committeeship. Senator Gibbs undertook to fight Preston, who was Keith's man, while Gibbs was assisted by Marcus A. Farwell. In the First District Gibbs won by 141 to 54 votes, but he lost all the other districts, the Second by 84 to 113, the Third by 81 to 135, and the Fourth by 71 to 105. In the Fifth District there was no opposition, and the delegates are neither for Keith nor Gibbs. A majority will be for Stephens.

The fight in the Third Ward was hot between Perry A. Hull, the present committeeman, and Mr. Hanecy. Hull carried all but the Fourth District. A majority of the delegates will be for Stephens. The contest brought out a respectable vote. Carriages were brought into requisition with great freedom, and no voter could have a good excuse for neglecting his political duties in that ward yesterday. The result, too, was satisfactory, for the minority, hitherto practically excluded from representation, will have a substantial representation in today's convention, and will have much more to say in the party management than they have had in the past.

In the Fourth carriages were more freely used than even in the Third, and at some of the precincts leading merchants, brokers, and professional men stood in the drizzling rain to peddle the tickets of their favorite delegates. There was a full vote at all the precincts except in the extreme southeastern one, where the anti-Best delegates had it all their own way. Though the principals in this contest were somewhat excited the voters acted in the utmost good humor, and every element of the party in the ward will be represented in today's convention, and whoever may be selected as candidates or committeeman will be satisfactory to both parties. The delegation is said to favor T. N. Jamieson for committeeman, and Stephens for Recorder.

THE FIFTH AND SIXTH.

The Fifth Ward delegation will be for Stephen, Driggs, and Shepard. John Rydel, an Archer avenue clothing merchant, will be supported for County Commissioner, and Adam L. Oldenburg or William F. Bossi for Committeeman.

A heavy vote was polled in the Sixth and the anti-Downey ticket was elected in all but Downey's own, the third, district. The delegation will be divided between Stephens and Kaufman, is for the indorsement of the bar primary nominees, for Capt. Fox, a druggist, for County Commissioner, and James A. Hogan for committeeman.

There was no opposition in the Seventh. The delegation is solid for Stephens, for Lorrimer as committeeman, and for V. E. Cerveney for County Commissioner.

There was a contest in the Eighth between Henry Westerfield and William Burke for the committeeship. Burke carried only the Third District, with one delegate. V. Cerveny is their choice for Commissioner and Stephens for Recorder.

FIGHT IN THE TENTH.

The contest in the Tenth was heated. In the First District Hogan and Healy, leaders of the opposing factions, came to blows, and the interference of the police was required. The Hogan ticket won in the First and Third Precincts. The choice for committeeman is P. J. Carboy. Cerveny is favored for Commissioner and Stephens for Recorder, with the exception of three votes.

THE TWELFTH WARD WILL BE FOR DIBBLE FOR RECORDER.

There were two tickets in the Twelfth Ward, one being engineered by the American League, but the straight ticket was victorious in every precinct. The only preference of the delegation is for Maj. Charles Dibble for Recorder. The committeeman, Alexander White, is not a candidate for renomination, and it is probable Alexander Murray will be named in his place.

The only fight in the Seventeenth was over a choice for central committeeman. Sam Householder carried the First Precinct by a vote of 133 to 24 for E. J. Dwyer, while in the Second Precinct Dwyer came out ahead, receiving 79 votes to 58 for Householder. As to all the other candidates before today's convention the delegation is not instructed, but is for Stephens for Recorder.

IN OTHER DISTRICTS.

A show of a contest was made in the Twentieth Ward. The east and the west end clubs had jointly made up delegate tickets for the three districts, but an opposition ticket appeared and was stoutly defended at each of the polling places. It was charged by the "regulars" that this opposition, as well as that in the Twenty-first Ward, was started by the United Order of Deputies, but the ticket peddlers of the opposition denied the charge. There was no heavy vote anywhere. In the First Precinct of the Twentieth Ward, where the opposition was the strongest, not over eighty votes were deposited. The seat of George Reich in the County Central Committee was contested by A. V. Lee, clerk in Judge McConnell's court. In the First and Third Precincts the Reich delegation got a large majority, but in the second the delegation representing the same faction, which in the other districts supported Reich, was not for Reich but for John M. Roach for committeeman. Back of this fight for the committeeship there lay a fight between the friends of Sheriff Matson and those who are opposed to his candidate, Henry Gleason, for Sheriff, for the committeeman that will be elected today will have the arranging of the preliminaries for the election next fall, when a Sheriff is to be elected. The regular ticket was that of the Matson people, and it was elected in all the districts by an overwhelming majority. The contest for the committeeship will lie between Reich and Roach. No preference was expressed for Recorder, but the delegation is understood to favor Capt. Stephens. Henry Engelhardt is the choice for County Commissioner.

Some opposition was attempted early in the Twenty-first, but it fell flat. Only in the Second Primary District was the real animus of the opposition known, and there the friends of Sheriff Matson caused the opposition to acknowledge defeat early in the afternoon. The voting was dull. George Wood will probably succeed himself as committeeman. The delegation favors Stephens for Recorder, Engelhardt and Burmeister for County Commissioners, and the indorsement of Driggs and Judge Shepard.

There was but one ticket in the field in the Twenty-second, which was for A. J. Le Brun for Recorder, Engelhardt for Commissioner, and George Umbdenstock for County Committeeman. No one thought of questioning the nominations of Driggs and Judge Shepard. The vote was light.

The usual wrangles occupied the Twenty-third Ward and at the end they were still undecided. Only the Fourth District remained uncontested. In the other three there was a hot contest over the committeeship. John Weisbrod, the present committeeman, was successful in the First and Third Districts, which are strongly Swedish neighborhoods, but by the opposition ticket of the Swedish Republican Club, which was for Gustaf Nelson or Frank Peterson for committeeman, the Second and Fourth were lost to Weisbrod. Favorites for County Commissioners are P. A. Sundelius, H. W. Hanson, and Henry Engelhardt.

CONDEE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

He Concludes Not to Run for the Circuit Judgeship.

Ex-Senator Condee will not be a candidate for the Circuit Judgeship before the convention today. As stated in THE TRIBUNE a week ago, he has decided to draw out, not because he believes in bar primaries but because he fears that persistence in his candidacy might imperil the chances of the Republican nominees of today. The nominee of the bar primary for the Williamson vacancy is from his ward, and opposition to his nomination today on Mr. Condee's part might appear ungracious. In this matter ex-Senator Condee has acted in good faith and good taste, and as becomes the loyal Republican he has always been.

County Commissioner Dahl was handed a communication from the Swedish-American Democratic Club of Cook County yesterday indorsing him for renomination.

HAS SECRETARY HALFORD RESIGNED?

Report That the President Has Chosen D. S. Alexander as His Successor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A Washington special to the *Press* says: It was reported tonight on what seemed most reliable authority that Elijah W. Halford, private secretary to the President, had tendered his resignation and that D. S. Alexander of Buffalo, N. Y., had been offered Mr. Halford's place. This is news which has not yet spread beyond the White House, though rumors have been afloat for a day or two that such a plan was contemplated. The fact that Mr. Halford has for months been practically an invalid has helped much to substantiate the statement. For the last month he has because of ill-health been incapacitated for duty. He is now at the Hygeia Hotel, Fortress Monroe, under the care of a physician. Should the President accept his resignation little surprise would be created. It is believed that Mr. Halford became private secretary very unwillingly. He knew beforehand the weary and constant strain he would be compelled to undergo, and it was only at the personal solicitation of the President that he consented to leave his editorial chair and come to Washington.

D. S. Alexander, who is regarded as Mr. Halford's probable successor, was at the White House yesterday in consultation with the President. It is understood that he has returned to Buffalo to make preparations for coming to Washington. It is reported that his resignation as United States District Attorney of the Northern District of New York has been formally tendered. It will be remembered that Mr. Alexander was once a law clerk in the office of Harrison, Miller & Elam. The President possessed a warm friendship for him, and shortly after his inauguration named him for the United States District Attorneyship of the Northern District of New York. Mr. Alexander had been a resident of Buffalo but a few years. Senator Commodore P. Vedder and other Republican leaders who were anxious that Mr. Fisher should be appointed were surprised to hear of the selection of Mr. Alexander. He has proved himself during his few months of office an able prosecutor, however, and he has become exceedingly popular among good Republicans and Democrats, but a thorn in the flesh of violators of the law.

Should Mr. Alexander be the President's private secretary strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the President to name Mr. Fisher as his successor. Mr. Alexander possesses advantages over Mr. Halford in that he has a most wonderful physique and can endure any amount of arduous labor and botheration from importunate officeseekers without impairment of health.

He has on more than one occasion acted as Senator Harrison's private secretary, and was prominently mentioned for a similar office before the President had decided who should fill the place now occupied by Mr. Halford.

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD COMBINATION

Russell Sage and His Friends Working on a Big Scheme.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Not long ago the Legislature of Connecticut granted an extraordinary charter to a number of gentlemen, prominent among whom was Russell Sage, who declared that the company they represented would have a capital of $150,000,000.

Associated with Mr. Sage in this company are Sidney Dillon and Eugene Zimmerman, together with George Gould and, it is said, Gen. Wager Swayne. The milk in the cocoanut as explained by excellent authority is this: The first three gentlemen mentioned are deeply interested in the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, and at least half a dozen of their connecting lines. The two roads mentioned would form an important nucleus for an extension of their connections to the East and West.

The control of the new company, say the gossips, will extend over the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton, the Wheeling & Lake Erie, the Dayton, Fort Wayne & Chicago, the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, the Iowa Central, and the Minnesota & Northwestern. The Iowa Central reaches Peoria, Ill., and will, in connection with the Minnesota and Northwestern, give the consolidated lines an entrance to St. Paul. It is the intention of the company, it is said, to acquire or build a line from Indianapolis to a connection with the Iowa Central at Peoria. Mr Sage is Vice-President of the Iowa Central and is the holder of a large block of its stock. The Louisville, New Albany & Chicago will give the company a line from Cincinnati to Chicago and from Chicago to Louisville.

THEY ARE NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

James M. Hill.

James M. Hill, an old and well-known citizen of Chicago, died yesterday morning at his residence, Thirty-ninth street and Langley avenue, at the age of 63 years. Mr. Hill was born in New Portland, Me., in 1826, and was the youngest son of Capt. Hill, a much respected man in that part of the State. He taught school winters and at 19 entered Waterville, now Bates College, but only remained there two years, preferring to graduate from Dartmouth. He then took a course at the Harvard Law School, after which he entered Judge Porter's office at Eaton, Pa., remaining there over a year. In 1856 he came to Chicago, entering the law office of Scammon & McCagg. In 1858 he opened an office in partnership with Mr. Norton in the old Ashland Block on Clark street, having invested largely in Cottage Grove avenue real estate, now near the junction of Drexel and Oakwood boulevards, and finding the care and improvement of his property requiring his entire attention after the great fire he relinquished the practice of law. In 1869 he married Ella Webster, the daughter of John Webster, Esq., of Boston, Mass. In politics Mr. Hill was an ardent Republican. For some years he was in ill-health, which culminated in heart-disease, the immediate cause of his death. He leaves a widow, three grown daughters, and two young sons; also two sisters, Mrs. Benjamin Nickerson and Mrs. Harrison Stevens, the latter the mother of Mrs. Gen. Lieb. The funeral will be held Sunday from the residence.

Prof. Leo Lesquereux.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 25.—Prof. Leo Lesquereux, the eminent botanist and paleontologist, is dead, aged 83. He was the author of about fifty scientific works, and came to this country from Switzerland, passing through college with Guyot and Agassiz.

Griffin and Homer Fight a Draw.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Jack Griffin of Braintree and "Bippy" Homer of Birmingham, England, featherweight pugilists, had a rattling fight at the Bay State Club tonight. The mill was a long and hotly contested one and was finally decided a draw. Griffin had the best of it at first and in the fourth round drew first blood. Homer retained his wind, however, and at the twentieth round began to gain on his antagonist. Both men were terribly punished. Billy Mahoney, one of Boston's City Councilmen, acted as master of ceremonies. The fight was for a $1,000 trophy.

Diphtheria in Central Illinois.

MONTICELLO, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Diphtheria has made its appearance at Cisco, in this county, and throughout Central Illinois. At Illiopolis the public schools have been closed on account of the disease and several deaths are reported. There were two deaths today at Decatur. It is said to be caused by the dying vegetation.

Biliousness headache, and sour stomach are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. 100 doses $1.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 to 123 STATE-ST.



The Brightest Children's Department in the Land.

CHARACTERISTIC GARMENTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

Today, Oct. 26,
SPECIAL SALE OF
Long Outer Garments
FOR
LITTLE GIRLS AND YOUNG LADIES.

HANDSOME SCHOOL CLOAKS
FROM $6 AND $8 UP.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.
State and Madison-sts.

CHEAPER
And in Every Way Better.

Boys' Clothing.

CAREFULLY INDEXED, WE OFFER:

All-Wool School Suits (4 to 14 YEARS.)	$4.00
Imported Cheviot Suits (REAL WORTH $8 TO $10.)	6.25
Cape Overcoats (REAL WORTH $6.00.)	4.75
Cape Overcoats (REAL WORTH $10.00.)	6.75
Cape Overcoats (REAL WORTH $13.00.)	9.50

GOING FORWARD
In Consequence Of Close Prices.

Jersey Suits $3.95 Upward.

WRECK OF THE BRITISH WARSHIP LILY.

The Vessel Broken in Two Amidships—Divers Recover the Big Guns.

HALIFAX, N. S., Oct. 25.—Advices from Port Armour, Straits of Belle Isle, state that the wreck of H. M. S. Lily has broken in two amidships, and the parts have been twisted around by the current so that the bow points right into the stern. The big guns have been recovered by the Emerald's divers.

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Hibbard & Co., owning a sawmill and store at Rapid River, Mich., assigned yesterday. Liabilities about $25,000; assets not known.

Dr. S. B. Buckmaster, Superintendent of the Wisconsin State Hospital for the Insane, has tendered his resignation, to take effect as soon as a successor is appointed.

J. M. Grierson, an attaché of the Hawaiian Government, is at Springfield, Ill., endeavoring to arouse interest in the subject of missionary work among the people of Hawaii.

The employés of the Aurora (Ill.) Watch Factory quit work yesterday because they did not receive their weekly salary. They are willing to go to work as soon as their pay is guaranteed.

The Illinois State Board of Health has been notified of the outbreak of an epidemic of diphtheria at Greenville, Bond County. There have been two deaths, and a large number of cases are reported.

At Hartford City, Ind., yesterday David Randolph was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary for shooting with intent to kill Robert Smith at Montpelier.

A marble bust of the late Oliver P. Morton, Indiana's war Governor, was received yesterday at Indianapolis from Sculptor Simmons of Rome, Italy, and arrangements have been made to place it in position at his grave Nov. 5. The bust is of heroic size, and is pronounced by the family a good likeness.

ITCHY, SCALY SKIN

Every night I scratched until the skin was raw. Body covered with scales like spots of mortar. An awful spectacle. Doctors Useless. Cure hopeless. Entirely cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Cured by Cuticura

I am going to tell you of the extraordinary change your Cuticura Remedies performed on me. About the 1st of April last I noticed some red pimples like coming out all over my body, but thought nothing of it until some time later on, when it began to look like spots of mortar spotted on, and which came off in layers, accompanied with itching. I would scratch every night until I was raw, then the next night the scales, being formed meanwhile, were scratched off again. In vain did I consult all the doctors in the country, but without aid. After giving up all hopes of recovery I happened to see an advertisement in the newspaper about your Cuticura Remedies, and purchased them from my druggist and obtained almost immediate relief. I began to notice that the scaly eruptions gradually dropped off and disappeared one by one, and have been fully cured. I had the disease thirteen months before I began taking the Cuticura remedies, and in four or five weeks was entirely cured. My disease was eczema and psoriasis. I recommended the Cuticura Remedies to all in my vicinity, and I know of a great many who have taken them and thank me for the knowledge of them, especially mothers who have babes with scaly eruptions on their heads and bodies. I cannot express in words the thanks to you for what the Cuticura Remedies have been to me. My body was covered with scales and I was an awful spectacle to behold. Now my skin is as clear as a baby's. GEO. COTEY,
Sept. 21, 1887. Merrill, Wis.

Feb. 7, 1888.—No trace of the disease from which I suffered has shown itself since my cure. G. C.

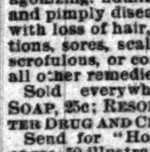
CUTICURA RESOLVENT

The new Blood Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, cure every species of agonizing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly, and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple scrofulous, or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin prevented by Cuticura Soap.



I CAN'T BREATHE.

Chest Pains, Soreness, Weakness, Hacking Cough, Asthma, Pleurisy, and Inflammation relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. Nothing like it for Weak Lungs.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING NOTE FOR $120, a $20 bill, two rings, and one scarf-pin. The finder can keep the $20, and a reward will be paid for return of the two rings and note to the Cashier of the Tremont House, and no questions asked.

Special to Parents About our Suit Sale.

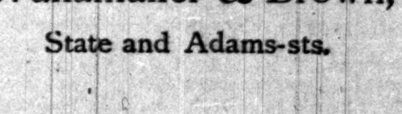
5 Dollars.
5 Dollars.

If you'll step in today you'll see what a grand, good offer we have in Children's Knee Pants Suits—at $5.00. Our sales of them have been tremendous. Everybody who sees them buys them, and so will you if you'll kindly call in and allow us to show them to you. We'll say right here they're all-wool goods, neat, nobby and well made, and usually bring $6 to $8.

Boys' and Small Boys' Overcoats are finer than we ever offered before.

Wanamaker & Brown,
State and Adams-sts.

Never Travel Without a Box of



EYES OPTICAL INSTITUTE Spectacles
examined free. ... to suit. Satisfac-
89 E. Randolph-st. tion guaranteed.

FIVE YEARS A SUFFERER.

Mrs. Mattie A. Freeman Was Afflicted with Catarrh of the Head and Stomach.

She Obtained Permanent Relief from Dr. J. G. Carroll of No. 96 State Street.

"I do not altogether approve of having my name published in connection with such a subject, but I received so much benefit from Dr. J. G. Carroll of No. 96 State street, this city, I deem it my duty to advise that portion of the public who are suffering as I did to call upon him, and I know in a short time they will say with me they are sorry they did not call upon him sooner."

The speaker, Mrs. Mattie A. Freeman, resides at No. 3819 South Halsted street, and the remarks quoted above were spoken in an interview with the reporter a few days ago.

Mrs. Freeman continued: "I suffered from catarrh of the head and stomach for five years. My head ached so badly at times that for two or three days I could do nothing. I would have to

"GIVE UP HOUSEWORK ENTIRELY.

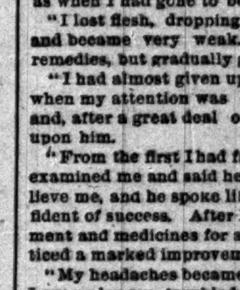
"My eyes were weak and watery, my nose was clogged, I had to breathe through my mouth all the time, and I had great difficulty in breathing.

"My voice became very hoarse. My throat was raw and sore. The dropping of phlegm from my head into my throat would become so bad at times I would almost choke, and I was hawking and spitting all day long trying to keep my throat clear.

"I had severe pains in my breast and between my shoulder-blades, and I had pains in my stomach constantly.

"I SUFFERED FROM DYSPEPSIA.

"Everything I ate seemed to lay like a lump at the pit of my stomach. My appetite was very poor. I had to diet myself all the time. After eating my stomach would feel bloated. Gases seemed to form in my stomach, and it would keep me belching for a long time.



MISS M. A. FREEMAN.

"I went about my housework in a listless sort of way; I did not seem to care whether it was done or not. At night I would go to bed completely worn out, but I could not sleep, and I would get up in the morning feeling just as tired as when I had gone to bed.

"I lost flesh, dropping from 123 to 99 pounds, and became very weak. I tried doctors and remedies, but gradually grew worse.

"I had almost given up hopes of getting well, when my attention was called to Dr. Carroll and, after a great deal of persuasion, I called upon him.

"From the first I had faith in the doctor. He examined me and said he thought he could relieve me, and he spoke like a person who is confident of success. After I had taken his treatment and medicines for about two weeks I noticed a marked improvement in my condition.

"My headaches became less frequent, and now I am no longer troubled with them. My eyes grew strong and I could breathe through my nose with ease.

"The dropping from my head into my throat has ceased. My throat got better and the pains in my chest and between my shoulder-blades have left me.

"I AM FEELING SPLENDID.

"My stomach trouble has disappeared and my appetite is all that could be wished. I can eat anything I like and I no longer have that oppressive feeling in my stomach.

"It is a pleasure for me now to do my housework and at night I can go to bed and sleep without trouble, and when I get up in the morning I feel splendid.

"I have gained in strength and, although I have not been weighed lately, I know I have gained greatly in flesh.

"I feel like a different person since I began treating with Dr. Carroll, and I say again any person who is troubled with a like complaint should call upon the doctor and be cured."

DR. J. G. CARROLL,
No. 96 State-st., Chicago,
N. W. Cor. State and Washington-sts.
(Opposite Marshall Field's).

OFFICES: Rooms Nos. 304, 306, and 303.
OFFICE HOURS: 9 to 12 a. m., 2 to 4 p. m., and 7 to 8:30 p. m. On Sundays, only from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m.

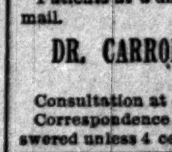
Chronic Diseases Successfully Treated.

SPECIALTIES: Diseases of the Ear, Throat, and Lungs (Consumption, Asthma, and Bronchitis), Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver, and Kidneys.

Patients at a distance successfully treated by mail.

DR. CARROLL CURES CATARRH.

Consultation at office or by mail, $1.
Correspondence invited, but no letters answered unless 4 cents in stamps are sent.



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Positively cured in 60 days by Dr. Horne's Electro-Magnetic Belt Truss, combined. Guaranteed the only one in the world generating continuous Electric & Magnetic current. Scientific, Powerful, Durable, Comfortable and Effective. Avoid frauds. Over 9,000 cured. Send stamp for pamphlet.
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THEIR HEARTS ARE IN IT.

WOMEN OF CHICAGO ENTHUSIASTIC FOR THE WORLD'S FAIR.

They Fill Central Music-Hall from Pit to Dome and Applaud the Speeches Which Set Forth This City's Claims for the Exposition of '92—School Teachers Subscribe Liberally for Stock—The South Favors the Western Metropolis.

"Cherchez la femme," runs an old French aphorism; "seek for the woman," in recognition of the potency of woman's influence in all things, great and small.

"You surely do not intend to go out this miserable, wet afternoon, my dear," remarked many a Chicago husband to his wife yesterday.

"Yes," she replied sweetly, "I have important business to attend to."

The wives, mothers, and sisters braved the inclement weather and went flocking to Central Music-Hall. Never has that auditorium held a gayer or more strikingly picturesque crowd than that which filled it yesterday from pit to dome.

"And there appeared a wonder at this meeting"—two or three men. The remainder of the great assemblage was composed entirely of women.

Maj. Nevans' band filed onto the stage and regaled early comers with a potpourri of patriotic airs and the overture to "William Tell."

The center table held a large basket of huge La France roses, intended for Mrs. John A. Logan.

Early in August a Woman's Department of the World's Fair was organized, and the following Executive Committee appointed: Mesdames M. R. M. Wallace, Myra Bradwell, John A. Logan, M. I. Sandes, Leander Stone, Nelson Morris, and James A. Mulligan. Since then meetings have been held each Monday morning, much important work being accomplished. The meeting yesterday was a mass-meeting of the women of the city for the purpose of furthering the work of the Woman's Department of the World's Fair. The hearty response to the invitation was cause for great surprise and still greater gratification.

GOOD WORDS FOR THE WOMEN.

On the stage were the members of the Executive Committee, excepting Mrs. Leander Stone and Mrs. Nelson Morris, and including Mrs. John A. Logan, and the Rev. Miss Kollock, the Rev. Miss Chapin, Mrs. Wardner, Congressman Wilson of Washington, the Rev. Dr. Lorimer, the Rev. Dr. Hirsch, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Bishop Fallows, Prof. Swing, Prof. Rena A. Michaels, Mrs. Harbert, Mrs. Beveridge, Walter Thomas Mills, Andrew Shuman, Messrs. Lamberson, Thatcher, Cragin, Bryan, and the Hon. John A. Enander.

Mayor Cregier presided and made a few remarks to the effect that it was the office and not the man who was honored by the invitation to preside at that great meeting.

"Woman with her graces and refining influences has been necessary in every great enterprise," he said. "We hear of the Pilgrim Fathers. Why not of the Pilgrim Mothers? I greet you, ladies, and you gentlemen, who are here incidentally to help, and you gentlemen, excepting myself, who are here simply on sufferance."

The Rev. Augusta J. Chapin of Oak Park offered prayer. Mayor Cregier then introduced the Hon. J. L. Wilson, a Congressman-elect from the new State of Washington.

"I am a stranger to you all, but I was born under the shadow of your city and am interested in your welfare," he said. "Whatever influence I may have in the coming Congress I will give to Chicago," and Mr. Wilson then enumerated some of the reasons why the great Pacific Northwest preferred Chicago, paying an eloquent tribute to Illinois. "Man may be the head and hands of every enterprise, but woman is the warm-beating heart," he said in conclusion. "I wish you godspeed and a successful fruition in this enterprise. And I now give you this toast: God bless the loyal women of America—they never doubt, they never hesitate, they never fear."

The Schumann lady quartette sang a lullaby and received a hearty encore, to which it responded with, "We Parted by the River Side."

THEY ARE FOR CHICAGO.

Mayor Cregier read the following letter from Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Dubuque, Ia., President of the Queen Isabella Association:

DUBUQUE, Ia., Oct. 24.—While the members of the Queen Isabella Association are anxious to do honor to the Queen, without whose enthusiastic aid and encouragement the Santa Maria, Pinta, and Nina would never have sighted American shores, yet as loyal American women they are anxious for the success of the great celebration, and the Chicago women among its members are resolved to do all they can to have the Fair in the typical American city, Chicago. The city which is in herself the epitome of American enterprise, since even after death by fire she has had power to throw off the cruel incubus and in her joyous Easter show the power of American courage, persistence, faith, and loyalty. Loyalty, did I say? Verily, I mean it, for the States are loyal each to each, and Chicago is to a large degree the expression of the heart of this great Nation. In her hour of need loving hands were outstretched, loving hearts were responsive, and generous purses were opened. Where can you find a city in the history of whose existence the heart, the business, and the culture of the Nation are so entirely typified? Verily, then, there is no more truly American city than Chicago,

JULIA HOLMES SMITH.

THE LAST SHOT.

Prof. Rena A. Michaels delivered a witty address which was heartily received. She said there was one argument against Chicago she had not seen as yet in the New York press—the last and unanswerable shot they were doubtless saving for the last. Chicago cannot possibly accommodate the World's Fair even if she annexed all the territory from the Alleghanies to the Rockies because of the enormous size of Chicago women's feet! Miss Michaels' statement that the silly American women whose millions were used to purchase tarnished titles and decayed and second-hand Lords, Counts, and Dukes all came from Washington and New York was received with great applause.

"We, as women, want the fair held in this typical American city, because it has the most homes—cottages and palaces. The European-New York tenement system has never been able to gain a foothold in this American city," said she.

The Rev. Dr. George C. Lorimer quoted Margaret Fuller: "The world waits for her queen," which he first applied to woman and then to Chicago, as follows: "There is only one issue in this contest, whether Chicago will be the metropolis of the country in the future, or whether she shall be surpassed by a town on the seaboard used largely for shipping. And this matter of the World's Fair will largely decide it."

NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL.

He then paraphrased Bulwer's famous line in "Richelieu," as follows: "In the dictionary of Chicago there is no such word as fail."

The Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch said:

"It is not on account of the largeness of our Chicago girls' feet that we are to have the fair, but the largeness of their understanding," he said. "Not on account of their large feet, but rather their large feats in the furtherance of this project. There is no such thing as de-feat for them."

Bishop Fallows and Mr. D. H. Lamberson made short speeches. Mayor Cregier announced that the lateness of the hour compelled them to forego hearing the Rev. Miss Kollock, Mrs. Harbert, the Rev. Dr. Thomas, Andrew Shuman, and others, who were on the program. The audience then arose and sang "America."

CHICAGO STEADILY GAINING FAVOR.

Liberality of the School Teachers—The South for This City.

Mr. George Howland, Superintendent of Education, yesterday handed in subscriptions for 700 shares from the school teachers of the city. "Here," said he, "are subscriptions for 700 shares, and I guess they will make it considerable more before they get through with it. We are much interested in this movement, and all teachers are shrewd observers. They see everything that is going on, and they want to have the big Fair here, so they may not only expand their own ideas and powers of illustration but also let their pupils obtain all the additional information possible as to the progress of the age. If the Fair comes here everybody will see it. If it does not few of the teachers and pupils will see it."

The growth of the Chicago movement in the South has attracted the attention of the country and the New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says of it:

Chicago, as we have already noted, is actively at work seeking to secure all the backing it can for the World's Fair of 1892. New York has as yet confined its work entirely at home. Its arrangements are in a backward condition, and its fair organization is not yet complete. While it is idle Chicago is actively drumming and securing a great deal of support from places where it was weak. It started out with the backing of nearly all the Western States. Its greatest weakness was in the South. And it had the good sense to see that this section held the balance of power in the contest between it and New York. The unanimous indorsement of the New Orleans Board of Trade of Chicago as the proper location for the Exposition is somewhat of a surprise, as this city was generally believed to lean toward Manhattan. It has secured also the backing of Tampa and Southern Florida, bound to New York and the East by the strongest ties, as the winter resort of thousands of Eastern people. Chicago has sent an able and impressive delegation to Atlanta to urge its claims before the Georgia people. Its orators have spoken before the Legislature, and expect to pick up a great many indorsements and much support in the South Atlantic towns. In the meantime New York is lagging behind, its exposition plans not yet fully organized, the treasury empty, and the entire project in bad condition. Unless it gets to work within a few weeks and can lay something specific before the country it will find that Chicago has gone over the field in advance, and has secured the backing of States and cities disposed at first to favor New York. The South was generally for New York three months ago; it is doubtful and hesitating today; it will be for Chicago or some other place than New York by the time Congress meets, unless it can see more activity and public spirit in the great American metropolis.

NOTES.

"I vote the inclosed ticket with both hands," writes the Secretary of one of the largest wholesale houses in Philadelphia, inclosing a "World's Exposition, Chicago," sticker. "We think New York people are a set of big talkers and little doers. Had it been that Philadelphia wanted it we would have given you a hustle for it. But I now hope to meet you at the Exposition grounds in Chicago in '92."

The Texas Auxiliary Association has issued a manifesto to the people of the great Lone Star State asking for their suffrages for Chicago. They recommend this city on the ground of its accessibility, it being only thirty-six to forty-eight hours from the chief cities of Texas, its magnificent hotel accommodation, climatic superiority, and last, not least, the "eternal fitness of things." The East had the Centennial, New Orleans and Louisville their great exhibitions, and the South and Southwest reckon it is now Chicago's turn.

New York Already Getting Tired.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Subscriptions to the New York World's Fair fund today fell $50,000 short of the amount obtained yesterday. Yesterday the subscriptions were $300,000, all but $50,000 of which was from the Vanderbilt interests. Today the subscriptions were $251,397, a total of $551,397. Of the amount subscribed today Drexel, Morgan & Co. gave $100,000. August Belmont $50,000 R. P. Flower, C. L. Tiffany & Co., and E. F. Shepard $25,000 each.

A subscription book was sent to the *Evening Post*, but no subscriptions will be received because the paper is opposed to the use of Central Park for the fair.

The boomers received another setback today. They expected a big subscription from the Pennsylvania system. Instead they got this from President Roberts, saying that the company "would subscribe when the question of location had been settled." There are only two really great railroads that terminate at New York—the New York Central and the Pennsylvania Central. The former has given its subscription of $250,000, and that includes all the Vanderbilt interests that center in New York. The Pennsylvania gives nothing. The railroad subscriptions have therefore been practically exhausted so far as this town is concerned.

President John King of the Erie road sent word that he was too busy to serve on the Fair Committee and asked that his name be stricken off.

Jay Knows Where His Interests Lie.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—Mr. Jay Gould was asked today if he had a choice for the World's Fair location. In reply he said:

"Yes. It does seem to me that St. Louis presents a good claim for the Fair. Her central location and her excellent railroad facilities may be strongly urged in her favor. The visitors could be well cared for in St. Louis, and she is putting her best foot foremost in all features of metropolitan improvement. There would be no reason to feel ashamed of St. Louis. The railroads will do their share to secure the prize for this city. As to my individual part in this matter there has been some mention of a tract of land near the Oak Hill line. I believe that near Carondelet Park there may be upward of a hundred acres not improved, and if that would be of any avail I would be glad to give the World's Fair Commissioners the use of it. There is ample space in St. Louis in the western suburbs for the Fair, and that is a strong point in her favor."

Duluth Is for Chicago.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Duluth Board of Trade today took up the World's Fair question and by an overwhelming vote passed a resolution favoring Chicago's claims to the location of the fair. The Board of Trade is the organization of the grain, railroad, and vessel men and is Duluth's most active commercial body. This vote expresses the real sentiment of the city.

The Sentiment in Iowa.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Philharmonic Society of Iowa, in session here today, adopted resolutions favoring Chicago as the proper location for the World's Fair.

SHOWS NO REGRET AT KILLING BOWMAN.

Preliminary Examination Into the Sensational St. Louis Murder.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The preliminary examination of B. M. Chambers, the slayer of Attorney Frank J. Bowman, was concluded today and the defendant was committed without bail. Mr. Chambers was the last witness and he told his story in a most dramatic way. He began by saying that he has known Bowman for twenty years and described some of the litigation that preceded the shooting. "I had not the remotest idea that Bowman was coming to my place," said the witness. "He said, 'You have a nice place here,' and I said 'Yes.' He said, 'I have come about that old judgment. Are you ready to pay it?' I told him that I had no money and he said he would have to levy. He had his hand in his overcoat pocket while talking. There is a report that I have a large income from my wife's estate, but it has never paid me a dollar. My wife had to borrow money to purchase the place, and the income has been used in paying interest. My mother is 91 years of age; my sister, Mrs. Hudson, over 50, and as Bowman stood before me I realized that they would not have a place to lay their heads if he was successful. He said he wanted to see me in private. We walked away and he said: 'I know Solon Humphries and know that he holds all that property. I am out $1,300 on this, and will compromise for that.' I told him if he would take $1,300 I couldn't pay him. He went back and said, 'Garrett, we will have to levy.' I thought Bowman was a bully and a coward. I thought I would scare him. So I walked in and got the gun and came out where they were standing. I said: 'Bowman, I'll give you just three minutes to leave here.' He looked at me quietly and began to play with his watch-chain. He never changed expression. I repeated it and Garrett ran off. Bowman stood and said not a word. When I found he did not scare I was disappointed, for I did not want to hurt him. I looked at my watch to see if the three minutes were up. I saw Bowman make a move for his back pocket, and knowing his reputation as a dead shot I pulled the trigger. The report brought out my sister. She said, 'I would sooner have lost all than this should happen.'"

On cross-examination the witness grew greatly excited. "I know if Bowman had his way he would drive off all the stock," said he. "He would do as he pleased and pay no attention to any one." Here the witness rose to his feet, and, throwing his head back, said: "When I think of what he has done and what he wanted to do I rejoice that I killed him."

SQUATTERS MUST LEAVE FORT PIERRE.

All Are to Be Ejected Before the Opening of the Reservation.

PIERRE, S. D., Oct. 25.—From private advices the two or three hundred squatters on Fort Pierre, across the river from here, have learned that the Government intends to drive them off before the opening of the reservation, and that the lands on which they located will be taken by the Northwestern railway for railroad purposes, according to previous agreement with the Government. The military and Indian police have been ordered to prepare to drive out all boomers from the reservation and some have already been ejected. Three German families, who came from Paris, Ill., were found by the Indian police in a starving condition. One death has occurred and others are anticipated. There is intense excitement among the Fort Pierre settlers over the matter.

HE LEFT THEM SOBBING.

MOODY TOUCHES THE HEARTS OF AN AUDIENCE OF FOREIGNERS.

He Makes an Address in a Part of the City Where English Is Little Spoken—He Neatly Averts Threatened Danger from Hoodlums—What the Chicago Evangelization Society Has Accomplished Since Its Organization Two Years Ago—Other Religious News.

Last night Mr. Moody went down into a part of the city where English-speaking persons are as rare as strawberries at this time of the year. Mr. Moody himself speaks only English; but when he left the audience of four or five hundred foreigners who gathered at No. 36 Clybourn avenue to hear him talk so many of them were sobbing that the burden of carrying the closing song fell upon a little Sedgwick street boy.

The audience called together by Mr. Moody's name was an odd one. The finely-dressed men and women who sometimes take the front seats at the Chicago Avenue Church did not go down to Clybourn avenue. In the little hall were men with bad hats and muddy boots, women with worn jackets and gloveless hands, ragged little boys and girls. One glance at the tired faces and the worn hands suggested a text, and Mr. Moody preached from this: "Come ye all that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give ye rest."

"Everybody has his burden," said Mr. Moody. "The older people have bigger burdens, but you little boys down there have yours, not so great as those the older people carry, for God fits the burden to the back that is to carry it, but plenty big enough, and in your hearts you have a want. You want a rest. Everybody wants rest, but few people get it. The rich men don't get it. I know some of them who would pay a million dollars for it if they could go into the market and buy it at any price. Pleasure seekers don't find it. They are like the man who toils up a mountain height only to find another peak when he reaches the top. Congressmen haven't got it; the Mayor hasn't got it; both want more offices. But there are thousands in this town who have this precious treasure. Where shall I find them? Only among the lowly who love Christ. That's it. They love Christ. They have confidence in him and they are willing to cast their burdens on the Lord. O! I'm so glad that Christ didn't come into the world to carry away our sins alone. He came to carry away also our sorrows. And there are some good Christians who don't understand that and who go around with long faces. Throw the burden from your hearts. When you swear, little boy, is it your lips or your heart that swears?"

"I don't swear," said the little boy in a loud voice, and everybody laughed.

"Of course you don't," said Mr. Moody. "You're a good boy. But if you did swear you'd swear with your heart. That's where the stain would be. There's where the burden lies. Take it off and let the Lord carry it. He will welcome it. He doesn't care whether the heart is hard or soft or tender. If my watch is out of whack I take it to the maker. If your heart is troubled ask the Maker to relieve it. Some people say they are so bound down by sin and sorrow that they cannot go. A North of England man said that once. 'O!' he cried, 'I am chained down.' 'Come,' replied his friend, 'come and bring your chains with you. If you can't come as one of Heaven's noblemen come as a slave and be saved.' And he came."

After the services Mr. Moody was the center of an interesting scene with an odd turn. Half a dozen young men, half drunk and noisy, waited at the foot of the stairs. They insulted the young women who came out and they tripped up the young men. They were evidently preparing to have some rough sport with Mr. Moody, for when he appeared at the door they crowded around him and jostled him off the lower step. He saw the danger and averted it neatly. He was carrying his overcoat on his arm. Picking out the biggest and toughest of the crowd he said: "Won't you please help me on with this coat. I'm getting a little old and stout."

The bad young man was unnerved. He reddened and stepped back. Mr. Moody held out his arms appealingly and the young man weakened. Muttering something that sounded like this, "———— ————," he hoisted the coat onto the broad shoulders.

"I knew you'd do it. Thank you," laughed Mr. Moody; and he walked briskly down the street, leaving a disorganized gang of hoodlums in the shadow of the building.

EVANGELIZATION SOCIETY WORK.

What Has Been Accomplished Since the Winter of 1887.

The following report was made by the Secretary to the President, D. L. Moody, at an informal meeting of the Chicago Evangelization Society yesterday:

Since the organization of the society in the winter of 1878 special meetings of one to four weeks' duration have been held under its auspices in the First Congregational, Second Baptist, Centenary, and Ada Street M. E. and the Union Park Congregational Churches and union services at the Western Avenue M. E. Church, in which five other churches united. Also meetings at the Millard Avenue Reunion Presbyterian, Warren Avenue Congregational, Lincoln Park Congregational, California Avenue Congregational, Polk Street Congregational, New England Congregational, Chicago Avenue Grace M. E., Wesley Chapel, Lake View Germania Theater, Belden Avenue Presbyterian, Deering M. E., Wicker Park M. E., Columbia Rink, Humboldt Park Rink, Christ Reformed Episcopal, Immanuel Baptist, First Baptist, Kenwood Rink in which several churches united, Armour Mission, Union Meetings at Stock-Yards, Halsted Street M. E., Tabernacle Church. South Chicago, Clybourn Avenue Hall, Clybourn Avenue German M. E., Sedgwick Street Chapel, Taylor Street Mission, Noble Street Tyng Mission, and Union Meetings at Englewood. Besides these meetings tent services have been sustained for three summers, the tents having been located as follows:

(1) Kuhn's Park, (2) Lake View, (3) Crosby and Division streets, (4) Halsted street and Clybourn avenue, (5) Halsted and Harrison streets, (6) Clybourn and Fullerton avenues, (7) State and Twenty-fourth streets, (8) Wentworth avenue and Twenty-ninth street, (9) Hastings and Laflin streets, (10) Wood street and Twelfth place, (11) Humboldt Park, (12) Milwaukee and North avenues, (13) Milwaukee avenue and Division street, (14) Division and Crosby streets, (15) Twenty-sixth street and Wentworth avenue, (16) Butler and Thirty-first streets.

These services have been held from two to four weeks in each place, with an average attendance of 300 to 1,500 persons. The first season two and three services a day were held in each tent for five days of the week. An average of fifty persons were reported as having been led to enter the Christian life at each place where the tent was pitched.

Permanent services have been sustained at Clybourn Avenue Hall for more than a year five and six nights a week. A flourishing Sunday-school has been established. A mission was started on West Taylor street, and services held for several months in Martin's Hall. A good Sunday-school was gathered, and twenty-five families found who were ready to go into a church. The mission was then turned over to the Methodists and a church established there.

Services have been sustained at Tyng Mission for more than a year. The society has had on its roll twenty-five lady missionaries, who have devoted their time to efforts for the people in the poorer sections of the city. More than 20,000 visits have been made and most satisfactory work has been done. It has had nine evangelists engaged in churches and missions and in tent meetings.

Five Institutes for the instruction of men and women in the Bible have been held, and from 200 to 300 persons have been in attendance. Such instructors as the Rev. Arthur T. Pierson, D. D., the Rev. W. G. Moorehead, D. D., the Rev. I. D. Driver, D. D., the Rev. H. M. Scott, D. D., the Rev. J. H. Brookes, D. D., the Rev. S. J. McPherson, D. D., the Rev. W. G. Craig, D. D., D. L. Moody, the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., the Rev. W. W. Clark, the Rev. Dr. Ridgeway, E. W. Bliss, D. W. Whittle, the Rev. Alexander Patterson, J. W. Dean, and others have presided at the sessions of these institutes and given instruction.

The buildings have been purchased or erected for the permanent Bible Institute, and will cost when completed and furnished $125,000. The ladies' department is finished and furnished. Mrs. S. B. Capron has charge of the instruction and Miss Gertrude Hurlbut is principal. The male department is open, but the building is not completed. When it is it will accommodate about 150 students. The musical department has been organized, and H. H. McGranahan has charge of it. Sessions are held morning and evening, and about 200 students are at present in attendance in all the departments. The way is now open for continued and successful work just along the lines that have been promised by Mr. Moody in his addresses and letters.

METHODS OF CHRISTIAN WORK.

Close of the Universalist Convention—Other Religious Gatherings.

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 25.—This forenoon the Universalists' general convention was resumed. A committee to send greeting to the Unitarian convention at Philadelphia was appointed. A committee on profession of faith reported by Dr. Tomlinson of Rhode Island dropping the last two articles and leaving the first three unchanged, except that Art. II. is made to read that the Scriptures "contain a revelation" instead of "reveal."

On motion of President Capen the committee was continued and instructed to report the proposed creed to the next session, two years hence, with power to make further changes if they desire. The following officers were elected:

President, H. W. Parker of New Hampshire; Vice-President, the Rev. Dr. J. S. Cantwell of Illinois; Secretary, the Rev. Dr. G. L. Demarest of New Hampshire; Treasurer, E. Alexander of Massachusetts; Trustees, J. G. W. Joy of Massachusetts, Sidney Perham of Maine, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Rugg of Rhode Island, Mrs. G. W. Marsh of Illinois, and Edwin P. Holden of New York.

The place of next meeting was referred to the trustees. The following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Universalist Church in general convention assembled reaffirms the position which it has held from the beginning—to-wit: That it rests on and believes in the historical veracity of the New Testament records of the life and words and works of our Lord Jesus Christ.

After the transaction of minor business the convention adjourned.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—At this morning's session of the Christian Workers, Col. George R. Clarke delivered an address on "Union Mission Work in Chicago." K. A. Burnell spoke on "The South End Gospel Association of Chicago," and W. H. Brearly on "The Casino Tabernacle, Detroit, Mich." At this afternoon's session the Rev. D. A. Reed of Springfield, Mass., made an address on "The Group Method in City Evangelization." Miss F. E. Campbell spoke on "Christian Work for Railroad Men, Policemen, and Otther Special Classes Whose Occupation Prevents Attendance at Church." The Rev. R. A. Torrey of Minneapolis spoke on "How to Start, Support, and Conduct Missions," and the Rev. H. G. Lord of Buffalo spoke on "Charity Organizations and How They May Be Used by Christian Workers."

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Rev. Anson R. Graves, the rector of Gethsemane Church of this city, who has been unanimously elected Bishop of the new diocese of Western Nebraska by the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was born in St. Lawrence County, New York, forty-six years ago. He was educated at Hobart College and the theological seminary. After a tour in Europe he became assistant rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn, under Dr. Paddock, now Bishop of Massachusetts. His present parish is the largest in the West outside of Chicago. Minneapolis and St. Paul have in six years given one Archbishop and four Bishops to the world.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—At the Seventh Day Adventists' General Conference today the Secretary of Home Missions recommended special training of young ladies for city missions. Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated to the conference for a missionary ship for the Pacific islands. The Sabbath School Association will devote the coming year's donations to the same object.

Religious Notes.

Delegations from Christian Endeavor Societies all over the northern part of Illinois and Southern Wisconsin convened at Rockford, Ill., yesterday. E. M. Revelle presided and gave the address of welcome. The response was made by Prof. H. M. Whitney of Beloit College. The remainder of the day and evening was taken up with the discussion of subjects of interest to the unions.

The annual convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Minnesota and North and South Dakota met at Duluth yesterday, with about 250 delegates and prominent workers in the organization present. Papers were read on different phases of the work. C. E. Dyer of St. Paul was elected President; C. E. Shannon of Duluth and S. G. Sherry of Sioux Falls, Vice-Presidents; and C. J. Langdon of St. Paul, Secretary.

The third annual convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Wisconsin met last evening at La Crosse with about 250 delegates present from fifty towns and cities. After addresses of welcome and responses the Rev. Dr. P. S. Henson of Chicago preached the convention sermon. The meeting will continue over Sunday.

The three national conventions of the Church of Christ adjourned at Louisville, Ky., yesterday. Des Moines, Ia., was selected as the place of meeting next year. T. W. Phillips of New Castle, Pa., was elected President for the ensuing year; O. A. Bartholomew of Missouri, R. Lynn Cave of Tennessee, and H. C. Rash of Texas, Vice-Presidents; and Russell Errett of Ohio, Auditor.

At the third day's session of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society at Detroit, Mich., Miss Watson of the Topeka branch read the report of the work at Kumoun, India. Miss Hart of the Baltimore branch presented the report for the Madras District of India and Mrs. Crandon of the Northwestern district read the report from Bombay. The reports from the foreign districts were all gratifying. The afternoon session was opened with a memorial service, after which the conference was addressed by several accepted candidates, who will shortly leave for foreign parts in the capacity of missionaries.

GAGGED, BOUND, AND LEFT IN THE WOODS.

Desperate Conduct of Employes of an Ohio Railway—Police Made Prisoners.

ZANESVILLE, O., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—This morning the Zanesville & Ohio railroad company sent a crew of men from this city to Shawnee Junction, two miles north of Malta, where the Shawnee & Muskingum River railroad connects with the Zanesville & Ohio railroad. Soon after their arrival a Shawnee & Muskingum railroad locomotive arrived from Shawnee and ran into the depot. No sooner had this been done than the crew from Zanesville sprang on the engine, overpowered the engineer, bound and gagged him, and carried him a mile into the country in the woods, securely tied. They then mounted the engine and came with all speed to this city, "killed" it, and locked it in the Zanesville & Ohio roundhouse. It took the engineer about an hour to free himself. He immediately telegraphed the facts to the officials of the road in this city.

These officials secured a posse of policemen and went to the Zanesville & Ohio roundhouse, but found that the engine was disabled and could not be moved. When the police started out of the roundhouse they were dumfounded to find themselves prisoners. The Zanesville & Ohio employès had locked them in and there they remained for about an hour, until the Chief of Police came round and released them. The trouble arises from the fact that the Shawnee & Muskingum road has been throwing its coal business to the Toledo & Ohio Central and not to the Zanesville & Ohio. The Zanesville & Ohio people claim that they furnished the money that paid for the engine and are therefore entitled to it. There is considerable excitement and both roads have a heavy force on guard.

WAITING FOR GABRIEL TO BLOW HIS HORN

Sanguine Adventists Expect to See Some Remarkable Tableaux Today.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A grievous disappointment befell the 40,000 Second Adventists of this country today. For months they had been predicting that the morning of Oct. 25 the angel Gabriel would blow his trumpet and the faithful would be translated to a celestial sphere, aud yet, intently as they listened for it, there was not even the faintest note of the angel's horn, and before the day was far advanced they were fain to confess that there was no outward and visible sign of the immediate fulfillment of the prophecy.

Still the more sanguine are confident that a striking omen will appear tomorrow. "The sun will remain stationary from morn to night," they predict, "and on his upper arc, reaching back into an illimitable vista, will appear an angelic host. Among those angels will be a woman, clothed, with the sun and moon under her feet, and on her head a crown of twelve stars." Soon after the wonderful sight appears, it is predicted that the seven angels will sound their seven trumpets in the corners of the earth, and that the "third woe," foretold in the Book of Revelation, will begin its fulfillment.

In Brooklyn there are several hundred Second Adventists, and in this city there are also said to be some, although there is no record of their place of worship. The believers in Brooklyn have three places of worship and one regular pastor—the Rev. Mr. Bile. One place of worship is known as "The House of God." The place was closed today.

Death of a Baby Giraffee.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The baby giraffe born at the Cincinnati zoölogical gardens last Sunday, and which has attracted the attention of students of zoölogy all over this country, died this afternoon. The remains will be given to a taxidermist for preservation and exhibition.

BARNES HEIRS DISAGREE.

MRS. SARAH F. BLAKE SAYS SHE HAS BEEN UNFAIRLY TREATED.

She Claims That Her Brothers Have Prevented Her from Receiving Her Rightful Share of the Estate of Their Father, the Late A. S. Barnes—Adjournment of the American Public Health Association Convention—A King Among Green Goods Men.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Sarah Frances Blake is not satisfied with the present management of the estate of her father, Alfred S. Barnes. She does not think that she has received enough money out of it up to the present time, and, in her opinion, her brothers are getting entirely too much. To have these wrongs rectified she has just begun a suit in the Supreme Court against the executors named in the will. Mr. Barnes was the head of the great school-book publishing firm of A. S. Barnes & Co. of this city and Chicago, and was a resident of Brooklyn. He died Feb. 17, 1888.

Mrs. Blake says her father's fortune consisted of real estate worth upward of $600,000 and personal property worth more than $1,250,000. By the terms of his will he gave absolute bequests of $50,000 to each of his children, and after making many other provisions and legacies distributed the residue of his estate equally between them. He directed his executors to pay some of the bequests promptly, but allowed them three years to wind up the estate. He specially arranged that all notes he held were to be regarded as debts to the estate and collected out of the legacies.

It is under these provisions that Mrs. Blake claims that an injustice is being done her, though she makes many other specific charges against her eldest brother, Alfred C. Barnes, and his coexecutors. She declares in her complaint that the firm name of Alfred S. Barnes & Co. was worth at the lowest estimate $100,000, but that her brothers and their associates have appropriated it without accounting to the estate in any manner for the good will on the ground that it belonged to her father's surviving partners.

Her last grievance is that they do not want to pay her all of the residuary share in the estate until the full three years they are allowed have expired. She attributes their desire not to settle the estate promptly to the fact that they are using the buildings at an unusually low rental, and that they do not wish any one to know about their method of management. She now wants the executors to pay her in the neighborhood of $50,000 in addition to what she has received, her brothers having already obtained $700,000 according to her assertions. A member of the firm of A. S. Barnes & Co., whom a reporter saw this evening, emphatically denied every charge of irregularity made in the complaint.

TO MEET AT CHARLESTON NEXT TIME.

Officers Elected by the American Public Health Association.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The seventeenth annual convention of the American Public Health Association concluded its labors this afternoon and adjourned to meet at Charleston about the fall of next year. These officers were unanimously elected: President, Dr. H. B. Baker, Michigan; First Vice-President, Dr. Frederick Montizambert, Province of Quebec; Second Vice-President, Dr. J. H. Raymond, Brooklyn; Secretary, Dr. Irving A. Watson, New Hampshire; Treasurer, Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Tennessee; Executive Committee, Dr. L. F. Salamon, Lousiana; Dr. W. Bailey, Kentucky; Dr. H. B. Horlbeck, South Carolina; Dr. Walker Wyman, Washington, D. C.; Dr. J. H. Kennedy, Des Moines, Ia.; Dr. P. H. Brice, Toronto, Ont.

A paper on "The Necesity for a More Rigorous Inspection of Meat-Producing Animals at the Time of Slaughter" was read by D. E. Salamon, D. V. M., Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C. In the absence of Dr. R. O. Beard, Assistant Commissioner of Health, Minneapolis, Minn., and Professor of Physiology in the Medical Department of the Minnesota State University, his paper on "The Causes of Infant Mortality" was read by Dr. Gihon of the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn. The papers by Microscopist Edgar Richards of the United States Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., on "American Methods of Manufacturing Oleomargarine" and "Oleomargarine" were voted to be read by title only and printed with the report of the meeting.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Green Goods Business Reduced to a System—More Footpads.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Efforts are being made to obtain the release of Nate Sippell, who has a dozen aliases, from the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania. If the release is obtained he will be brought to Newark, N. J., and tried on another charge of circulating spurious money.

Sippell is a brother of Edward Jones of Jersey City and Hoboken, the reputed leader of the green goods men of this country. Those who know him say he has amassed a fortune of $500,000 within the last ten years. More than thirty men are said to be in his employ. A number of these, known as "writers," get up the printed and type-written circulars which are sent through the mails. Edward is making a strong effort to have his brother released, as he is known as one of the best operators in the business. He made the statement that Nate would soon be free, as all but one obstacle had been removed.

It is understood that since Nate's incarceration the plan of working has been changed. Now the victim who receives a circular is requested to answer by wire, so as to avoid the risk of having letters stopped by the postoffice department.

Sandbaggers Still at Work.

Another outrageous assault with a deadly weapon, accompanied by highway robbery, occurred in this city Tuesday night. The facts in the case have been kept from the public by the police. The assault and robbery took place on South Fifth avenue, at the corner of West Houston street, at 9:30 o'clock in the evening, and in this instance the victim was a woman. The woman, Felia Tarden, of French birth, is a cook in a restaurant at No. 55 West Third street, on the corner of South Fifth avenue. With her head done up in bandages and a swollen face from the effects of her experience, she today told the story of the assault.

A Country Residence for George Vanderbilt.

George Vanderbilt, the youngest child of the late William Vanderbilt, two years ago purchased a tract of 5,000 acres extending along the bank of the French Broad River, near Asheville, N. C. It is announced now that he intends erecting on the heights overlooking the valley a magnificent dwelling of gray stone as a country residence. George Vanderbilt is a bachelor, and is now about 27 years old, is tall and slight of figure, and of dark complexion, hair, and eyes. He cares nothing for society and is most happy when in his library with his books. In winter he lives with his mother, to whom he is devotedly attached, in the large Vanderbilt mansion at Fifth avenue and Fifty-third street. His legacy from his father was $7,000,000, together with a library and many of the pictures in the Vanderbilt gallery.

Encountered a Severe Storm.

One of those storms which suddenly arise in the English channel was accountable for the loss of about twenty feet of the promenade deck-railing of the Hamburg steamer Columbia, which arrived here today from Bremen and Southampton. There were 296 cabin and 500 steerage passengers on board the steamer. She left Southampton Oct. 18, and the storm struck her at 10 o'clock that night. Shortly before 11 o'clock a huge billow struck her on the starboard side forward, and twisting off the section of the deck-rail in front of the bridge carried it overboard. The strong iron stanchions were torn off as if they were rods of clay. Fortunately none of the officers or crew were in the path of the monster billow and all the passengers were below.

Another Case of Yellow-Fever.

The Captain of the steamer Houdo applied for the permit to unload hides, skins, rags, etc., at a Brooklyn warehouse today, but the Health Department of that city refused to grant it until the ship can be searched for yellow-fever germs. William Bruns, a saloon passenger on board, was found to be sick with yellow-fever. He was removed to Hoffman Island and died there.

The Deed of Manhattan Island.

At a meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society this evening Gen. James Grant Wilson delivered an address entitled "A Search in Holland for the Deed of Manhattan Island." Gen. Wilson said that while on a visit to the Hague last summer he was informed that a paper supposed to be the deed of Manhattan Island was on file at the record. Upon investigation it was found that this paper was not the supposed deed, but a letter in which it was stated that the Island of Manhattan had been purchased from the red men for 60 gilders, or $24. This averaged the cost at about one-fifth of a cent an acre.

More Trouble for George Lederer.

The troubles of George W. Lederer, resulting from too much matrimony, are only just beginning. Following close upon his indictment and arrest on the criminal charge of bigamy, at the instance of the District Attorney's office, comes his arrest in a civil law proceeding instituted by his wife, charging him with abandonment and non-support.

Miss Davis' European Tour.

Miss Winnie Davis, daughter of Jefferson Davis, and familiarly known as the "Daughter of the Confederacy," arrived in this city last night and repaired at once to the residence of Joseph Pulitzer, No. 10 East Fifty-fifth street. She was accompanied from New Orleans by E. B. Kruttshitt, Walter D. Denegre, and J. F. Lamott. Miss Davis' stay in this city was made pleasant by numerous calls upon her by friends of Southern birth. She is a cousin of Mrs. Pulitzer. Miss Davis will leave tomorrow on the steamer La Gascogne for Havre. She goes as the guest of the Pulitzer family, with whom she will spend the better part of the winter in Europe for the benefit of her health.

Gotham Lighted Again.

Electric lights were ablaze again tonight in some of the streets affected by the decision of the United States and Brush companies to shut off the currents on their circuits temporarily. The United States company, in compliance with the advice of their counsel, turned on their currents in Broadway and Sixth avenue, lighting the incandescent burners of private patrons as far down as Fourteenth street on the former thoroughfare and the arc lamps the whole length of Sixth avenue. One dazzling row of arc lamps also extended across the city from east to west along Eighth and Christopher streets. The dark corners of Washington Market were illuminated and the gloom of South Fifth avenue was dispelled by the searching rays of arcs. The Brush company will await the decision of the courts.

May Be Refused Burial There.

The funeral of Miss Theressa Kelly, the corset manufacturer, who died suddenly in her rooms at No. 67 East Twelfth street Wednesday, will take place from her late residence tomorrow. The body will be placed in the Calvary Cemetery receiving vault ponding an investigation by Mgr. Preston as to her connection with the Anti-Poverty Society. If it be proven that she was an active member and attended a meeting after receiving the sacrament last Sunday the Calvary authorities will probably refuse to allow the body to be buried in that cemetery under the pontifical laws relating to excommunication.

All Sorts.

Charles McIlvaine, 19 years old, murderer of Christian W. Luca while committing a burglary in August last, was sentenced this morning to death by electricity at Sing Sing prison in the week beginning Dec. 9.

The Catholic clergy throughout the country have been requested by the spiritual heads of their respective dioceses to endeavor to make the annual collection of Peter's pence, which takes place Sunday, the largest on record.

The desk of Harry C. Styles, bookkeeper for Charles B. Brush, a civil engineer in Hoboken, was vacant today. He has been in Mr. Brush's employ for four months, during which time he embezzled $1,993.

Eugene Simmons was recently committed to the Hudson County jail on a charge of embezzlement. The grand jury last week refused to indict him. Simmons was too ill to be removed from jail and died there last night.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."

A Minnesota Man Supposed to Be Dead and Buried Still in the Flesh.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—"Truth is stranger than fiction," it is said, and an incident that has just transpired in this city exemplifies the fact in a most startling way. Monday, about 10 o'clock, a young man apparently about 24 years of age, while walking along the bearers of one of the unconstructed upper floors of the new Endicott Building, missed his footing and plunged headlong into the basement below. When picked up he was dead, his skull being badly fractured. The unfortunate man was a stranger to all around the building.

The evening papers of that day in giving an account of the accident stated that the man's name was Patrick Mahoney, that he came from Minneapolis, and that at the time of the accident he was seeking employment. One of the notices caught the eye of Michael Finn, a resident of this city, and a distant relative of the young man. The same evening, in company with Mrs. Tracy, a first cousin of Mahoney, he visited the morgue, and there the grief-stricken people beheld the well-known face of the one they loved.

Tuesday Mahoney's half brother, who lives at Rosemont, hearing of the accident, came here, and when he recognized the features of the dead man, broke out into bitter wailing. The friends and acquaintances of the dead man, to the number of over a dozen, also called during the day and satisfied themselves of the identity of the deceased.

The same evening Mahoney's brother Tom, accompanied by a number of friends who had been well acquainted with the deceased from boyhood, arrived in the city and identified the corpse.

Tuesday the body was taken to Hazelwood for burial. Hundreds of people who knew the young man well in life came to view the remains. Only a month or two before he had left Hazelwood to seek employment in Minneapolis, and all his friends and neighbors had a distinct recollection of him.

The funeral took place Thursday morning from St. Patrick's Church, and 500 or more vehicles followed the corpse to the grave.

Now comes the sensational part of the story, which reads like a romance and is stranger than many of the yarns in novels. Today Tom Mahoney came to St. Paul to bring home whatever effects were left by his dead brother, going from here to Minneapolis, where he knew his brother had worked. Going to his boarding-house he inquired if his brother had left any effects behind him.

Imagine his consternation when he was told that his brother was alive and well, and that he could get ocular demonstration of the fact if he would wait until noon, when the young man supposed to be lying in the little cemetery at Hazelwood would return for dinner.

When the noon hour came a young man entered the door of the boarding-house. He approached Tom Mahoney, who shrank back as if confronted by a ghost.

The young man was Patrick Mahoney. Not Patrick Mahoney robed in a somber shroud, but Patrick Mahoney in life.

In a moment the two brothers were clasped in each others' arms; the one crying for joy, the other dumfounded and unable to understand the scene. When Tom explained to his brother all that had taken place, how he (Patrick) had been killed in an accident at St. Paul, placed in a coffin, shipped home, and afterward buried by his father's side, the young man hardly knew whether to laugh or cry. It was a case of mistaken identity.

REACHED HER ONE HUNDREDTH YEAR.

Mrs. Anna Bordner, an Illinois Centenarian, Whose Birthday Is Today.

LEWISTOWN, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Tomorrow, Saturday, an interesting event will be celebrated at the home of Moses Bordner, a pioneer of this vicinity. His mother, Mrs. Anna Bordner, will be 100 years old, and great preparations have been made to celebrate the anniversary with a suitable program. The children are but three—pioneer men who have taken care of their aged mother for many years. Of children's children and other relatives there are many, and a few days ago they held a fish fry at Thompson's Lake in honor of some guests from Texas. Several hundred persons were present, and Grandma Bordner was the central figure in these festivities.

Grandma Bordner was born in Pennsylvania, and is of German parentage. In her early surroundings the English language was spoken but little, and her recollection of public men and affairs in that early day is not clear. She came with her husband and family to Fulton County in 1840. Although having attained so great an age her faculties remain unimpaired and her general health is good.

Delegates to the Dairy Convention.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today appointed George M. Stern of Chicago and Lovejoy Johnson, members of the State Dairy Association, as representatives on the part of this State to the National Dairy and Food Convention to be held in Cleveland Nov. 27 to 29.

DIED AMID FLAMING OIL.

HORRIBLE RESULT OF A RAILROAD WRECK AT KOKOMO, IND.

A Train of Oil Cars Thrown from the Track by Wreckers Takes Fire, Incinerating an Engineer, a Fireman, and a Brakeman—Heavy Financial Damage—Freight Wreck on the Milwaukee Road—Passenger Trains Collide at Holton, Ind.

KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—A singularly horrible railroad wreck occurred on the Lake Erie & Western at this place this morning at 4 o'clock, resulting in three men being burned to death. Several attempts have recently been made to wreck trains near Kokomo, but all have been thwarted by timely discovery. This morning, however, the villains succeeded. An obstruction of some kind was placed on the track near a switch just beyond a rivulet that runs south of the town and was so arranged that in the dim light of the early morning it would not be likely to be noticed by the engineer.

When a north bound freight-train, which left this city at midnight, came along it struck the obstruction just after the locomotive whistle had been blown to give warning of its coming. The engine was thrown from the track upon its side and two boxcars just behind were thrown into an adjacent field, while several flatcars piled upon the engine a dozen large tanks filled with oil. Besides the engineer and fireman a brakeman who was at the time on the forward part of the car was caught in the wreck and was unable to release himself. As the contents of the tanks were emptied upon the locomotive the whole mass of wreckage was instantly enveloped in flames, and one after another the tanks exploded, throwing burning oil and débris 200 feet in the air.

The three unfortunate men were burned to death in a few minutes, and the heat was so intense that it scorched the paint on houses in the neighborhood, and, in some instances, melted window-glass. Nothing could be done toward rescuing the men. The burning oil flowed down into the rivulet and the stream was covered with flames, which reached up over a wagon bridge a few hundred yards below the scene of the wreck and completely destroyed it. Several of the cars were burned, but such as had not been thrown from the track were saved by being run down the grade beyond the reach of the fire. When the wreck occurred Conductor Tokes and Brakeman Heilchew, on the rear of the train, jumped to the ground and escaped injury. The men who lost their lives were:

JACOB MEHLE, engineer.
ED BURNETT, fireman.
JOHN SPELLMAN, brakeman.

All resided in Peru, Ind. Mehle and Burnett had families, but Spellman was unmarried. The charred remains of the bodies were taken from the wreck, and after an inquest by the County Coroner were sent to Peru. The loss caused by the wreck is large. Eighteen cars were destroyed besides the cargo, but General Manager Bradbury says that all was heavily insured and that the loss will fall upon the insurance companies.

AN IOWA SMASH UP.

MASON CITY, Ia., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Two freight-trains collided at a hay station between Clear Lake and Algona, on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad, early this morning as a result of the negligence of an engineer. He overlooked his orders and pulled beyond the switch, when a through freight crashed into the train, demolishing both engines and six cars. The engineer will be dicharged.

RAN INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

NORTH VERNON, Ind., Oct. 25.—This evening the fast mail collided with the passenger train from Cincinnati at Holton, a town fourteen miles east of this place. It was the passing point, and the switch was left open, causing the collision. The engines of both trains were demolished, together with several cars. One passenger received scalp wounds, not dangerous. No one else was injured.

An Electric Railway Accident.

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Last night an electric car loaded with passengers from the exposition grounds was fired by the wire while crossing the long trestle about a mile from the city. The car was filled to overflowing, principally with ladies. The passengers jumped from the burning train in wild confusion. One passenger, Mr. James A. Rush, was hurt in both legs. The fire caught in the box where the electric apparatus is applied to the machinery. Only last Monday a determined fight was made on the overhead wires in the City Council. Several other incidents have occurred which render the people nervous because of the handling of electric apparatus by unskillful hands.

NAVASSA MUTINEERS AT BALTIMORE.

Six of the Negroes Charged with Murder Landed from the Warship Galena.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The six negroes who were the ringleaders in the mutiny on Navassa Island in which several white men were killed and others wounded were brought here in irons tonight on the United States warship Galena and transferred to the city jail. The prisoners are: Amos Lee, Georgetown, D. C.; Thomas Johnson, Washington, D. C.; Alfred Jones, Philadelphia; George S. Keyes, Washington; James Phillips, Greenbrier, W. Va.; Henry Jones, Baltimore. All these men had been employed in the guano works on the island for several years. The Galena, in command of Rear Admiral Gherardi, was ordered from Jamaica to Navassa by the Secretary of the Navy when the troubles were first reported here. When the warship arrived at the island the negroes tried to secrete themselves, knowing that they were wanted for their crimes.

From several negroes who declared they had no hand in the massacre the officers learned that when the mutiny began the negroes had no arms, but rushing upon the white men and overpowering them captured their guns and pistols, with which they afterwards killed them and established a reign of terror on the island. When the Galena arrived the murderers were in possession of the place. The Admiral had no difficulty in making the arrest, the negroes being thoroughly terrified by the marines accompanying the officers. The survivors of the massacre had all left the island before the Galena arrived, as had also a lot of negroes who are on board of the phosphate company's vessels, now daily expected.

The revenue cutter Ewing, with United States Commissioner Bond and several deputy marshals on board, will meet the incoming vessels and the negroes will be placed under arrest. The Galena left Havana Oct. 10.

HEAVY LOSSES OF PROPERTY BY FIRE.

Downs, Ill., Nearly Wiped Out for the Third Time in a Year—Other Serious Blazes.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special]—Fire breaking out at 5 a. m. today destroyed for the third time in a year the greater portion of the business part of the town of Downs, this county. The losses are: Young Bros., drugs, $2,000, insurance, $1,000; Dr. Wilson's office, $1,000, uninsured; O. L. Staten, $1,500, insurance, $1,000; J. W. Staten, store and postoffice, $2,000, fully insured; Benjamin McFarland, dwelling, $1,000, uninsured.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Much of the business portion of Port Leydon, Lewis County, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The Douglas House, opera-house, eight stores, post-office, and several dwellings were destroyed. Fifteen families lost their homes and much of their possessions. The flames spread so rapidly that people had little time to save anything. Commercial travelers who were spending the night at the hotel lost their sample trunks, escaping only with scant clothing.

OTTAWA, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The barn of Mrs. John Nicholson, a few miles north of this city, was burned last night with a loss, including contents, of about $5,000. Four or five horses were burned to death, and Manvid Nicholson, a son of the owner, was kicked by one of the animals while trying to rescue it and had a leg broken. He barely escaped with his life by crawling out of the burning building.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The loss sustained by the burning of M. W. Walshe's general store at Spring Lake this morning is $25,000, insured for $11,000 in the following companies: Niagara, $2,000; Ætna, $3,000; N. B. and M., $2,000; Sun Fire, $1,000; Anglo-Nevada, $1,000; and Royal, $1,000. All were represented by George D. Sanford of this city.

SPRING LAKE, Mich., Oct. 25.—The large stone building and stock of general merchandise owned by Martin Walsh was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning entailing a loss of $30,000. It was insured for $9,800.

COMBER, Ont., Oct. 25.—This village was visited by a disastrous fire early this morning. The fire, which was undoubtedly of incendiary origin, was discovered in a hardware store and extended through the greater part of the town. Loss $35,000, partially covered by insurance.

The wholesale commission house of Frederick Pegen, No. 258 South Water street, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $1,000.

AN ELEVEN INNING GAME.

NEW YORK DEFEATS BROOKLYN IN A HOTLY-CONTESTED BATTLE.

Both Sides Out for Blood and the Contest Marked by Sharp and Brilliant Play—Three Games Now Credited to Each Contestant—Sam Morton on the Spalding Scheme—Racing at Lexington—Last Day at the West Side—General Sporting News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The greatest game of the season was played at the Polo grounds today between the New York and Brooklyn teams. The Giants won after a scientific battle of eleven innings. It was the sixth game of the world's series, and the two teams are now tied with three victories each. O'Day and Terry pitched with remarkable skill, and their support was simply wonderful. The fielding of Slattery, O'Rourke, Richardson, Ward, Ewing, Collins, Foutz, Pinkney, and Corkhill surpassed anything seen this year. Five double plays were made in the first three and a half innings. Brooklyn scored a run in the second on hits by Pinkney, Visner, Terry, and Corkhill. In the ninth inning, with two men out, Ward hit safely, stole second and third, and scored on Davis' fumble of Connor's drive. In the eleventh inning Slattery hit safely, went to second on Ewing's sacrifice, and scored on Ward's slow bunt to short, which Davis handled clumsily. Attendance, 2,500.

New York.	AB	B	P	A	E	Brooklyn.	AB	B	P	A	E
Slattery, c. f.	5	1	6	0	0	O'Brien, l. f.	4	0	1	0	0
Tiernan, r. f.	5	0	2	0	0	Collins, 2b.	4	1	4	3	1
Ewing, c.	5	1	2	0	1	Burns, r. f.	4	0	2	0	0
Ward, s. s.	5	2	2	3	0	Foutz, 1b.	5	0	12	0	0
Connor, 1b.	4	0	11	0	0	Pinkney, 3b.	3	2	2	4	0
Rich'dson, 2b	3	0	2	3	0	Visner, c.	4	1	5	0	2
O'Ro'ke, l. f.	4	1	4	1	0	Terry, p.	4	1	1	2	0
Whitney, 3b.	4	1	3	3	0	Corkhill, c. f.	3	1	4	0	0
O'Day, p.	4	0	0	0	0	Davis, s. s.	4	0	1	4	1
Totals	39	6	33	12	1	Totals	35	6	32	13	4

NOTE—Two out when winning run was made.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—1

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 1; New York, 1. Two-base hits—Ewing, Whitney, Pinkney. Stolen bases—Collins (2), Corkhill, Ward (2), Connor (2), Richardson. Double plays—Collins-Pinkney; Collins-Foutz-Pinkney; Ewing-Connor; Ward-Richardson-Connor; Whitney-Ward-Connor. First base on balls—By O'Day, 1; by Terry, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Burns. Struck out—By O'Day, 4; by Terry, 4. Wild pitches—Terry, 2. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Gaffney and Lynch.

DOESN'T LIKE SPALDING'S SCHEME.

Sam Morton Will Join Hands with the Brotherhood in Fighting It.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Secretary Sam Morton of the Western Association is an avowed enemy of the so-called Spalding scheme as it refers to the National League, and he said so today. In Mr. Morton's eyes the Spalding plan amounts to a trust.

"There is no justice in the scheme from any standpoint," said Mr. Morton. "Spalding is tricky enough to put it through, though, if opportunity is offered him, and I have it from pretty good authority that a majority of the magnate directors in the league are heartily in favor of its adoption. If it is adopted I want to say right now that I shall fight the men who pass it to the bitter end. I shall do my best to secure the secession of all the minor leagues in the country, and I've an idea that this can be accomplished without much trouble. In the event that the brotherhood puts clubs in the league cities—and I believe they will—I shall join hands with the brotherhood, and I have every reason to believe that every other director in the Western Association, as well as in the minor associations, will do the same thing."

Spalding and Morton have been fast friends for years, and many a clever business scheme have they devised in the past. The Minneapolis manager states that the minor associations will do all in their power to prevent the Spalding rule from being adopted by the league.

THE BROTHERHOOD'S IDEA.

President Ward has Something to Say of Sec. 18 of the Brotherhood Contract.

President John M. Ward of the brotherhood says about the reserve point raised by the league clubs and included in the notices served on the players: "The magnates say that the best legal talent claim the men must remain under a fear of being prevented from playing ball elsewhere. This is a good, big bluff. If they had any such right why haven't they prevented men playing outside the league before today, as there have been several instances where men have broken contracts and gone to California and other outside places. This whole question hinges on the meaning of that one little word, 'reserve.' It is all one-sided and could not hold a player who wanted to go outside.

"I will admit it does hold a man in the league, but that ends it, and just as good legal authority as we have has decided that no such word as 'reserve' is used in any contract outside of base-ball, and is to broad to hold good.

"Now, for instance, if you signed a contract with your employers for a year, with the privilege of renewing it, would the word 'reserve' be used? It is purely a league scheme, and they forced men to let it go in the contracts, but it will not hold." Ward would not talk on brotherhood matters, saying that there was nothing as yet to give out, but was willing to say his little piece as a league player.

James O'Rourke is fully as interested in the organization as his fellow player, and was not slow to speak his mind.

"Why, the idea of John I. Rogers claiming that a court of law will decide that players now in the league must remain, as they signed contracts stating they could be reserved! If the men want to go into business for themselves they have a perfect right to do so. This reserve clause may be binding as among the league teams or clubs under the national agreement, but that is the extent of its effectiveness, and the league men know it well, but want to carry on a big bluff."

O'Rourke was asked what would be the outcome of the blacklisting of some of the star players by the league.

"Why, the men would never stand anything like that for the simple reason that all the work has been for the benefit of all the men, and they are bound to stick together."

Jim would not say what the brotherhood would do but said: "You will hear of some surprises in a few days."

VON DER AHE'S ONE-LEAGUE PLAN.

The St. Louis Boss Outlines the Big Scheme That Is Now Cooking.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—President Von der Ahe returned from his conference with Spalding with a story of the consolidation of the leading clubs in the league and association into one big league. The plan, he said, is now being considered. The weak clubs are to be dropped, and each club is to contribute a large sum toward a guarantee fund, and the money in this fund will be used by the new association in fighting the brotherhood league should there be any in existence next year. If it is found that a league club at any point is suffering by competition with a brotherhood team money out of the guarantee fund will be advanced the league club to carry on the fight. It is likely, too, that the brotherhood players will be tempted by offers of large sums of money to jump the brotherhood and join the league. In this way the proposed new organization no doubt expects to break up the brotherhood strike and induce the players to return to the fold.

This one association idea has long been a pet scheme of President Von der Ahe and he is known to have been at work on it for a year past. Yesterday morning Mr. Von der Ahe returned here from Chicago and last night he left for Kansas City. To a reporter he admitted that he favored the one-league scheme and would not deny that his trips to Chicago and Kansas City were in the interest of the project. He said there would be a meeting of representatives of the two associations in a few days and radical changes could be looked for, but at the present time he was not prepared to speak. He admitted things looked a little like the formation of one league out of the two present leading associations. In this consolidation Washington, Cleveland, and Indianapolis will be dropped out of the new organization, as they are all poor paying cities. The Athletics will be consolidated with the Philadelphias and a couple of American association clubs will likely be dropped. New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Brooklyn, and probably Baltimore also, will represent the Eastern end of the new league. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Cincinnati, and Pittsburg will probably form the Western circuit.

The Brotherhood-League Fight.

It is amusing to see Von der Ahe posing as a base-ball politician. He amounts to little in his own class and to nothing out of it. And he is Chairman, not President, of the association. There is no sentimental side to the coming league-brotherhood fight. If the players present the better base-ball they will receive the public support, and there is no reason to believe that they cannot manage their own teams as well or better than league or association teams are at present managed. Outside of Chicago and Cleveland none of the present league-team owners have more than an ordinary knowledge of the details of the game, and the sloppy talk of such men as Von der Ahe about the players having no business brains cuts no figure with the people who know the material to be involved in the fight.

The brotherhood men are nervous for fear that the New Yorks should lose the world's championship series to Brooklyn. Such a loss would be a blow to the brotherhood, because the Brooklyns are regarded as comparative young bloods beside the New York stars.

Ex-President A. G. Mills of the league is quoted as saying about the Brotherhood League: "I have no doubt it would be a disastrous failure financially. The division of patronage would injure both, but chiefly the new league, which would have much the heavier financial burden to bear, and which certainly could not pay its 'guaranteed salaries' for a single season unless the 'capitalists' should go down deep in their pockets to make up the deficiency in receipts. There appears to be a widespread misconception of the amount of money made in base-ball, and for this I consider the mistaken advertising methods of some of the 'magnates' primarily responsible."

Lawyer John I. Rogers of the league says: "We expect the brotherhood to make demands for concessions at our fall meeting, and we shall get even by making a few demands on the brotherhood. Among others we shall ask for a rule providing that players who do not report for duty in condition April 1 shall not draw full pay until they get into condition."

Diamond Gossip.

Toledo wants Detroit to join her and go in the Western Association.

Bob Leadley of Detroit may manage the finances for the Buffalo brotherhood team of 1890.

Twenty-eight players have been in the league ten years. Brouthers is No. 1 on the list, his average being .356. Anson's figures are .355.

Fred Pfeffer is down to captain the Chicagos next season, and Glasscock will be with the Giants.—*St. Louis Republic.* Quit guessing. Pfeffer will not captain the Chicagos and Glasscock will play in Brooklyn.

The Brands of the City League will play the Maple Leafs Sunday afternoon at the North Side City League grounds for a purse of $200 and all gate receipts and championship of the Northwest Side. Batteries will be Nicholson and Quigley for the Brands, Bender and Hartigan for the Maple Leafs.

Orr and O'Connor of the Columbus team say they were offered $1,000 each to throw the last Brooklyn-Columbus game. Here is an opportunity for the American Association to do a little investigating. These men should be punished for making such statements, unless they can prove that such propositions were made to them.

The Chicago Club yesterday engaged M. J. Sullivan of Boston, a pitcher who graduated from the Pennsylvania League to the Washington club this season, and was released. He is promising and that is all. Mr. Kittredge, the young catcher signed by Chicago, came from the Quincy (Ill.) club, and is a strong and promising youngster. Lowe, signed by Boston, was a Milwaukee outfielder and is a star in all but batting.

The Whitings and Jenney-Graham clubs will play at the Chicago Ball Park this afternoon at 2:30 for the total gate receipts and amateur championship of the city. Frank Rheims will officiate as umpire. The battery list of the two teams will be as follows: Whitings—Schnor, third base; Jantzen, catcher; Daly, shortstop; McQuaid, left field; Scanlan, first base; Hallstrom, right field; Merritt, pitcher; Homan, second base; Manning, center field. Jenney-Grahams—Buckley, right field; Sturgis, first base; Eager, third base; Tilden, left field; Foss, center field; Mitchell, pitcher; Esterquest, second base; Baker, shortstop; Zimmer, catcher.

MUD AND RAIN AT LEXINGTON.

The Centennial Day Racing Spoiled—Results of the Various Events.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Rain spoiled the centennial celebration of racing in Kentucky, the races being of poor quality, the attendance small, and the track a sea of mud and slush.

Pell Mell, with Freeman up, was a regular "air-tight" in the first race, and he won cleverly enough, but the result would probably have been different had not Swamp Fox, the second choice in the betting, been nearly left at the post. Freeman was also on the winner in the second race, Workmate, who, like Pell Mell, was the favorite. Hocksey was second in the race, and, as Davis, her jockey, rode with poor judgment, the result was far from satisfactory to the owner of the latter, who at once bantered the owner of Workmate for a similar race at the same weights as carried today for $1,000 a side. The challenge was accepted by the latter and the race will come off on this track next Monday.

Lizzie D. was a good thing in the third race, but Grace Ely, who was ridden by Davis, won her second race of the meeting in grand style, the favorite dying away to nothing in the stretch.

The last race was virtually a walkover for the favorite, Zulu, with Porter up. She took the lead at the fall of the flag and won in a gallop by five lengths. With such light weight up and in heavy going Zulu is a tough customer to handle in a race for her class.

SUMMARIES.

First race, purse, six furlongs—Starters: Emily Maud, Climax Second, Walker, Lynn, Pell Mell, Swamp Fox. Pell Mell won, Emily Maud second, Walker third. Time, 1:21.

Second race, purse, six furlongs—Starters: Workmate, Shendown, Hocksey, Martha Page, Flyer, Mary H. Workmate won, Hocksey second, Flyer third. Time, 1:22.

Third race, purse, nine-sixteenths of a mile—Starters: Loanoke, Willie M., San Ardo, Lady Jones, Valedictory, Grace Ely, Lizzie D. Grace Ely won, Lady Jones second, Willie M. third. Time, :58½.

Fourth race, purse, one mile—Starters: John Morris, Zulu, Clamor, Liederkranz, Derochment. Zulu won, Clamor second, John Morris third. Time, 1:47½.

TODAY'S CARD.

Entries and weights for tomorrow:

First race, selling, three-quarters of a mile—Climax II., 90 pounds; Emily Maud, 93; Fred Woolley, 96; Walker, 99; Swamp Fox, 100; Plunderer, 101; Cast Steel, 101; Elsie B., 107; Daisy Woodruff, 110; Liederkranz, 116.

Second race, handicap, five furlongs—Milton, 116 pounds; Mora, 108; Gracie M., 95; Shendown, 90; Rosemont, 113; W. G. Morris, 108; Longshore, 104; Lottie S., 107; Jaja, 98; Lady Jones, 96; Prince Albert, 95; Bliss, 95; Mary Mac, 100.

Third race, handicap, seven and a half furlongs—Bridgelight, 116 pounds; Bettina, 108; Princess Bowling, 108; Ireland, 105; Bonaletta, 95.

Fourth race, sweepstakes, one mile—Heron, 104 pounds; Zulu, 104; Asceola, 97; Sportsman, 110; Famine, 110; Katie Malone, 106; Catalpa, 108.

CLOSE OF THE WEST SIDE SEASON.

Today's Program Declared Off on Account of the Weather—Yesterday's Events.

The West Side racing season closed yesterday. On account of the weather today's program has been declared off. The meeting has been good and bad in spots, and yesterday was the eighty-second day of the summer meeting.

The track was half obscured by a heavy mist which fell steadily all the afternoon, and made the track heavy during the first two races, and a mass of mud for the last three. The favorites in the first three races—Kate Bensberg, King Roxbury, and Litbert—won. The other favorites, Rambler and Winslow, were easily beaten by Longlight and Richland. The summaries:

First race, purse $250, five furlongs, for 3-year-old non-winners since Sept. 1, selling allowances—Starters: Kate Bensberg, 105 pounds (Gerhardy); Sam Watkins, 97 (Francis); Cleopatra, 102 (Keeley); Bolster, 105 (Gilliman); Sleepy Frank, 102 (Bernard); Turney Baird, 99 (Daggett). Post odds: Kate Bensberg, 1 to 3; others, 10 to 1. Kate Bensburg won easily, Bolster second, Cleopatra third. Time, 1:08.

Second race, purse $300, half-mile heats, selling allowances—Starters: Laura Stone, 103 pounds (Francis); King Roxbury, 103 (Long); Beppo, 94 (Doggett); Lulu McKee, 99 (Stewart). First heat—Post odds: Laura Stone, 6-5; King Roxbury, 3-5; Beppo, 10-1; Lulu McKee, 30-1. Beppo won, Laura Stone second, King Roxbury third. Time, :54. Second heat—Post odds: Beppo, 6-5; King Roxbury, 4-5; Laura Stone, 10-1. King Roxbury won, Laura Stone second, Beppo third. Time, :53½. Third heat—Post odds: King Roxbury, 1-20; Beppo, 10-1. King Roxbury won easily, Beppo second. Time, :56½.

Third race, purse $400, seven furlongs, for all ages; age allowances and running penalties—starters: Litbert, 114 pounds (Gerhardy); John Sherman, 95 (Daggett); Onaetta, 109 (Young); Kennedy, 102 (Bernard). Post odds: Litbert 1 to 3, Kennedy 3 to 1, John Sherman 10 to 1, Onaetta 30 to 1. Litbert won easily, Kennedy second, John Sherman third. Time, 1:42.

Fourth race, purse $300, one mile, for 3-year-olds and upwards, selling allowances—Starters: Rambler, 107 pounds (Gerhardy); Montpelier, 95 (Leary); Longlight, 107 (Francis); Irish Pat, 101 (Delong); Irma H., 98 (Daggett). Post odds: Rambler, 3 to 5; Longlight, 5 to 2; Irish Pat, 3 to 1; Irma H., 6 to 1; Montpelier, 30 to 1. Longlight ran away from the others in the stretch and won by ten lengths, Rambler second, Montpelier third. Time, 1:48.

Fifth race, purse $400, one mile, for three-year-olds and upwards, winning penalties—Starters: Winslow, 112 pounds (Delong); Waterbury, 103 (Francis); Richland, 85 (Stuart); Bement, 94 (Sernard). Post odds: Winslow, evens; Waterbury, 7 to 5; Richland, 3 to 1; Bement, 50 to 1. Richland won easily, Waterbury second, Winslow third. Time, 1:54¼.

Linden Park Racing Results.

LINDEN PARK, N. J., Oct. 25.—Today's races resulted as follows:

First race, seven furlongs—Annie Blackburn won, Wilfred second, St. John third. Time, 1:33½.

Second race, five furlongs—Mary Buckley won, Puzzle second, Harzburg third. Time, 1:04.

Third race, one and one-eighth miles—Larchmont won, Huntress second, Glenmound third. Time, 1:58¼.

Fourth race, six furlongs—Isaquena won, Robespierre second, St. James third. Time, 1:17¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Jennie McFarland won, Oarsman second, Vardee third. Time, 1:47¾.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Veronica won, Kitty Pease second, Louise third. Time, 1:03.

Dead Heat for the Houghton Stakes.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The principal feature at the Newmarket-Houghton meeting today was the race for the Houghton Stakes, one mile and seventeen yards (twenty-three subs.). The race resulted in a dead heat for first place between the Duke of Westminster's colt Blue Green and Baron de Rothschild's colt Vermilion. Prince Soltykoff's chestnut colt Lusignan was third. There were seven starters.

HOW THE LOSING HORSE WON.

Boston's Great Stallion Race Said to Have Been Sold Out to Nelson.

Yesterday's dispatch from Boston which declared that the National Trotting Association is investigating the rumors concerning the Boston stallion race last month, invites the telling of the story of the race as it is told by reliable men who saw it, and are associated with the parties concerned. Yankee newspaper poets have gushed in sloppy verse over the marvelous performance of Nelson, the Maine horse, when he beat the blind and gray Alcryon from Michigan. Poetry hardly fits in with the story of the race. It was a marvelous one, on its commercial side, if truly told. It runs this way:

Nelson's victory was dearly bought—it cost $7,500. The Maine stallion prize was a wreath of flowers and more or less glory. Michigan loved glory and flowers less and hard cash more. Alcryon had beaten Nelson so easily in the Hartford $10,000 purse that the Maine stallion's luster had been dimmed. Soon after it, and while both horses were being prepared for another fight on the Boston race track, negotiations were opened for Nelson to get glory and Alcryon cash. Frank Noble of Grand Rapids, Mich., who owns Alcryon, was willing. C. H. Nelson first offered him $3,000 in cash for the glory of a victory for Nelson.

"Not enough," said Mr. Noble.

His price was $5,000. The deal hung fire, and in the meantime Nelson had been backed in the rooms selling pools on the race by the Noble agents. The day of the race came. No agreement as to price had been made. Noble insisted on his $5,000 cash, and finally Nelson "caved in," but presented a check which Noble didn't like and asked to have indorsed by the proprietor of one of the leading hotels of Boston and a close friend of Nelson. Alcryon's shoes had been changed and he was not in shape to go his best. The horses jogged twenty minutes or more while the deal hung fire, but at last the indorsed check was turned over to Noble and the race went on. Of course Alcryon lost. He was driven none too well, and could have won had he been "out for the stuff."

The funny end of the story is yet to come. Mr. Nelson's settlement for $5,000 was a clear one to his mind, and Alcryon's winning's in the race were supposedly his. Yet Alcryon won $2,500, second money, and his owner collected and kept that sum too, making his "winnings" on a lost race $7,500 in cold cash and several thousands picked up by his relations and agents in the various pool rooms. Nelson got the floral wreath, some glory, and a poem, the second stanza of which runs:

"The icemen of the Kennebec,
The woodmen of the Sandy,
Send up the universal shout,
'O Nelson is a dandy.'"

To this might be added; "What's the matter with Frank Noble?"

His winnings on the Boston defeat of "the gray blind stud," as horsemen speak of Alcryon, though he is only blind in one eye, bought the Bissell farm near Grand Rapids, the best piece of property of its kind in Michigan. It is said that Alcryon has won $57,000 for Mr. Noble this season in purses and pools. The horse's speed is wonderful. He shows pieces of miles at a two-minute gait, is game and true, and in the hands of such an artist as Budd Doble would be likely to beat 2:10. He is a living evidence of what the trotting turf lost when Alcyone, his sire, died two years ago. Frank Noble, his owner, is a remarkably shrewd man, the cleverest bettor, with S. W. McNally of Bridgeport, Conn., along the grand circuit, and in a commercial way is well known as the head of the big plaster pool.

There are some side stories told to the effect that Noble got S. W. McNally, the Stamford (Conn.) pool-buyer and liveryman to bet $1,800 on Alcryon and gave him a check for that amount, on which payment was stopped. McNally is said to have attached Alcryon and forced a settlement.

Turf Notes.

Sunol is being prepared for a drive against Axtell's 2:12. Senator Stanford thinks that the filly can trot in about 2:11.

When Don Cossack died Par Hamlin sent the following mean telegram to A. J. Caton: "I compliment you on the death of Don Cossack."

It is now certain that Hal Pointer's trouble does not come from corns, but is navicular disease, and the greatest of the season's pacers may not again be seen on a track.

Porter Ashe's stable, consisting of Geraldine, Flood Tide, Abdiel, etc., left Westchester for its California home a few days ago under the care of young Mike Kelly. The stable, like Baldwin's, will take part at the San Francisco meeting in November.

The fastest trotting records of the year so far are: Guy, 2:10¾; Axtell, 2:12; Belle Hamlin, 2:12¾; Palo Alto, 2:13¾; Sunol, 2:13¾; Bonny McGregor, 2:13½; and Nelson, 2:14¼. The pacers have gone still faster, as may be seen by the following: Gold Leaf, 2:11¼; Brown Hal, 2:12½; Roy Wilkes, 2:12¾; Hal Pointer, 2:13; Bessemer, 2:13¼; Budd Doble, 2:13½; Willard M., 2:14; and Lillian, 2:14.

C. F. Emery of Cleveland, O., has just completed a deal with John D. Rockefeller whereby the brown filly Mattie Mentmore, by Monaco—Mattie Hunter, becomes the property of the latter, and the bay mare Annie W., 2:20, by Bostick's Almont, dam by Bassenger, passes into the Forest City Farm stables. Since the above transaction Andante, a brother to Annie W., made a record of 2:27¼ at Boston.

W. P. Balch of Boston will offer a $20,000 purse for a stallion race next season. Its conditions will be: First prize, $10,000; second prize, $5,000; third prize, $2,500; fourth prize, $1,500; fifth prize, $1,000; and charge only 5 per cent for entrance money. Subscriptions to close Jan. 1, 1890, with $500 stake money inclosed with subscription. Horses to be named July 1, and $500 for last payment to be paid then. Race to be trotted over a first-class mile track in New England the 13th of August, 1890.

Marshall County, Tennessee, has produced a remarkable lot of fast trotters and pacers. Among them are: Bonesetter, 2:19; Flash, 2:19; Jim Bone, 2:30; Bob Davis, 2:30; Boneset, 2:26½; Clipper, 2:27½; Old Tom Hal and his famous son, Brown Hal, 2:12½; Little Brown Jug, 2:11¾; Lisie Brown, 2:20; Cooper's Jug, 2:28; General Hardee, 2:22; Thunder, 2:22; Hardee, Jr., 2:29¼ (trotter); Steel Nail, 2:25; Bay Tom, 2:23¼; Bay Tom, Jr., 2:30; Duplex, 2:17¼; Johnnie Wood, 2:22½; Billy A., 2:27¼; Fred Neal, 2:24; Joe Ray, 2:24; Blue Jay, 2:29; Sleepy Lize, 2:30; Enquirer, 2:27; Henry Hop, 2:22½; Rebellion, 2:23¼; Shoo Fly, sire of two in the 2:30 class; Blue George, 2:30; Little Tommie, 2:27; Frank Buford, 2:30.

General Sporting Notes.

Reddy Gallagher, the Cleveland middleweight, will come to Chicago if a match of any kind can be arranged for him.

The Occidental Club of Denver Tuesday signed Frank Glover and Billy Smith, the Australian, to fight to a finish for a purse of $800 Friday, Nov. 15.

Bill Goode and Toff Wall are filling the English sporting papers with their claims to the English middleweight championship.

California papers declare that "Reddy" Gallagher will be the next Eastern middleweight called to that State to meet some good man in his class.

Williams, Chicago.—John L. Sullivan is 31 years old and has fought but three actual prize-fights, against Paddy Ryan, Charles Mitchell, and Jake Kilrain.

As yet the unknown who is to be matched against Le Blanche in California has not been unveiled. It is Reddy Gallagher of Cleveland, Toff Wall, the English middleweight, or Jack Dempsey.

Dominick McCaffrey announces that no one has authority from him to talk of a match with Le Blanche, Dempsey, or even Pat Farrell, the Pittsburg policeman. He once more declares that he has permanently retired.

Jack Couper, the champion pugilist of South Africa, who recently defeated Woolf Bendoff for £4,500, the largest stake ever fought for, has challenged any middleweight in America or England for from $2,500 to $5,000 a side.

Fred Rogers and Fred Mossop of Toronto state that they will match William O'Connor to row Ernest C. Searle or any man in the world, to row three miles, either with a turn or straightaway, on Toronto Bay, for $5,000 a side. O'Connor will not go to Australia.

San Francisco sporting men and bookmakers deny the truth of Frank Murphy's story that he was to have received $2,000 to fight a draw with Warren and that his draw with Australian Murphy was fixed for $800. President Fulda of the California Athletic Club says that Murphy's statement regarding his contest with Australian Murphy is false, as the fight had to be declared a draw because the Australian's arm was broken.

APPOINTMENT OF PUBLIC GUARDIANS.

Gov. Fifer Designates the Officials as Provided by the Last Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today appointed the following as public guardians under the new law passed by the last general assembly:

Ward Reid, Bond County; Alvaro Shumway, Carroll County; William T. Hollenbeck, Clark County; Virgil K. Curd, Coles County; David R. Green, Cumberland County; Isaac Cosler, Douglas County; Henry E. Daniels, Du Page County; J. C. Palmer, Edgar County; John Eversman, Effingham County; John A. Bingham, Fayette County; John F. Kenny, Ford County; Jasper T. Kelley, Fulton County; Alexander M. Wilson, Hamilton County; William A. Symonds, Hancock County; Harry F. McAllister, Henderson County; Orson Jones, Henry County; William C. Blair, Jefferson County; Stephen Catt, Jersey County; Russell P. Goodwin, Kane County; John Small, Kankakee County; A. T. Seely, Kendall County; Asa Matteson, Knox County; Duncan McDougal, La Salle County; R. C. Maxwell, Logan County; Albert Barnes, Macon County; George L. Tipton, Macoupin County; James T. Tartt, Madison County; Frank F. Noleman, Marion County; J. M. Marks, McHenry County; Franklin B. Marquis, McLean County; John Tice, Menard County; Phil Arras, Monroe County; Amos Sawyer, Montgomery County; Isaac Hudson, Moultrie County; Cyrus W. Rice, Peoria County; James F. Robinson, Rock Island County; Clinton Otey, Saline County; J. W. Trimble, Schuyler County; John B. Meacham, Will County; W. C. S. Rhea, Williamson County; and E. B. Sumner, Winnebago County.

New Incorporations Licensed.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today granted permission for the organization of the following corporations:

The Union Southern Construction Company, at Chicago; to construct and equip railroads, etc.; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, A. Cowles Jr., A. E. Rawson, and F. J. Bramhall.

Arcade Mercantile Club, at Pullman; for the prosecution of a general mercantile business; incorporators, L. H. Johnson, I. D. Pierce, and R. M. Burns.

Howard Savings, Loan and Building Association, at Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, L. W. McDonald, L. L. Hagaman, and F. S. Baker.

National Hardwood Door company; to manufacture and sell hardwood doors; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, D. M. Swiney, E. E. Swiney, and J. J. Hoch.

Radam's Microbe Killer company; to manufacture and deal in a medical remedy by that name; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, G. P. Macatee, John Gillespie, and Hugh Nelson.

Chicago Hospital Association at Chicago; for benevolent purposes; incorporators, P. F. Clark, E. F. Clark, and G. N. Morgan.

Lake Nippersink Club; for recreation and social amusement; incorporators, G. W. Griffin, C. H. Stephens, and F. W. Griffin.

North End Gun Club of Chicago; for recreation and amusement; incorporators, L. Warneke, A. Kurz, and P. H. Kellar.

Don't Want Colored Nurse-Girls.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 25.—A call is issued here today with a novel object. It proposes a combination of the white citizens at Richmond to get white nurses for their children instead of colored ones. In the city and vicinity, numbering about 100,000 inhabitants, there are not more than a half dozen white nurse girls. The call proposes that a mass-meeting be held and steps taken to send agents North to induce respectable white women to come to Virginia to take the places in white families now held by negro women.

Switchmen Lose a Strike.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The switchmen's strike in the Louisville & Nashville railroad yards ended at 10 o'clock this morning in a victory for the railroad company. Supt. Allen retained all the new men, and two-thirds of the old men were allowed to return. These latter will comprise all of those who did not take an active part in the strike. The new and reinstated men went to work at 10:30 o'clock this morning, and several special trains have been sent out during the day.

Fatal Accident to a Lawyer.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Eugene W. Newman, who until the last few months practiced law in Washington, slipped on one of the court-house steps yesterday afternoon and plunged through a window to the pavement, eight feet below, striking on his head. He never recovered consciousness, dying at noon today. Mr. Newman was 48 years old and a prominent member of the G. A. R.

No fictitious certificates, but solid facts, testify the marvelous cures by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

WONDERS OF THE WEST.

NEAR THE "BORDERS OF CIVILIZATION," AND NO INDIAN IN SIGHT.

Pan-Americans Realize More Fully the Real Immensity of the Domains Over Which Uncle Sam Holds Proud Sway—Great Blocks of Glistening Granite Where but Recently Was a Wilderness—Delegates to Have a Peep at Some Live Redskins.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—That personification of energy, audacious execution, and complacency, the Minneapolis citizen, has been all day waving his hand toward some colossal pile of granite whose stories ran up almost out of counting range, or toward some other pile of granite which would make a palace for a King, and as he pointed out these wonders he casually dropped remarks about the number of bushels of wheat that was raised five years ago on the land on which the structures stand. The All-Americans are thinking what an improvement there would have been in the Arabian Nights tales if the author had the benefit of a year's residence in Minneapolis, for the facts of Minneapolis are stronger than any fiction ever rubbed from Aladdin's lamp.

The good care which has been taken in the last ten days not to overtask the visitors has put them all in good form again. They are getting used to the mode of travel, too, and the rush and whirl which at first wore them out is now being enjoyed in itself. Not a member of the party is sick, and they are now all ready for any amount of sightseeing the local committees may propose.

The visitors were pulled over from St. Paul this morning, arriving at 10 o'clock. They were taken directly to the Chamber of Commerce and welcomed by Mayor Babb. "In this room," the Mayor said, "is sold more wheat every day than in any other city in the world." The first institution to be visited was the high school, and every one left it confident that this wonderful city is being built upon a foundation which will endure and grow in strength. In this high school were found 1,000 pupils in surroundings which were perfection. The modern idea of manual training was here seen in its full development.

SEEING BIG FLOUR MILLS.

There wasn't one of the Southern visitors who had not heard of the wonderful size of the Minneapolis flour industry. They were looking for something stupendous in that line. They certainly found it. Two mills were visited—the Washburn "A" and the Pillsbury "A." Once more they heard the now familiar words, "The largest in the world." At the Pillsbury mill they turn out 7,500 barrels of flour in a day. That means a great deal, for it is as large as any other two mills on the globe. Nearly 10,000,000 bushels of wheat run through its hoppers every year. And this mill is but one of them. The mills of Minneapolis are but half like those of the gods—they may grind exceedingly fine, but they don't grind slowly. Through their spouts run 38,000 barrels of flour a day; not 38,000 in a year, but every day. Think of it! a row of barrels thirty miles long.

"How much labor is there in a barrel of flour?" "Well, we can tell that exactly," said Mr. Washburn, in answer to the question. "It costs just 70 cents in wages to make it. It takes 3½ bushels of wheat to make it; that would cost today $2.75; that brings the cost up to $3.45; the difference between that and what you pay for the flour represents the interest on the plant, transportation, retail charges, and profit."

To judge by the millions on millions of dollars which these Minneapolis millers have piled up that last item is no small one, and all this great industry, so the insiders quietly whisper, has but a few days more to hold up its head as an American enterprise. Before another week is over it is said the negotiations now going on with the insatiable monster, the British syndicate, will be closed.

TO SEE REAL INDIANS.

The statistics which have been flung at the travelers from every hand have quite crushed them into insensibility, and the statistics are well borne out by the material sights. When they thought they were getting out toward the borders of the marvelous civilization which they are inspecting they are dropped into a city whose towering buildings the world cannot match outside of Chicago. They are shown the finest schools they have yet seen; they are lodged in a more magnificent hotel than is to be found in the whole great East, and in the face of all this they are told that here were wheatfields and forests but yesterday. As they rest from the surprise of the day they read in the evening papers that one of the sights they will pass tomorrow will be 1,000 Indians in full war paint and feathers, brought in from a reservation through which the train is to run. Who can wonder that the paradox of the civilization which they are seeing staggers them?

A sight which has interested the admirers of machinery as much as anything yet seen was a modern sawmill. It was an institution full of screaming saws; mechanical hooks and levers which did their work with human intelligence; machines which would grasp a dripping log in the sluiceway and all by themselves rip off its sides and toss the squared timber over to other machines which made it into lumber before the onlooker had time to see what had become of it. This work went straight home to the strangers, for they remembered their own boundless forests.

They looked up and down the three miles of river front which is lined with such mills as they went through and they saw a vision of commercial development which must inevitably come to their own countries. If lumber and wheat could make a Minneapolis, why should not South America be filled with Minneapolises? Why not, indeed, if they have such men to make them as are the citizens who have greeted them here today?

DINNER AND RECEPTION.

After completing their inspection of the flour-mills this morning each delegate was presented with a handsome souvenir, the cover being engraved with a photograph of the mills. The subject matter was a greeting to the congress and a eulogy of Minneapolis milling industries.

The luncheon which the party discussed at the West Hotel at 1 o'clock was an entirely informal affair, those present being the members of the visiting party and the members of the various committees of the entertainment. The menu was a simple one, and yet neat and attractive. After luncheon the delegates took a short rest and then carriages were called and an extended drive was taken about the city. This evening at 6 o'clock the party sat down to an elegant dinner at the West. This lasted about two hours. After dinner an elaborate dress reception was given in the parlors of the hotel. A full orchestra was in attendance and about 500 of the élite of Minneapolis were present.

The international travelers leave the great Northwest tonight. Tomorrow they stop a few hours at Sioux City, and reach Omaha for Sunday and rest. The Reception Committee at Sioux City will include the most distinguished men of Iowa. Senator Allison is to welcome the visitors, and there will be Congressmen and public officials galore.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

Street Railroads to Use Electricity as Motive Power—Cream City News Notes.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Mayor Brown has approved the ordinances giving the West Side, Milwaukee City, and Cream City railroads the right to construct the overhead electric system for the operation of the street-car lines. The West Side company has already awarded the contract to transform its service into an electric system.

The Rev. G. Mott Williams of Buffalo has been chosen by Bishop Knight to fill the position of Dean of All Saints' Cathedral, which has been vacant since the retirement of the Rev. Charles L. Mallory July 1.

The panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, which was on exhibition at Chicago for a long time, has been sold to Detroit parties, and will be removed from this city to Detroit next week.

Prof. Lewis Funk, principal of the Seventh District School, died suddenly this morning. For some time he had been in failing health, caused by overwork.

Will Marry Prince Murat.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—The marriage of Miss Gwendoline Caldwell to General, the Prince Murat, is announced to take place at the Papal nunciature at Paris Tuesday next. The Bishop of Peoria has been asked to officiate, and the Pontiff's Nuncio will deliver the benediction.

Baby in danger.—A cold and no Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. Price only 25 cents.

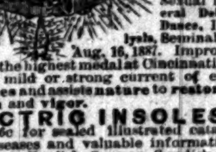
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The Cheapest and Best Medicine for Family Use in the World.
In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to relieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent and excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, BED-RIDDEN, INFIRM, CRIPPLED, NERVOUS, NEURALGIC, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.
Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Inflammation, Sciatica, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Influenza, Difficult Breathing,
CURED AND PREVENTED BY
Radway's Ready Relief.
In cases of LUMBAGO and RHEUMATISM, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF NEVER FAILS to give immediate ease.
"Worth Its Weight in Gold!"
Jan. 14, '88. AUGUSTA, Ga.
DR. RADWAY—I have tried all the various kinds of remedies that they have on the market without effect, when finally I grew worse, and a friend advised me to try your Ready Relief. I did so, applying to my ankle and knee, and to my surprise was able to resume my duties next morning. My trouble was rheumatism of long standing. I shall never be without R. R. R. for its weight in gold. My mother was cured by R. R. R. in two hours of rheumatism in her shoulder.
W. H. COOPER, of COOPER & EVANS.
THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY
That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammation, and cures Congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
INTERNALLY, a half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water, will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.
MALARIA IN ALL ITS FORMS, FEVER AND AGUE.
Radway's Ready Relief.
There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by druggists.

RADWAY'S PILLS,
THE GREAT LIVER REMEDY.
For the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, loss of appetite, headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.
PERFECT DIGESTION
Will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing
SICK HEADACHE
Dyspepsia, Foul Stomach, Biliousness will be avoided, and the food that is eaten contribute its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.
☞Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders.
DYSPEPSIA.
Dr. Radway's Pills are a cure for this complaint. They restore strength to the stomach and enable it to perform its function. The symptoms of Dyspepsia disappear, and with them the liability of the system to contract diseases.
Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York.
TO THE PUBLIC.
☞Be sure and ask for RADWAY'S, and see that the name of "RADWAY" is on what you buy.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the Ivory." They are not, but like all counterfeits, they lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for Ivory Soap and insist upon having it. 'Tis sold everywhere.



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FOR MAN AND WOMAN

The only practicable electric belt made. Cures Rheumatism, Brights Disease, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Nervous Debility, Femal Weakness, Spinal Diseases, Kidney Complaint, Sexual Exhaustion, General Debility, St. Vitus Dance, Impotency, Paralysis, Seminal Weakness. Pat. Aug. 16, 1887. Improved Aug. 1, 1889.
Awarded the highest medal at Cincinnati Exposition, 1888. Gives mild or strong current of electricity which stimulates and assists nature to restore weak organs to health and vigor.
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Send in your application on mercantile risks, buildings, dwellings, or furniture, and you will have to pay only what the risk is worth.
Cash Capital, $600,000 | Assets, $1,450,575
Net surplus as to policy holders .... $ 945,785
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Learning to work and to wash by rule.
"Hark!" cries one as she comes near,
"Mind this rule" she exclaims, "my dear."
"If with dirt (our foe) you'd cope.
Always use
THE SANTA CLAUS SOAP."
ALL GROCERS SELL SANTA CLAUS SOAP.

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SOLE IMPORTERS.
FOR SALE BY LEADING DEALERS.



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Have you seen those nobby suitings at Nicoll the Tailor's?
They are as nobby as can be, and are so cheap. Why, they are making them up in the very latest style for $25. You don't find me going to Mr. Wait-till-you-please-to-pay, Exclusive Tailor on B-st. for my clothes hereafter.
No, indeed; Nicoll catches me with the cash, and leaves ten to fifteen dollars in my pocket.
Don't buy an overcoat till you have seen our several hundred new overcoatings, $15 to $60, made to order. Their like has never been brought to this market, and the prices are very reasonable.
Trousers to order $5 to $15.
Hundreds of fabrics, and you can easily examine them.
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S. W. Cor. Clark & Adams-sts.

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Finest for Salads and Mayonnaise Dressing.
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VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

TALKS WITH TRAVELERS HERE IN ADVANCE OF THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Leonard L. O'Connor, a Wealthy Mexican Railroad Contractor, and His Study of the Criminal Classes—He Collects Relics and Souvenirs—His Theory About Sandbagging and Its Effects—Arrivals at the Several Hotels of the City.

"I don't wonder that New York is excited over the sandbagging raid," said Leonard L. O'Connor at the Tremont yesterday afternoon. Mr. O'Connor is a wealthy Mexican railroad contractor who travels a great deal and whose peculiar fad is the criminal classes. His trunk is stocked with grewsome relics of crime. He has the postcard with which Alexander Wilson, a mad Scotchman, ran amuck in Havana, Cuba, four years ago; the revolver with which Jim Courtright was killed in Texas; a piece of the rope that Marwood used in many of his hangings, and other curios; and he tramped around in the rain all day yesterday without success hunting for some souvenir of the Cronin murder. Continuing his talk he said:

"The dread I have of sandbagging comes from the fact that softening of the brain is the almost inevitable result of this modern highway method. I was first told of it by a police officer and I began to watch for evidences of it. When your sandbagging experience was on here I studied five cases. The others were lost to me. Of these five, four went mad and the other one recovered. Two years ago there was an epidemic of it in Buenos Ayres while I was there; and I found that three men who were sandbagged, shortly were taken with brain disease. A friend connected with the Melbourne (Australia) police force sent me a sandbag a year ago with the statement that it had shipped a banker's clerk to the asylum. I think that this fact accounts for the falling off in the number of sandbagging cases. At first the method seemed easy and safe. A stealthy approach, a long arm, swift, swinging blows on the back of the head, and the victim was done for. In an hour he awoke and went home dazed but apparently unhurt. Crooked people are not cruel enough to desire to do wanton injury, and I believe it was the knowledge that every man they hit meant one more asylum patient that stopped what once looked like the easiest graft in the whole range of crooked business."

William M. Macpherson, Quebec; L. W. Lewis, Emporia, Kas.; J. H. Bass, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Edward B. Wall, Columbus, O.; E. E. Olcutt and wife, New York; John H. Gould, Delphi, Ind.; E. R. Ellsworth, Lincoln, Neb.; H. D. Ziegler and wife, Philadelphia; Countess von Amerlinz, Austria; E. Harrison Sanford, New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

Mrs. F. B. Rogers, Boston; J. H. Mann and wife, Philadelphia; M. Robenack and wife, John Edward Lloyd, London, England; Richard Everett, St. Louis; Frank E. Tracey, Springfield, Ill.; Mrs. A. B. Chendron, Mobile, Ala.; Lewis M. Ogden, Milwaukee; A. J. Moore and wife, St. Louis; Joseph W. Sanderson, Milwaukee, are at the Richelieu.

H. C. Fenn, Sioux Falls, Dak.; A. J. Porter, Louisville, Ky.; W. C. Spaulding, Cleveland; John C. Webb, Jackson, Ill.; A. W. Clellan Jr., New Mexico; Mrs. V. Livingston, Mr. Fisk, San Francisco; P. H. Grimes, Paola, Kas.; M. H. Wendell, Troy, N. Y.; L. G. Phelps, Helena, Mont., are at the Leland.

H. T. Clark and wife, Omaha; J. Dwyer and daughter, Detroit; A. D. Nason, Massachusetts; F. L. Chapin, Ogden, Utah; E. Schurman and wife, Fremont, Neb.; B. S. Comstock, New York; J. R. Aguilla, New York; W. A. Langford, Birmingham, England, are at the Palmer.

Samuel W. Small, St. Louis; M. E. Flaherty, Havana, Cuba; B. Galiano, Scranton, Pa.; J. G. Plodel, Key West, Fla.; A. N. Wyman, Omaha; H. G. McMacken, Winnipeg, Man., are at the Sherman.

Capt. J. Daniels and wife, Copper Falls, Mich.; A. V. Larimer, Council Bluffs, Ia.; the Hon. E. C. Allen, Ottawa; George Stanton, New York, are at the Tremont.

REORGANIZING THE ATCHISON.

A Supplementary Explanatory Statement Issued by the Directors.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Atchison officials have issued a supplementary statement relative to the proposed plan of reorganization. They say:

First—The principal and interest of both the general mortgage and income bonds proposed to be issued under the reorganization plan are payable in gold, and both classes will be issued in pieces of $500 and $1,000. The bond scrip necessarily issued in making exchanges will provide the small pieces required by the smaller investors, and the issue of bonds for a less sum than $500 is not permitted by the charter. (Sec. 18.)

Second—The proposed income bonds are to be secured by the same indenture as the general mortgage bonds, but subject to the priority, both as to security and lien, and as to the payment of both principal and interest of the general mortgage bonds.

Third—The first determination of the surplus earnings applicable to the income bonds will be made for the period ending June 30, 1890.

Fourth—With reference to the proposal to give voting power to bonds, pending the payment of interest upon the income bonds, in the absence of express statutory authority from the State of Kansas the voting power proposed cannot be given to the bonds.

Fifth—A conversion of the income bonds into stock at any time at the option of the holders would result in the increase of the capital stock of the company, which cannot legally be done without the assent of the present stockholders.

Again the Flourmill Deal.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—The rumors of flourmill deals in Minneapolis will not down. The *Northwestern Miller* announces today that a New York syndicate has positively secured control of the C. C. Washburn milling plant, now operated by the Washburn-Crosby company, and that the bulk of the stock will be held in this country and the balance in England. Possession will not be acquired until Sept. 1, 1890, when the lease of the Washburn-Crosby Milling company will expire. Vice-President Washburn of the C. C. Washburn company admitted today that a deal was pending.

Glass Going Up in Price.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—The selling price of glass is to be advanced by the Window Glass Manufacturers' Association. At the next weekly meeting a resolution authorizing a 5 per cent advance will be introduced and acted upon by the association. The demand for first-class window glass is brisk and the supply is limited. It is now selling at 80 and 5 per cent off single strength, 80 and 10 per cent off double—a carload to be 24,000 pounds. The importation of glass has greatly increased, owing, it is said, to the failure of the tank furnaces of Europe. The consumption of American glass has increased correspondingly and created this great demand for glass.

A Boy Found on a Sandbar.

WABASH, Ind., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Mayor Pettit of this city has received a letter from United States Engineer Mitchell, stationed at Rush Tower, Mo., stating that some members of his survey party found a boy named George Davis, aged 13 years, on a sandbar in the Mississippi River about forty miles below St. Louis. The boy says he was born at Wabash, Ind. His mother has been dead for eight years; his father also died about two years ago. He has drifted aimlessly about in search of employment and finally in a skiff on the Mississippi River going South. No one here seems to know young Davis or any of his antecedents.

Mutual Life Insurance Companies.

TOPEKA, Kas., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—In the District Court today Judge Guthrie appointed ex-Attorney General S. B. Bradford receiver of the Kansas Protective Union, a mutual life insurance concern, with headquarters in Topeka. The appointment was made on application of E. S. Scott, a director of the company, who alleges in his petition that the company goes under on account of the sensational manner in which the opposition to mutual life insurance business in Kansas has been conducted and because popular sentiment has become prejudiced against the plan of mutual insurance in the State.

The Collom Forgery Case.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 25.—The confession of Collom is now the pivot on which the great forgery case turns. It appears that the defense expects to prove that the confession was a prearranged scheme between Collom and Anderson to defraud Collom's creditors and save Blaisdell's property from impending ruin. Collom was to turn all his property over to Blaisdell to secure the indorsed notes and Blaisdell was to assume them after they had been confessed to be forgeries and settle them at fifty cents on the dollar. Thus Collom was to escape the penalty for crimes never committed.

Can't Haul the Freight.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—The glut of freight on the Pennsylvania railroad has finally produced a complete paralysis of business in the coke regions. There are today less than 500 cars in the entire region, whereas the daily minimum when traffic is handled with average expedition is 1,200. The trouble is not due to the prevailing car famine, but to the lack of motive power sufficient to haul cars to or from the region.

Dr. Villars of Chicago Assigned to Nashville.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Bishop John F. Newman of the Methodist Episcopal Church has appointed Dr. Villars of Chicago to the pastorate of the Spruce Street Church, in this city. Dr. Villars will arrive tomorrow.

DEATH OF A NOTED FRENCH DRAMATIST.

Emile Augier Passes Away at Paris—His Notable Works—Other Obituary.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Emile Augier, the French dramatist, is dead. Guillaume Victor Emile Augier was born at Valance (Dôme), Sept. 17, 1820, and destined for the bar. He, however, devoted his attention to literature. His first piece, "La Ciguë," a two-act drama, in verse, refused in 1844 by the directors of the Théâter Français on account of the youth of the author—he was only 24—was received at the Odéon. The directors of the Théâtre Français, made aware of their mistake (1845), admitted "La Ciguë" into its repertory, and it is still played with success. In 1849 appeared "Gabrielle," which gained the Monthyon prize from the academy. "Le Gendre de M. Poirier," a comedy written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, appeared in 1855, and in the same year "Le Mariage d'Olympe," a drama in three acts. In 1858 he published a collection of "Poésies," containing some pretty idyls. Among his later works are "Les Effrontés," 1861; "Le Fils de Giboyer," 1862; "Maître Guérin," a comedy in five acts, "Paul Forestier," a comedy in four acts, "Les Lions et les Renards," 1871; "Jean de Thomeray," written in conjunction with M. Jules Sandeau, 1873; "Madame Caverlet," 1876; "Le Prix Martin," 1876; "Mademoiselle de la Reynie," 1876; and "Les Fourchambault," performed at the Théâtre Français, April 8, 1878. M. Augier has been called the "poet of good sense," in contradistinction to some of his contemporaries. He was elected to succeed M. Salvandy in the French Academy Jan. 28, 1858, received the Legion of Honor in 1850, was made Grand Officer June 19, 1858, and Commander Aug. 15, 1868.

Francis M. Roots.

CONNERSVILLE, Ind., Oct 25.—[Special.]—Francis M. Roots, a well-known philanthropist, banker, and inventor, died at his home in this city today after an illness of several weeks. He was taken ill in London about four weeks ago, but rallied after arriving in New York. When he reached here it was thought he would get well, but a serious relapse occurred two weeks ago, from which he never recovered. Mr. Roots was born in Oxford, O., Oct. 28, 1824. His father was a well-to-do farmer of that place and educated his son in the Miami University. He moved to this place in 1845 and established a large woolen mill business, which he conducted in connection with his brother until about 1859, when he disposed of his interest and entered upon his career as an inventor. In 1860 he perfected the invention of the rotary blower, which is now in use at the Capitol at Washington and every Western Union office of any size in the United States. It is also extensively manufactured in Europe. Mr. Roots having large business interests in England and on the Continent. He was also the inventor and manufacturer of Roots' gas exhauster and Roots' steam pump, which is extensively used for fire protection. He did not confine himself to the manufacture of his inventions, being President of the First National Bank of this place and of the Connersville Furniture Manufacturing company, and was also interested in several other branches of business in Connersville and Cincinnati. He was a leading member of the First Presbyterian Church and widely known for his charity, having given largely to the Western Female Seminary at Oxford, of which institution he was a trustee at the time of his death. He leaves a wife and three children—Daniel T. Roots and Mrs. Dwight Johnston of Connersville and Mrs. Edwin Schively of Philadelphia.

Miss Hattie E. Laing.

The Marquette School has suffered another loss in the death of Miss Hattie E. Laing, after a brief illness. Miss Laing had been in the school since it was opened ten years ago. A meeting of the teachers was held at the close of yesterday's session. Principal Frank B. Williams occupying the chair. Many of the teachers and the Principal spoke with deep feeling of Miss Laing's superior work as a teacher and a woman. The following resolutions were adopted:

"WHEREAS, As we have lost from our number a beloved and respected associate it is fitting that we give suitable expression to our deep regard and unbounded admiration for Miss Hattie E. Laing. Enjoying a daily association with her for many years we knew her superior ability as a teacher and her work as a woman. As a teacher her faithfulness, fidelity, and loyalty to all that pertains to school work made her example an incentive to us; her loss will be seriously felt. As a woman her uprightness of character and great amiability made her a personal friend who will be sincerely mourned by us all. Miss Laing succeeded in impressing her lovable qualities upon us to such a degree that we are enabled to make this testimonial a real expression of our feeling and not a mere formality; therefore

"*Resolved*, That we tender to her family our heartfelt sympathy, and that a copy of these lines be sent to her mother."

S. S. Thompson.

FRANKFORT, Mich., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—S. S. Thompson, President of the Frankfort & Southeastern railroad, died at his summer residence last night, aged 67 years. His remains will be sent to Lyndon, Vt., for burial. He was a heavy stockholder in the Canadian Pacific and many Eastern roads, and also owned cattle ranches in Montana. His wealth is estimated at $7,000,000. In respect to his memory all trains and work on the Frankfort road were suspended today.

Mrs. Belinda McGrath.

Mrs. Belinda McGrath, the wife of ex-Ald. James J. McGrath, died at her residence, No. 18 Park street, Wicker Park, Thursday evening. The deceased lady had long been a resident of the city, and had always taken an active interest in the cause of charity. She had a large circle of friends who will deeply mourn her loss. Her funeral will occur from her residence to the Holy Family Church at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Democratic Campaign in Ohio.

Cleveland *Leader:* When James E. Campbell was nominated for Governor the Democratic party in this State deliberately decided to make its fight, relying wholly upon trickery, fraud, and dodging. Principles were to be kept out of sight as far as possible, and the meanest arts of the politicians were to take the place of anything like statesmanship. The conduct of the Bourbon campaign has since been strictly in accordance with this program. There has been nothing but personal abuse of Republicans, varied by whines about laws intended solely to insure honest elections. The result has not been satisfactory to the Democratic bosses, and they are growing daily more bitter and more desperate. The campaign of trickery is ending in trouble for the tricksters.

The Situation in Virginia.

Kansas City *Journal:* There is no doubt whatever that Virginia will go Republican if the full vote is fairly polled and honestly counted. The negro vote in that State has been suppressed year after year. The Lower House of the Legislature now contains sixty-one Democrats and thirty-eight Republicans, but in at least fifteen of the districts represented by Democrats the colored Republicans alone outnumber the Democrats. These colored voters will have an organization on election day which ought to prove effective. It will not invite violence, but will be prepared to meet it. The colored voters of Virginia propose to quietly assert their rights at the coming election, and they are under shrewd guidance.

He Must Stand Up Like a Man.

Boston *Journal:* So long as the negro allows himself to be put down he will remain down. But the moment that he makes mock of the Southern prejudice which says that he shall not be Postmaster, lawyer, doctor, merchant, constable, or hog reeve because he is black and goes straight forward to the establishment of his rights he will get them. The South will not run the risk of a collision which would put all that section of the country back for a quarter of a century.

Charged with Embezzlement.

BEAVER CREEK, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Joseph Shaver, bookkeeper of the Crosby Lumber company, left Wednesday night for a trip to Winnipeg. Examination of his books today shows that he is $2,000 or $3,000 short in his accounts. Young Shaver led a fast life and in order to keep up began to rob his employers. This culminated in his flight and the desertion of his home. He was married last November to an estimable young lady of Luverne who is heartbroken over the downfall of her husband.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.
For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

Advice to Mothers.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cents a bottle.

A half wine glass of Angostura Bitters before meals will restore the appetite. Manufactured only by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." 25 cts. a box.

Headquarters for "Holmes' Best" Pittsburg Whisky, No. 264 South Clark street. Harry Alden, mgr.

Use Brown's Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice for the teeth. Cooling, delicious. 25 cents.

Ayer's Hair Vigor invigorates the scalp, cures dandruff and itching. An elegant dressing.

Seidenberg & Co's
FIGAROS
Long Havana Filler. Warranted
None Genuine Without Our Signature.
Seidenberg & Co
A GENTLEMAN'S SMOKE
—FOR—
5 Cents.
A Cigar Unadulterated! Free of Drugs!
Beware of Imitations!
You can buy the Figaro of any first-class dealer for 5 cents. Seidenberg & Co. guarantee it to be a Long All-Havana Filled Cigar, Free from Artificial Flavors.
Seidenberg & Co. are also manufacturers of High Grade Havana Cigars in Key West, Fla.
CHICAGO DISTRIBUTING AGENTS FOR FIGAROS:
ROPER & BAXTER CIGAR CO., 51 & 53 Wabash-av.
A. SHIRE, - 192 Madison-st., Corner Fifth-av.



GRAND COLLECTION
—OF—
TURKISH RUGS,
CARPETS,
—AND—
PORTIERES,
AT AUCTION,
TODAY,
10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m.,
209 Wabash-av.,
Between Jackson and Adams-sts.
The Choicest and Rarest Rugs in the Collection,
Silky Iran, Boukhara, Camel's Hair
Carpets and Rugs will be offered
AT TODAY'S SALE.
BY ORDER OF
MOURAD, PUSHMAN & CO., Wholesale Importers.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION.
By Richard O'Neill & Co.,
Wholesale Auctioneers and Commission Merchants.
247 and 249 Monroe-st.
C. M. WILBUR ..... Auctioneer
TUESDAY, OCT. 29,
Boots and Shoes.
Complete Assortments.
152 cases Ladies' Seasonable Styles.
127 cases Misses' Seasonable Goods.
230 cases Men's Seasonable Wear.
78 cases Boys' Seasonable Wear.
2,000 cases Rubbers.
WEDNESDAY ..... OCT. 30,
Clothing,
Hats, Caps, Mittens, Gloves.
A Monster Offering.
500 Men's Suits.
265 Boys' Suits, three pieces.
233 Boys' Suits, two pieces.
1,165 pairs Men's Pants.
831 Men's and Boys' Overcoats.
264 cases Hats and Caps.
940 dozen Mittens and Gloves.
THURSDAY ..... OCT. 31,
Dry Goods.
38 cases Underwear.
21 cases Hosiery.
9 cases Knit Goods.
500 Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks.
7 cases Shawls.
500 dozen Men's Overshirts.
Umbrellas, Carpets, and Floor Oilcloths.
FRIDAY ..... NOV. 1,
9:30 A. M.
A car-load of C. C. Ware.
A car-load of W. G. Ware.
A car-load of American Porcelain.
A car-load of Glassware.
Table Lamps a Specialty.
This sale will be of particular importance to both city and country buyers.
RICHARD O'NEILL & CO.,
Wholesale Auctioneers,
247 & 249 Monroe-st.

RUPTURE $100 Reward for a case of Rupture Dr. Parker cannot retain with the Parker Retentive Truss. Dr. Parker is the noted expert in his profession, and never fails to reduce, retain, or cure ruptures that have not passed beyond treatment. "The Rational Treatment of Rupture," a valuable work of 64 pages, mailed free. Trusses of all kinds. Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c. DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co., Office and Factory, 55 State-st., Chicago.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 and 202 Madison-st.
Tuesday, Oct. 29, 9:30 a. m.,
Dry Goods, Carpets, Oilcloths,
Wilton, Saxony, and Smyrna Rugs,
A Beautiful Display of
Linens, Comforts, Horse Blankets, Lap Robes.
Wednesday, Oct. 30, 9:30 a. m.,
Boots, Shoes, Rubbers.
Full Lines of Fall Goods,
Including Large Consignments of
Rochester, Philadelphia, and New York Fine Shoes.
ALSO
500 Cases Rubbers, Felt Boots, Warm Goods, Etc.
Thursday, Oct. 31, 9:30 a. m.,
Crockery, Glassware,
FANCY GOODS,
Bisque Figures, Vases, Smoking Sets, China Cups, Saucers, Cuspidors, Tea Seats, Dinner Sets, Fruit Plates, Alabaster and Silver Vases, Plush Goods, Albums, Work Boxes.
AT 11 O'CLOCK.
One Car Tumblers, 100 Doz. Sleighs, Large Assortment Decorated and White Crockery, Lamps, Brackets, Burners, etc.
Goods packed for country merchants.
Friday, Nov. 1, 9:30 a. m.,
Bankrupt Stocks and Job Lots
—OF—
Miscellaneous Dry Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

Fire Underwriters' Auction Sales.
On WEDNESDAY, OCT. 30, 1889, at 10 a. m., we will sell at Public Auction at the Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 200 to 206 Madison-st., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of the well-known firm of KELLOGG, JOHNSON & BLISS, 108 Randolph-st., City, consisting of
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
TOOLS, CUTLERY, ETC.
Goods all in first-class condition and ready for exhibition on Tuesday, Oct. 29.
Also on THURSDAY, OCT. 31, 1889, at 11 a. m., at our stores, 200 and 202 Madison-st., Chicago, the Salvage Stock of
HATS AND CAPS,
Formerly of L. BRETZFELDER & CO. and saved from the recent conflagration at Louisville, Ky.
Sale arranged by
SAMUEL GANS,
Manager Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
Auctioneers.

By Elison, Flersheim & Co.
9:30 THIS MORNING.
Great Clearing Sale!
FURNITURE, CARPETS,
FOLDING BEDS,
GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
One W. W. Kimball Piano,
One Hallet & Davis Piano,
Cigars, Bedding, Pictures,
General Merchandise, etc., etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.

FURS
CHAS. W. BARNES,
148 STATE-ST.,
Manufacturer of Ladies' and Gents' Furs. Seal Garments to order. Repairing and General Fur Work at reasonable prices.

DR. BERRY, SPECIALIST.
A Representative Citizen's Experience—Weighty Testimony—Eczema and Catarrh Cured.
Interviews with Messrs. Walsh and Christianson.

Among the solid business-men of the North Side none stands higher in the estimation of those who know him than Mr. Michael Walsh of No. 54 Jay-st. A trusted employé of this city, his word is considered his bond, and the veracity of any statement made by him goes unquestioned.



MR. MICHAEL WALSH.

"About two years ago," remarked Mr. Walsh, "a very troublesome eruption appeared on different parts of my body and began bothering me so that I consulted a physician and learned that I was the victim of eczema, a very difficult but common form of skin disease. My physician began treating me and, trusting to his assurances, I anticipated a speedy cure.

"You can imagine my disgust, then, when I perceived the fact that instead of receiving benefit I was rapidly growing worse. Just when I had some important work on hand that required the straining of every energy I would find myself laid up with those horrible itching eruptions, and would be obliged to sacrifice my engagements, no matter how pressing, and devote myself to seeking forrelief.

"No one who has not been the victim of eczema can appreciate the terrible burning, itching pain associated with the disease—the sensation of helpless misery that permeates the patient is beyond the power of words to express.

"Weeks grew into months, and months evolved themselves into years, still I was only worse and had come to regard myself as an incurable. In the meantime I had switched from one doctor to another until the whole gamut had been run, from the 'small-fry' practitioner of the suburbs up to the dignified physicians in charge of our leading medical schools. From most of them I had received absolutely no relief and from the rest only temporary benefit.

"At last I learned of the remarkable cures that had been effected by Dr. Berry and consulted him.

"It is not to be wondered at after my varied and monotonous experiences with the medical profession that I should be somewhat skeptical as to the doctor's being able to cure me, as he announced he could after a thorough examination and inquiry into my case.

"However, I began treatment, and at the end of one week I found out that Dr. Berry knew what he was talking about when he said he could and would cure me.

"The itching pain departed; the eruptions disappeared, and for the first time in two years I experienced the intense pleasure of feeling wholly comfortable and well.

"And now," continued Mr. Walsh, "after only one month's treatment I realize that I am cured.

"You can say for me that from now on Dr. Berry is *the* physician for me, and I will esteem it a privilege to detail my experience with him to other sufferers."

CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH.

In a cozy home at 25 John street there reside a man and wife whose experience illustrates the tragic possibilities contained in the swift current of Chicago life—an experience which punctuates and emphasizes the ebb and flow of the busy tide that has raised this city high upon the firm rocks of solid accomplishment.

Mr. and Mr. Charles Christianson embarked on the uncertain voyage of married life with high hopes and honest, sturdy intentions. All went well until, in the words of Mr. Christianson:

"My wife had suffered for a number of years with headaches, coughing and spitting, and



MR. CHARLES CHRISTIANSON.

various other symptoms that we thought must be due to chronic catarrh, but of which we were never certain. She tried a great many medicines, treatments, etc., but never derived the least benefit from them, until we had about made up our minds that there was no relief possible. Her health was ruined and her life made wretched, and she and I would have given anything and everything I had in this world to cure her.

"Finally I began to suffer greatly from headache myself, felt heavy and disinclined to work at my calling; soon I perceived that my symptoms were almost identical with those of my wife. Why, sir, the misery of our existence was beyond expression, and do you wonder that I sometimes grew desperate with all these troubles accumulating upon us?

"Finally a good friend came to me with reports of the skill and cures effected by Dr. Berry. I was too discouraged to pay any attention to my friend's advice. At last I was induced to call upon the doctor, and I smiled with incredulity when he told me that we were both suffering from chronic catarrh, and, further, that he could cure us. In spite of our many unfortunate experiences with physicians, the doctor's manner and thorough examination inclined us to make one last and final effort to find relief. Mrs. Christianson and myself both began treatment, and before the end of the first month we had so improved that we began to feel that we had found a *real* physician at last. Each day showed marked improvement. Soon we were eating and sleeping as neither of us had in years. My wife stopped coughing, the bloom came back to her cheeks, while I began to gain flesh rapidly and feel like facing life and its duties again.

"Yes, the sun was beginning to shine; and now, after four months' treatment, we are ourselves again.

"Life is worth living now, and what suffering, what trouble, and what pain would have been saved us if we had only known of Dr. Berry years ago.

"I dare not dwell upon what our future would have been had not our kind friends persuaded us to call upon him.

"You see us now healthy and strong; had you met us before we treated with Dr. Berry you would know why our hearts are filled with gratitude toward him."

Mr. and Mrs. Christianson stated that it would give them pleasure to relate their wonderful experience to other sufferers.

DR. BERRY,
Rooms 26, 27, and 28,
103 State-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
TAKE ELEVATOR.
Specialties—Catarrh, Skin and Nervous Diseases, including treatment and cure of Pimples, Freckles, Blotches, Salt Rheum, Eczema, Superfluous Hairs, Tumors, Scrofula, and all Skin Diseases of the Face. Ear Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, Loss of Strength and Vitality, Backaches, Headaches, Weaknesses of different Organs, Neuralgia, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Diseases of Women, and all Diseases of the Nervous System.
DR. BERRY CURES CATARRH.
DR. BERRY CURES SKIN DISEASES.
DR. BERRY CURES NERVOUS DISEASES.
Consultation at office or by mail, $1.
Office hours—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 2 to 4 p. m. Evenings 6 to 8, daily except Sundays.
Dr. Berry wishes to call the attention of those suffering from nervous diseases, nervous prostration, etc., to the wonderfully curative effects to be derived from electricity when scientifically applied, and desires to state that he makes the application of electricity in nerve diseases a special feature of his practice.
Dr. Berry uses the HOT AIR TREATMENT in consumption, the only scientific cure for this disease.
Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

IF YOU DESIRE PERFECT-FITTING
SHIRTS
LEAVE MEASURE WITH
WILSON BROS.,
113 and 115 State-st.
All Patterns preserved. Established 1833.

BORSCH-OPTICIAN
102 E. WASHINGTON ST
CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED

James H. Walker & Co.,
WABASH-AV. AND ADAMS-ST.



SATURDAY.
MISSES' NEWMARKETS.
Children's LONG COATS.



Every week you will find a new stock of garments from which to select.

Misses' Newmarkets
Black or Brown, Fancy Striped Cape.
AGES 12 14 16 YEARS
$10.75 $11.25 $11.75

Misses' Newmarkets
In Stylish Striped Cloth, Full Sleeves, Double-Breasted Jacket Front, with Revers.
AGES 12 14 16 YEARS
$14.50 $15.00 $15.50

CHILDREN'S Striped & Plaid COATS,
Capes, with Revers, Full Skirts, Belts, and Buckles, Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10, and 12 years.
$6.50 7.00 7.50 8.00 8.50

CHILDREN'S PLAIN CLOTH COATS,
In Navy and Brown, Fancy Braid Trimm'd, Cord at Waist and Revers, sizes 4, 6, 8, 9, and 10 years.
$7.50 8.00 8.50 9.00 9.50

Ladies' Jackets.
Exceptionally fine lines of Ladies' Jackets, made in choice fabrics and carefully selected for their excellent wearing qualities.

PURE SILK RIBBONS,
ALL WIDTHS FROM NO. 2 TO NO. 16.
—For Fancy Work, Satin Edge Gros Grain, 5c to 18c Yd.
—For Millinery, Satin and Gros Grain All Silk, 5c to 19c Yd.
—For Garnitures, Crown Edge Moire All Silk, 5c to 23c Yd.
—For Dress,
Special Lot by the Piece of 10 Yards, Satin and Gros Grain, 19c to 85c Piece.
James H. Walker & Company.

Silurian Mineral Spring Company
LUTHER W. McCONNELL, President. W. H. ANDERSON, Vice-President and Treasurer. GEORGE F. HAWES, Secretary.
From OSCAR C. DE WOLF, M. D., Chicago Health Commissioner, and Professor of State Medicine and Public Hygiene, Chicago Medical College.
City of Chicago, Department of Health, Jan. 19, 1883.
I have much faith in the large use of pure water in the early treatment of some forms of kidney disease and irritable bladder. For the past three years I have advised my patients who suffer from these ailments to drink Silurian Water, because I believe it to be the most pure of all the natural waters of our vicinity. It is an admirable table water, and is so used by many families in this city. Respectfully,
OSCAR C. DE WOLF, M. D.

L. S. OVITT, General Agent,
38 RANDOLPH-ST.
TELEPHONE 2571.

DR. WILFORD HALL'S
HEALTH PAMPHLET,
A Marvelous Triumph Over Disease Without Medicine.
The full knowledge of this discovery, by which all future outlays for medicine or losses from ill-health may be avoided, costs but $4 and will last a person for life.
To show the most skeptical reader that this treatment is a genuine remedy for most forms of disease, as well as a real promoter of good health, we append a mere sample out of more than 800 voluntary indorsements, every one of whom may be addressed, with stamp, as to the genuineness and absolute truth of his testimonial.
The distinguished pulpit orator and evangelist, Rev. Miles Grant, Boston, Mass., writes, October 7th:
"* * * Touching your wonderful discovery I take much pleasure in saying I am delighted with its effect upon my system. I sent for it that I might know its influence on a healthy person. I have now used it about three months, and intend to continue its use during my mortal life. The treatment produces a general refreshing, invigorating effect—sharpens my appitite, sweetens my sleep, and makes me feel as though I had a new lease of life. I have persuaded several of my brethren of the ministry to send for your Health Pamphlet, and so far as I have heard from them they are exceedingly pleased. One of them said to me a few days ago, 'I would not take $50 for it. *It knocks the bottom out of disease.*' I can say for myself I never spent $4 to better advantage than when I bought your pamphlet. Your brother in Christ,
"MILES GRANT"
Dr. Wilford Hall's Hygienic Treatment is being used and indorsed by the leading physicians, lawyers, clergymen, and thinking people throughout the country. Chicago references and testimonials given at the office, or send 2-cent stamp to A. T. Bates, Western Agent, Room 46, 161 La Salle street.

Dallemand & Co.,
WHOLESALE
Wine and Liquor Merchants,
51 LAKE-ST.
Send for Catalogue and Price List.

Andrews' Folding Beds

This Style.
At a DISCOUNT for 30 days only, to make room for new designs of the NEW CELEBRATED GEM BEDS.
195 and 197 Wabash-av.
A. H. ANDREWS & CO.

L. Manasse, Optician,
88 Madison-st. (Tribune Bldg.)
ESTABLISHED 1868.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS.
Beware, We Have NO Branch Store in this City.
Spectacles and Eye Glasses adapted to every form of defective eyesight with our Brazilian Pebbles and French Crystal Lenses, which have acquired an overwhelming reputation.
Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain.
Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.
The largest stock in the Northwest.
Your large illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OCT. 18, 1889.—Sealed proposals will be received at this department until 2 o'clock p. m. Saturday, Nov. 2, 1889, for manufacturing, delivering, and placing in position in United States buildings east of the Rocky Mountains, from time to time as required, certain articles of furniture. Drawings and specifications and blank form of proposal can be obtained upon application to this office. The department reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects. Proposals should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and indorsed "Proposals for furniture for buildings east of the Rocky Mountains." GEO. S. BATCHELLER, Acting Secretary.

Candy Try the experiment of sending $1.25, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy. PREPAID by express from Denver west to Boston east, of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1889—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TO PIKE'S PEAK BY RAIL.

REACHING THE TIP OF THE PINNACLE IN A COACH DRAWN BY STEAM.

The Work of Carrying Passengers 14,147 Feet Above the Level of the Sea Under Headway—An Enterprise Which Robs the Word "Wonderful" of Its Meaning—Description of the Road-Bed—The Panorama of the Continent on Exhibition from the Summit.

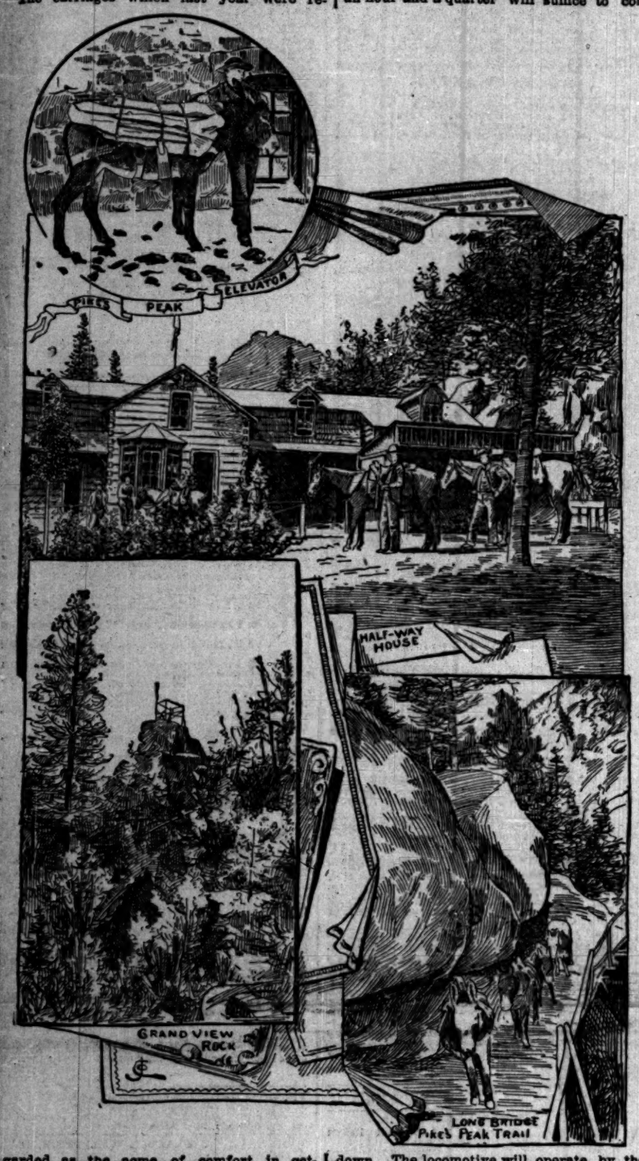
DENVER, Colo., Oct. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—The Pike's Peak railway, which is to land its passengers 14,147 feet above the level of the sea, is now fairly under way. The carriages which last year were regarded as the acme of comfort in getting to the peak will be scorned. The carriage road is scarcely built when it receives a black eye. The livery stable men are dissolved in tears. But the great American tourist leaps for glee and makes a memorandum to buy his ticket next summer with a Pike's Peak coupon attached. For that is the way the thing will be done. The chiefs of the big railroads came here, looked at the peak, worshiped the magnificence of God's handiwork, and sent surveyors out to squint around among the cañons in order that the aforesaid handiwork might be adjusted better to the conditions of modern life by becoming an advertisement for sundry great and only short lines. The survey being done and estimates being made it was pronounced good that the road should be built, and a company was formed, in which most of the railways have a direct interest. John Hulbert of Colorado Springs is President R. R. Cable of the Rock Island Vice-President, and R. E. Briggs of the Rio Grande Chief Engineer. The capital of the concern is $500,000. Maj. John Hulbert was one of the first to suggest the idea of building a cog road up the peak, but it was not until he interested the railway Presidents that he had any prospect of success. In the accomplishment of his project there is nothing heard of others who tried with limited means to build an ordinary steam railway to the summit. Such an attempt was made some years ago by a few residents of Colorado Springs. Their ambitious effort never reached even the base of the peak itself, but along the dark sides of Cameron's cone and the frowning walls below Crystal Park may be seen the grade which they built with high endeavors and many good dollars. The former was meritorious in itself, the latter they would like to get back, but can't. A highly cultured professor of Colorado College put $10,000 into the scheme. It was not very wisely planned. The line was necessarily very long to reach such a height; the cost of building would have been large and the cost of operating larger.

The Washington cog road is a very creditable sort of an affair, as it manages to hoist people some six thousand and odd feet above the sea. The lower end of the Pike's Peak road is a good deal higher than this and the top of it rises 7,921 feet loftier. The newer road will also look down upon the older one from a mechanical point. It will be built upon the Abt system, which is the most improved, while the eastern road is upon the rack and pinion system. The route selected is the most direct one possible. The line will start above the iron springs in Engleman's Cañon, which is a western branch of the Ute pass. In the latter lies Manitou proper. The line runs along the old trail which winds by the side of Ruxton Creek upon an easy grade. At Windy Point the real climbing begins, for then the base of the great cone is reached.

The ascent from here is made at the rate of just about one foot in four, which doesn't look much on paper. By the time you have gone up about a mile, however, it will somewhat resemble a hill behind you. Along the Ruxton the grade is less than one in ten. Everything about this road will be constructed in the most solid and substantial manner.

No opportunity will be left for an accident, for the builder well knows that such a thing would be fatal to the enterprise. The rails will be of heavy steel, standard gauge. The roadbed will be fifteen feet wide to guard against the dangers of derailment. Not a single wooden bridge or trestle will be used; all are to be of solid masonry, and masonry will also be built wherever there is danger of a washout. The rack rails in which the cogwheels of the engine run will be bolted with the greatest attainable firmness to the especially heavy ties which will be used. The engine is being constructed by the Baldwin locomotive works and will weigh about forty tons. It will be possible to attain a speed of sixteen miles an hour, but it is not intended to run so fast. The trip to the summit—about ten miles or a little more—will be made in about an hour and a half, and an hour and a quarter will suffice to come down. The locomotive will operate by the cogwheels alone, there being no adhesion drivers. The cogwheels, three in number, are placed directly under the engine. One is about under the center of gravity, the other two being half a diameter in front and behind respectively. In this way the three wheels are practically independent, and as each is amply strong enough to carry the train the possibility of accident is reduced to a minimum. The rear of the engine is elevated so that the boiler will be nearly level on the heaviest grades. Two tanks on each side of the boiler will carry the necessary water supply, and enough coal for one round trip will be stowed in the cab. No tender is used. The train will be pushed up, as usual on such roads, in order to avoid danger of couplings breaking. The engine will be powerful enough to handle three or four passenger coaches. The cars will not differ materially from the ordinary first-class railway coach, except that the seats will be so arranged that the passengers may sit comfortably when going up or down the incline.

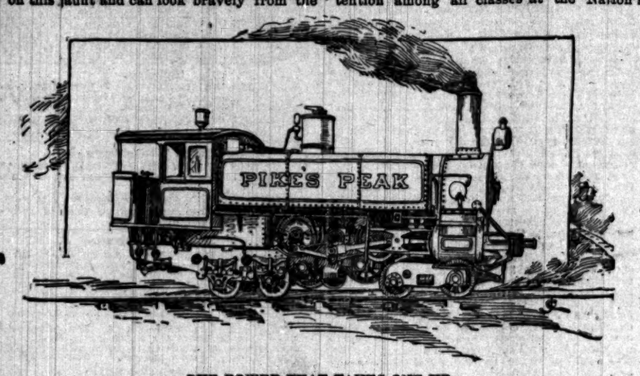
The upper terminus of the line will be at the point which has for a long time been used by the United States Government as a signal station. It is almost at the eastern edge of the peak which on this side is so frightfully precipitous that it cannot be climbed. It goes nearly straight down for a distance of some thousands of feet. This great bluff wall is what is seen from the plains, and also from Manitou. But the wayfarer need not be alarmed. The road doesn't run up there. By keeping a little to the north a much more gradual slope is found, provided by Nature, for the use of railway builders. Those who sigh for mountain scenery should come and no doubt will come to this little hill. Starting from the iron spring the view is fine but not terrible, as it becomes later. The cañon is deep, and walls of rock rise castellated on either side. In front the road seems to run straight into a mountain crowned with two funny looking natural stone pillars, which the natives gladly inform you are named Gog and Magog. Why, no man knoweth, but so the natives declare. When the mountain is reached it is found that an obliging torrent cleft a convenient passage a long time ago, which passage remaining to this day lets one pass. Just beyond this is Windy Point, where good people will say their prayers and wicked people will wish they could remember some to say. Thence to the top it is up, up all the time. Going through the tunnel on Yerkes' ambulance can't compare with it. There are ravines which are huge enough to





CLIMBING TO THE PEAK BY RAIL.

put Chicago in edgewise and pebbles a good deal bigger than the Auditorium Building. But the railroad doesn't have to bridge the one or dodge the other. They are off at a distance in sheltered spots on smaller mountains, and timidly lurking, maybe, around the base of the giant. This mountain is too big for ravines, or any boulders but small and subdued ones. Nothing endures at this height before the storms of centuries but the immovable, immutable substance of the monster itself, hard, rugged, impenetrable granite. For you get 3,000 feet above timber line on this jaunt and can look bravely from the



THE POWER THAT TAKES ONE UP.

crest of the continent upon peak after peak and mountain after mountain for hundreds of miles to the north, south, and west, while to the east it seems, so vast is the range of vision, that the smoke of Chicago can be seen on the horizon. It is said by veracious persons that the real estate signs on the westward addition to Kansas City are distinctly visible.

It was at this great altitude that work was begun about three weeks ago by Contractors Lantry & Son. Beginning was made at the top in order that grading might be carried as far as possible down into the milder regions before the advent of cold weather. At this season, though warm in the daytime, it is chilly enough at night at a height of 6,000 feet for a light overcoat. At 14,000 it would be found desirable to carry a coal-oil stove and half a dozen heavy blankets. Be that as it may, work has been going on steadily, and no doubt more than one poor fellow has cursed the day and the man that brought forth the Pike's Peak railroad. While much of the grading is ordinary cut and fill there is a great deal of rock work, especially on the upper part, and it is intended to carry on this all winter in order to have the road in operation by June 15 next if possible.

A BREEZY PLACE FOR A SUMMER RESORT.

The question of operating the line during future winters is thus early receiving consideration and exciting not a little argument among the people of Manitou and Colorado Springs. No matter how cold the weather may be the sun has such power through this resistless atmosphere that during the day it is quite comfortable in his rays. That is, it is comfortable at 6,000 feet or so. One can't be too sure about Pikey, for strange tales are told by the signal men of the marvelous depths to which the mercury drops. Then again in the winter this peak seems to wake up with a headache on a good many mornings, and find it necessary to tie a wet towel of clouds about his brow. There is plenty of summer here anyway, and it looks as though those good people were working themselves into a fury for nothing. There will be a big hotel put on the top to accommodate those who want to stay and see the sun rise, and those who just want to stay and don't care about the sunrise. It is a most beautiful sight, by the way, to see the rosy old boy come out of his morning bath.

There is another point which those who are not globe-trotters would do well to understand. The top of the peak is not by any means a small place like the top of a tower. There is plenty of room up there—a couple of square miles or so.

Taking everything into consideration, it is doubtful if any other show place, even Niagara, will compete equally with Pike's Peak hereafter. It offers such a novel attraction upon so vast a scale that it is unapproachable. By itself it would draw hundreds of thousands, but when the thousand and one other remarkable sights which cluster at its base and lie within a few hours' ride are considered there is no possible competitor on the globe unless it be concealed in some unknown region. The Alps do not compare with the Rockies in that sense of vastness and mystery which puts an indelible impress on the mind of the beholder.

If the World's Fair does not go to Chicago, which all good Coloradoans hope, the Denverites will claim it and run the Rockies as an annex.

The Pike's Peak line will be the only one of the Abt system in the United States. The following are the only cogwheel lines in existence today:

Location.	When built.	Ascent.
Mount Washington	1866-69	1 foot in 3.67 ft.
Vitznau-Rigi	1870	1 foot in 4 feet
Kaalenberg-Vienna	1872	1 foot in 10 feet
Schwahenberg-Pesth	1872	1 foot in 10 feet
Arth-Rigi	1874	1 foot in 4.8 feet
Rio de Janeiro	1882	1 foot in 6.5 feet
Drachenfels to the Rhine	1883	1 foot in 4.5 feet
Pike's Peak	1890	1 foot in 4 feet

SOME THINGS DESIRED BY THE FARMERS.

Measures Being Considered by the Will County Farmers' Institute.

JOLIET, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Will County Farmers' Institute is holding a four days' session in this city. In his opening address to the farmers assembled today President Francis briefly outlined the subjects to be discussed by the institute and to use such means to bring them formally before the law-making powers, both State and national, as shall arrest their attention and if possible to get them to act in the farmers' behalf—viz.:

1. The location of the World's Fair.
2. To prevent the renewing of patents on barbed wire and many other articles of invention that have already enriched their possessors.
3. To investigate and find out, if possible, whether there is any cause, or causes, for the great shrinkage in value of cattle and many other products of the farm, and relieve us of those causes.
4. To insist on the free coinage of silver, and that the United States Government keep in circulation as many legal tender notes as can be kept within 1 per cent par with gold and silver.
5. To abolish the tariff on lumber and sugar.

R. Ruland of Lockport addressed the farmers on sheep husbandry. His experience was that sheep paid on high priced lands and winter lambs were a great success. One farmer showed a profit of $1,000 on 100 ewes. He had seen 160 lambs bring $6.20 per 100 pounds in Chicago, which showed a farmer got better returns for his sheep than for anything else on the farm.

Judge Garnsey discussed trusts with the farmers this afternoon, and in regard to the Sugar Trust said: "It is an illegal institution and has been so declared by the New York courts. The truth is, all these combinations of corporations to regulate prices are illegal."

ALLEN G. THURMAN'S SUDDEN ILLNESS.

The Old Roman Unable to Complete His Speech at the Cincinnati Music-Hall.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 25.—Allen G. Thurman did not complete his speech at Music Hall last night, but was compelled on account of a failure of strength to stop suddenly. Putting his hands to his sides, he said: "I would like to have stated more to you, but I am unable to do it; I am getting sick." His last words were not distinctly heard, and as his son assisted him to a chair there were few in the hall who knew that he had broken down. As soon as he was able to go he was taken to the hotel, where he could have rest. He regretted this infirmity greatly, because, as he stated afterward, he had reserved for the closing part of his speech some good words for the Democratic candidate for Governor. These he was prevented from uttering by the sudden weakness that came upon him.

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

Chicago to Kansas City.

The best line to Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Atchison. Vestibule trains, dining, sleeping, and reclining chaircars, and direct connection for all points southwest. Tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street.

ALL ABOUT VARIOUS PUBLIC OFFICES.

The New York "Herald's" Amusing Yarns About Quay and Harrison.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 23.—[New York Herald.]—The interesting review in these dispatches during the last two days of the political situation in Illinois, as well as the statement of grievances which the Senators from that Commonwealth hold against the Administration, has attracted general attention among all classes at the Nation's Capital. While it is manifest that Messrs. Cullom and Farwell have been treated by President Harrison with scant consideration they are not by any means the only members of the Senatorial party who claim the right to growl.

Our own Evarts might, if he chose to make his complaints public, furnish the *Herald* readers with an interesting chapter of what his friends regard as rank ingratitude on Gen. Harrison's part. The Kansas Senators feel that they, too, have good grounds for being angry with the President, and to bring the matter nearer home Messrs. Cameron and Quay of Pennsylvania might be placed in the same category.

With these gentlemen, as with their Senatorial confrères, the trouble arises over the proper distribution of the patronage. Shortly after the election a twelvemonth ago the two Pennsylvania Senators "got together," as Mr. Randall expressed it, and agreed upon a "slate" for the City of Philadelphia. Senator Cameron, who dislikes the President cordially and makes not the slightest attempt to disguise the fact, said that he had but one appointment to ask of the Administration, and that if Mr. Quay would offer no objection he (Quay) should control the selection of the rest. To this Mr. Quay agreed, whereupon Mr. Cameron headed the "slate" with the name of Mr. Cooper as Collector of Customs.

Shortly after the adjournment of Congress Mr. Cameron went off to Europe, leaving his colleague to deal with the Administration as best he could. Senator Quay at the outset found Gen. Harrison not disposed to move hastily in the matter of appointments, and it was only within the last few weeks that Mr. Cooper was given the place.

Meanwhile Senator Quay besieged the White House to secure offices for the other Philadelphians. His list, with the exception of Mr. Cooper, included Messrs. Powers for the naval office, Leland for Surveyor, Leeds for the Post-Office, Tyler for the Mint, and Martin for the Collectorship of Internal Revenue. In proposing Mr. Leeds' name for Postmaster Senator Quay ran against the largest kind of a snag. The President informed him that the Postmaster-General had preempted the office, and that he must settle the matter with him. When Senator Quay attempted to argue the point with Mr. Wanamaker that gentleman blandly replied that it was only proper under the circumstances that he should control the office of Postmaster in his own city. The Senator finally yielded, but when he discovered that Mr. Field was to be the beneficiary of the Administration's bounty he was furious with rage.

Mr. Field, he contended, represented nothing politically. He was, he said, a man of respectability and would make, no doubt, a good official, but he had never been even a strict party man, and it was a political crime to reward him when other and better Republicans were offering their services. The Postmaster General, however, has an old-fashioned notion that men who have had a substantial business training make more efficient public servants than professional politicians do, and refused to be influenced by the Senator's wishes. The latter at last, finding the President passively indifferent in the matter, withdrew from the fight, and Mr. Field will be appointed when Mr. Harrity's four year term expires a few weeks hence.

A little later Senator Quay importuned the President for the appointment of his friend Powers as Naval Officer at the Philadelphia Custom-House. What was his surprise, not to say chagrin, to be told that the President himself purposed filling that office. Upon asking the name of the fortunate gentleman he was told that it was a Mr. Walters of Chester County. There was no such name as Walters among Quay's entire list of Republican "workers," and the fact that the President had chosen an unknown person for the place so incensed the boss that he forgot for an instant his habitual caution and profanely ejaculated, "Who the hell is Walters?"

The President, with great precision of detail, went on to explain who Mr. Walters was. As the President proceeded with his story Senator Quay remembered that a youngish-looking man and a friend from one of the back districts had persistently voted for the Indiana statesman who now occupies the White House, but, having heard nothing from him since, the circumstance had passed from his mind. This young man, the President said, wanted the post of Naval Officer, and the latter felt that he ought to have it in order that Russell Harrison's promise should be respected. So Senator Quay went away a second time with anger in his heart and with another piece broken from his large political "slate."

Still later, when a superintendent of the mint was appointed, Senator Quay was told that his wishes should be consulted only in part. He might name the man, but under no circumstances should it be Mr. Tyler, whom all along he had designed for the place. A compromise was finally effected and Mr. Boobyshell was given the office. What Senator Quay will do with Mr. Tyler is not known. The other names are still on the Senator's "slate." They will probably receive their appointments in time, but the President is apparently giving himself no concern in the matter, notwithstanding Senator Quay's impatience and ill-concealed rage.

More than this—President Harrison has given but slight heed to the wishes of the Pennsylvania Senators in the matter of appointments outside of the State. They claim that Pennsylvania is entitled to twelve Consulships. Thus far they have received three, with but slight prospect of securing any more, and so it has gone in other directions where they had hoped their followers would be given political preferment. It is said, however, that they are too clever to break with the President. They will get what they can and watch their opportunity to even the score when they can do so by learning the President's wishes in matters which may come before the Senate and then opposing them with their influence and vote.

Senator Quay showed his independence of the President by opposing the confirmation of Mr. Halstead as Minister to Germany. He said then that Gen. Harrison had no right to nominate a gentleman so personally distasteful to the Senate, and emphasized his declaration by voting against him.

The Weldon Extradition Act.

TORONTO, Ont., Oct. 25.—The *Empire*, the Government organ, today says: "Currency was recently given to a report that the Weldon Extradition act of the last session had been disallowed by the imperial authorities. The *Empire* is in a position to give this report an emphatic denial. The position of the matter stands thus: The fourth clause of the act states that its provisions shall not come into force with respect to fugitive offenders from any foreign State until after the Governor-General's proclamation has been issued declaring the act to be in force and effect as regards every foreign State. We are authorized to state that no proclamation will be issued until it is seen whether or not the Senate of the United States ratifies the new extradition treaty agreed to between Great Britain and the United States this summer, and which was the chief cause of Sir Julian Pauncefote's visit to England. If the Senate assents to the treaty it may or may not be necessary then to have any legislation on the subject by the Parliament of Canada.

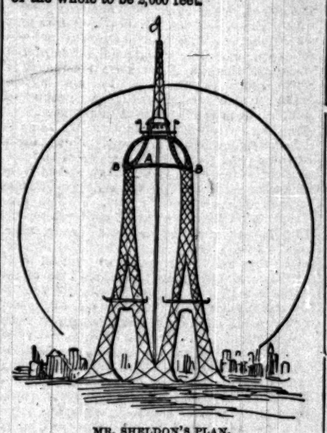
TOWERS TO THE CLOUDS.

EIFFEL TO BE ECLIPSED BY CHICAGOANS IF THEY HAVE A SHOW.

Several Plans Offered in Response to the Request of "The Tribune"—Messrs. Sheldon and Ericsson Present Their Schemes—An Objection to the Proposed Arch of Mr. Staples of Indiana—A Swinging Tower That Will Raise People 1,000 Feet Without Elevators.

THE TRIBUNE of last Sunday requested plans and suggestions for a World's Fair tower, arch, or monument.

Among those sent in is that of Mr. Fred O. Sheldon of Benner's Architectural Iron-Works. The accompanying cut is for a tower, observatory, and scientific hall. The height of the whole to be 2,000 feet.



MR. SHELDON'S PLAN.

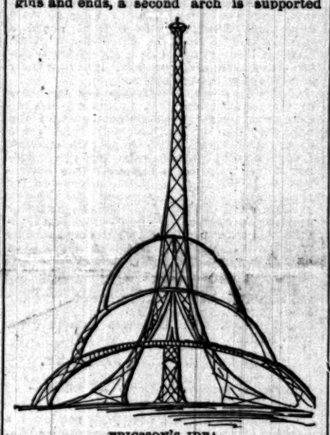
The following is Mr. Sheldon's explanation of his plan:

Observatory and scientific hall. A—Promenade bridge. B—Cafés and restaurants and general landing; elevator to follow central line.

Mr. Ericsson's Idea.

Charles L. Ericsson makes suggestions as follows, which the artist has followed out. Mr. Ericsson says:

"We will erect a substantial one mile arch, something after the idea of Mr. Staples', which was published in last Sunday's TRIBUNE. This arch is to be 1,000 feet high. Directly in the center, from the ground up, we will build the first section of the tower. Nine hundred feet above the first arch, beginning and ending where the first arch begins and ends, a second arch is supported



ERICSSON'S IDEA.

in the center by the second section of the tower. Eight hundred feet above the second arch is the third and last arch, supported like the first and second. This makes three sections of tower, in all 2,700 feet high. In the center of the top arch the fourth and last section of the lower tower is erected. This topmost section is to be 2,000 feet high, making the complete structure 4,700 feet high. The materials are to be iron and steel, of course. A perfect system of electric cars, which will convey passengers to any part of the structure, will be one of its many conveniences.

An Objection to the Proposed Arch.

CHICAGO, Oct. 26.—[EDITOR of The Tribune.]—Americans are asked to suggest plans for a World's Fair monument that will eclipse the tall Eiffel tower of the Paris Exposition. The usual answer to the query is, "Go higher; build your tower 500 or 1,000 feet higher than the Eiffel tower." And if height is your ambition, why that is certainly the thing to do.

The arch suggested in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE is an impossibility because of its impracticability. On the principle of the cantalever bridge we might erect it in theory, but when we attempt to build a steel structure 2,000 feet high and a mile or so out into space, gravitation would severely rebuke us for our ignorance and bring us to earth. It is a Quixotic idea.

But, with all due respect to these enthusiasts who are racking their brains for plans to out-Eiffel Eiffel's tower, I believe I am justified in declaring this an unnatural departure from the spirit of the age.

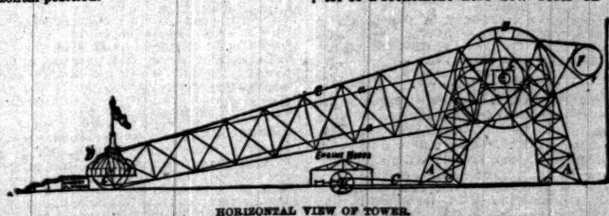
Let nature's hills be America's towers that seek to pierce the skies, and let American art and architecture aim at ideality and sublimity rather than immensity. The statue of Jupiter Olympus was greater than the pyramids, though not as large nor as enduring; and the Venus of Milo will be treasured for ages after even the pyramids are crumbled into dust.

This monument to be erected for the World's Fair of 1892 must commemorate the event and Columbus, not our ambition to excel Paris. The age of architectural monstrosities is past. Eiffel's tower is a freak today; in the time of Rameses it might have been a wonder. We do not want them now. This monument of '92 must represent the man—Columbus; its every feature must contain a suggestion of the event—the discovery of America.

B. F. TEOMAS.

A New York Man's Idea.

The New York *Herald*, following THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE'S request for plans for World's Fair towers, has heard from Mr. Timothy Bernard Powers, a mechanic who has a vivid imagination. Mr. Powers' plan provides for the construction of an immense swinging tower, 1,000 feet long, which will describe a complete semicircle, passing from a horizontal to a vertical position and continuing its course until it again assumes a horizontal position. At the extreme end of the tower will be a platform or car, capable of accommodating 1,000 people and so constructed that it will adjust itself to the motion of the tower and always retain a horizontal position.



HORIZONTAL VIEW OF TOWER.

A—Truss work base.
B—Large wheel taking the main cable.
C—Swinging arm of tower.
D—Passenger platform.
E—Large pivot axle.
F—Counterbalance cylinder.
a—Continuous cable governing equilibrium of platform.
b—Wheel for continuous cable.
c—Main cable.

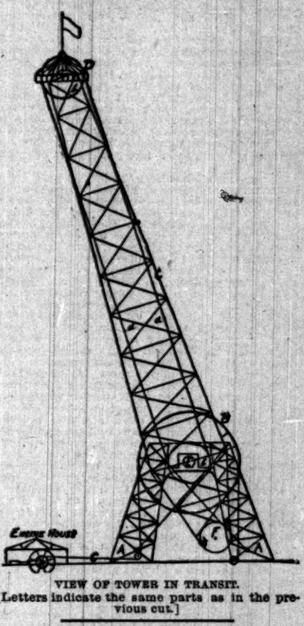
MR. POWERS' IDEA. DOWN.

Thus, in its course, the tower will describe a semicircle, the diameter of which will be 2,000 feet, constituting what, without exaggeration, may be termed "a thrilling aerial flight." And when the tower is in a vertical position the passenger on the self-adjusting platform will be something more than 1,000 feet from the ground, which is a greater height than they can ascend by means of the Eiffel Tower.

To put the comparison in a nutshell, this Powers Tower will carry people to a greater height than the Eiffel Tower, and give them, in addition, an aerial ride which almost takes one's breath away merely to think of.

Of course the mechanism will be so arranged that when the tower reaches a vertical position its motion can be suspended for any desired length of time to give the passengers an opportunity to take in the scene, which from such an altitude will certainly be impressive.

The swinging tower will also serve the additional purpose of transporting people from one part of the grounds to another. It may be feasible to have two such towers, one swinging from east to west and the other from north to south, and vice versa.



VIEW OF TOWER IN TRANSIT.
[Letters indicate the same parts as in the previous cut.]

SAILORS FORCED TO CANNIBALISM.

Survivors of the Wrecked Steamer Earnmoor Tell a Horrible Story.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 25.—Carl Graves, fireman, and Ludwig Loder, seaman, two survivors of the crew of the steamship Earnmoor, tell a story, horrible in its details, of the way they sustained life by cannibalism for days. Loder said: "The only food we had the first fifteen days in the boat was a flying fish and a few raw small sea-birds divided among eleven men. The sixteenth day out William Davis, a seaman, caught me by the throat and made a dash at my head with a knife. He cut me on the right cheek, the scar from which still remains, as you will see. He was told to kill me by August Plagge, a fireman. When Davis began to cut me some of my companions caught him, but others shouted: 'Kill him! kill him! we want something to eat. We are starving.' It seems that Plagge, Davis, and others, in one end of the boat had decided that I should die, as, I suppose, being pretty fat, I looked inviting. Plagge was placed on watch that night, but he was missing the next morning. No one saw him go overboard.

The seventeenth day William Robinson lay down to sleep. When they tried to call him they found him dead. It was determined to eat his flesh, and William Wright, the cook, was ordered to carve the body. The first thing done was to smash in Robinson's skull, and from the fracture each one sucked the blood as long as it would last, which was but a little while. Then the cook stripped the flesh from the ribs. The next day this flesh, in strips, was placed on top of the watertight compartments and dried in the sun. After taking Robinson's liver, heart, and other parts which would furnish blood to be sucked, they threw his mutilated body into the sea. Two days after Robinson's death third engineer Thomas Hunt died. His body was also cut up for food.

"In about three days," said Loder, "the limbs and feet of all began to swell, and several have since broken out in ugly sores. We think it is poison from the human flesh and blood."

Both Graves and Loder say that they have no recollection of the taste of human flesh, so great was their mental anguish at the time. Their only recollection of taking the food is feeling their own blood quicken as it coursed through their veins.

DOESN'T PINE FOR ORATORICAL HONORS.

C. C. Cook, Cornell's Colored Student, Declines the Position of Prize Orator.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 25.—Cornell's senior class will have to call another election for prize orator, for C. C. Cook, the colored student who had been chosen to fill that position at his class banquet, has resigned. His resignation was not caused by the small storm outside which his selection, coming in conjunction with Morgan's election at Harvard, seems to have caused. There was not the slightest interest in his election among Cornell students, for he is a good-looking, well-bred young man who has always been met on equal terms by his classmates.

Cook was nominated unknown to himself as a means for catching votes by a faction which was defeated. As soon as he learned of his nomination he resigned, but too late to have his name removed from the ticket. There were no other nominations, consequently Cook was elected without opposition, his name being scratched by only seven students. He now refuses to accept the place, not because of his color or anything connected with it, but because he was nominated in the above manner. He cares nothing for the position, and is extremely sensitive over his unwelcome notoriety. He says his election has no significance as reflecting credit upon the university or upon his race.

IT ALL DEPENDS UPON A CONTRACT.

Prospects for an Early Settlement of the Miners' Strike at Spring Valley.

SPRING VALLEY, Ill., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Last night the miners came out through a pouring rain and held a mass-meeting to take action on Mr. Scott's offer of 82½ cents a ton, twenty-four inches of brushing, but contracts are insisted upon by him. It was intimated at the meeting that Mr. Scott would be willing to draw up with the miners a new contract. Following this idea James McNulty, a miner, was appointed as the miners' representative in drawing the contract. President Scott instructed Manager Dalzell to meet him and draw up a contract that would be agreeable to the miners and submit it to him for his approval. This afternoon Mr. McNulty refused to carry out the instructions of the meeting, and said he would agree to no contract. The whole matter of a settlement here now rests on the one point of signing a contract or agreement that will protect both employers and employés.

The largest stock of furniture and draperies at lowest prices. Colby's, 217 and 219 State street.

FULL CORN IN THE EAR.

GOOD WEATHER REPORTED FOR DRYING OUT THE GOLDEN GRAIN.

Farmers Will Feed Cattle and Swine Rather than Market at Present Prices—The Crop Averages Fair but Not Extra—Rains Prove Timely and Beneficial Over a Large Portion of the Winter Wheat Belt—Terrible Drought Continues in the Northwest.

Until the opening of the present week the month of October proved to be in nearly all the winter-wheat States north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi River a decidedly dry one. So much so in fact that considerable solicitude has been felt with regard to the general condition of the late seeded winter wheat. Taking the wheat crop as a whole in the area above referred to it has been backward and the late sown wheat to a more or less extent was either short or had not sprouted at all. With the present week a gratifying and hopeful change has taken place in this respect. Rains have fallen in all the important winter-wheat areas of Southern and Central Illinois. Ohio and Indiana have also been relieved, and local rains have fallen in Michigan.

The deliveries from farmers' hands of winter wheat have been fairly good and millers are beginning to stock up. In Western Missouri the general condition of the winter-wheat crop is now reported as favorable. The drought has been broken, the weather is mild, and everything points to the crop going into winter quarters in good shape. There is more wheat arriving than thirty days ago. In Southern Missouri the movement of wheat from farmers' hands shows a decided increase, and sufficient rains have fallen recently to improve the general condition of the crop.

In Northern Kansas the condition of the winter wheat is backward, there not being enough moisture during September and October for proper fall growth. The early sown has made fair headway, but the late seeding is just coming up. Recent rains will help the wheat greatly, but the plants need more rain before winter opens.

In Central Kansas a great deal of rain has fallen during the last ten days. The wheat fields have not been so thoroughly soaked with moisture at this season of the year for many years. The growing wheat is doing well. The weather has been so warm as well as wet that the wheat could not do otherwise.

Southern Kansas reports plenty of rain and the crop is in better condition than it was at this time last year. The rains of last week are making the wheat spread over the ground, so that the plants are going into winter well rooted.

Southern Ohio reports that during the last two weeks the wheat has made but little growth, but the steady rain of the present week is telling upon the crop, and a marked improvement for the better is already seen. Farmers are generally holding their wheat, and all offerings are freely taken by the millers.

Southern Indiana reports that the timely rains of the present week upon the winter wheat are proving beneficial. The general condition of the crop as compared with a year ago is about the same. Recent deliveries of wheat are grading some better than thirty days ago. Millers generally hold average stocks of wheat for this time of year of the better grade. The prospects for the growing winter wheat both in Central and Southern Illinois have brightened up decidedly the present week. Gentle soaking rains have fallen, which will insure the sprouting of all the late wheat. The early-sown wheat does not show any bad effects of the dry weather. Receipts from farmers' hands are fairly good and likely to increase rather than fall off.

Michigan reports that the quality of the wheat coming in shows no improvement; that the prospects for the next year's wheat crop are not good, owing to the dry weather. The wheat was sown late and so far has made but little growth.

Kentucky reports that the early sown wheat looks well, but the majority of the wheat has yet made but little show. In fact, farmers have not finished seeding yet. Millers are not accumulating stocks fast, and receipts from farmers' hands are small.

In Central California rains enough have fallen to wet the summer fallow for harrowing down after seeding. Seeding and harrowing with all available teams are now in progress on the plains and foothills. More rain is needed to plow for the winter seed. The area of grain to be put out will be largely increased.

Central Minnesota reports that the wheat is all thrashed, that the movement at present is free and likely to continue. Plowing is nearly completed. Little rain has fallen for the last two months.

Southern Dakota reports that for the last fourteen days farmers have been free sellers of wheat, and that this condition of things is likely to continue to the end of the present month. The weather has been fine for thrashing and fall work.

In Northern Dakota from 75 to 85 per cent of the crop is now thrashed. Rains have been sufficient to make plowing easy, but a good rainfall at this time would be beneficial. The present heavy movement of wheat is likely to continue for thirty days at least.

IN THE CORN BELT.

Over the corn belt during the last ten days the weather has been fairly good for the drying out of the crop. In Southern Nebraska farmers have commenced husking, and in many localities are throwing the corn on the ground, as they cannot afford to build cribs. A large percentage of the crop will be lost in this way. The corn is husking out well and the old corn is practically gone. Late in the season a large run of hogs is looked for. Farmers will feed as long as they can on account of the low prices of corn. Large numbers of cattle are already being driven into the State to be fed.

In Central Nebraska corn gathering is well under way, and the indications are that the yield will be more than last year and the quality generally as good. Farmers will not sell at present prices, determining to hold or feed. Large numbers of steers and hogs will be fed, and probably more cattle than ever before. The opinion seems to be growing that both dealers and farmers will crib largely this year under the present low prices.

In Eastern Iowa farmers have not yet commenced to gather their corn. Everything points to a crop fully as good as last year. Corn will not move freely this winter. The crop will be largely taken by feeders or cribbed and held over until another season.

Reports from Southern Iowa indicate that in many localities corn is not turning out as well as was expected. A great deal of it is light, with large cob but short grain. The old corn seems to have been cleaned up much closer than usual. Farmers will not sell any more corn than they are actually obliged to. Cattle and hogs will be fed largely. December will show a liberal run of hogs from Iowa. Farmers are feeding oats liberally and are cribbing up their corn.

In Central Illinois so far farmers have cribbed little of their corn. Notwithstanding the weather has been dry corn has dried out slowly. The crop is not an immense one, but an average, with more or less poor corn mixed through it. There is some old corn left, but the largest proportion has gone out of the country and has been moving freely during the last thirty days. If farmers can realize above 20 cents for new corn they will sell early and freely. If it goes below that price the larger proportion of it will be cribbed. Hog cholera seems to be steadily on the increase, and for this reason early shipments will be the order of the day.

Terrible Droughts in Minnesota.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Reports from all over this county of the terrible drought are pouring in, and unless rain, and plenty of it, comes before winter sets in the effect will be terrible. A great many wells are now dry. Many farmers in this vicinity have to haul water six miles for watering cattle and for household use. There is fear that the Faribault Water-Works wells will give out, which will leave the city in a helpless condition.

Refreshing Rain in Michigan.

HOLLAND, Mich., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The severe and long drought of this fall was finally broken by a good heavy rain and atmosphere cleared of the dense smoke which penetrated the houses. Small creeks and brooks and many wells had given out. Wheat will now recover fast.

EASIER MONEY MARKET.

BUT THE BANKS ARE STILL RUNNING WITH NARROW RESERVES.

Funds from the Interior Have Not Yet Been Returned—Some New Light Shed on the Recent Shipments of Gold to England—Prospective Railroad Consolidations—A Heavy Movement of Crops—Manufacturers Taking Hold with More Confidence—An Advance in Wheat.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The tendency during the last day or two has been toward an easier money market. Monday rates for called loans were as high as 10 per cent, but they were lower for the succeeding days, most loans being made at 7 to 8 per cent Wednesday and Thursday and today at 6 per cent. There were many renewals at these figures. This tendency toward an easier market has come without the banks having been at all strengthened by the return of funds from the interior. A report early in the week that there would be a demand for more shipments of gold abroad caused apprehension for a short time, but quiet was restored as soon as the rumor was found to be untrue.

During the nine weeks just ended, says Bradstreet's, call loan rates at New York, which began at 3@4 per cent, ranged to 6 per cent at the close of September, and from 6@12 to 6@15, and at times 25 per cent, and off to 6@7 per cent in October. The market, which began easy, grew firmer, of course, and became somewhat stringent. But commercial discounts did not vary, as published, from 5@6 and 5½@7 per cent for best double-name paper, though these undoubtedly applied to most desirable lines. Meanwhile the surplus reserves of the banks ran from about $4,500,000 up to $8,100,000, and down to $1,200,000 by Oct. 1, getting finally below the 25 per cent limit, where it remained for two weeks.

Now as to the causes: A wheat crop some 70,000,000 bushels larger than last year, exceptionally heavy supplies of Indian corn, oats, and cotton, and increased volume of general trade have all helped retain New York funds at the interior later than usual, and in larger volume. In Wall street itself there may have been some manipulation of rates for call loans, as there generally is when opportunity affords. At this time, too, foreign exchange has not been uniformly "in favor" of the United States.

In the like nine weeks of 1888 the situation differed. Call loans ranged at New York from 1@4 per cent in September to 1@7 per cent in October, and best name commercial paper 4½@6 per cent continuously. Money was characterized as moderately active or easy only, and the New York bank surplus reserve, starting at about $28,000,000, fell to $12,000,000, and left off at the end of October at fully $17,000,000. One year ago, therefore, the interior demand for New York funds was not as large as this year and did not last as long.

CAUSE OF RECENT GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The London *Statist* sheds some new light on the recent shipments of gold by August Belmont & Co. Although the conditions then existing should have demonstrated that these exportations were not being made according to the natural laws of trade, yet the impression that this was really the cause of them became quite general and increased the alarm in the money market. The London authority shows that the movement was due entirely to the speculative operations of the great financial houses at that center, and that these operations affected nearly every prominent market in the world. Gold was brought from this side and from St. Petersburg, the Bank of France was induced to part with some of its stock, and the metal was even shipped from Buenos Ayres, where it was at a high premium, to Rio de Janeiro, where it was at a discount. This was done to create a feeling that the great houses could be relied upon to take care of themselves and the money market as well. The movement was successful in restoring ease in the London market, and the profits arising from bull speculation more than covered the losses sustained elsewhere.

"It is natural," says the *Statist*, "that the great houses should exert themselves to keep the money market easy, because, as we have seen, that is an essential condition of their own success, and up to a point they can do so without a large cost to themselves. Take, for example, the £800,000 that has been brought from New York. At the time the metal was shipped there was a loss of about ½ per cent upon the transaction; Messrs. Rothschild, therefore, by taking £300,000 in gold from New York and bringing it to Europe incurred a total loss of about £1,500. But, on the other hand, they smoothed the way for their Brazilian conversion loan. Now let us assume whatever moderate commission we please for that loan, it is evident that the profit made by its success must have exceeded many times the small loss incurred in bringing the gold from New York, and so in other cases the operations which appear so remarkable to the public, who do not understand them, can really be carried through at such trifling charges that they are hardly worth considering when the immense profits that may be realized are put into the opposite scale. But while all this is true, it is to be recollected that movements of gold from one end of the world to another may be made for a little while; but there is a limit to them. The withdrawal of so small a sum as £300,000 from New York had a very serious effect in that city, and it is quite possible that if a million had been taken we might have had a panic in the money and stock markets there. So again, money may be brought from St. Petersburg, but the question is how much can be spared, and if very much is shipped what will be the effect upon the St. Petersburg market itself? Likewise the transference of gold from Buenos Ayres to Rio cannot have failed to have had some effect upon the Buenos Ayres gold premium, and so in every other case. The truth is that the improvement in trade all over the world is such that there is a strong demand everywhere for money. No one banking center, therefore, can afford to part with very much without being seriously affected, and consequently, if for the sake of keeping the London market easy other markets are depleted, there is certain to be trouble in those other markets. We have, therefore, much distrust of the present speculation in the stock markets.

PROSPECTIVE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATIONS.

The developments of the last few days concerning the tremendous railroad consolidations are being watched with great interest. They are expected to strengthen all Western stocks and increase speculation. The more the arrangement between the Union Pacific, Northwestern, and other roads is considered, the more the impression grows that it will lead to other similar combinations which will practically amount to a sort of coöperative system of management, and eventually accomplish what has been tried in vain by pools and by the Inter-State Association. The granting of the unlimited trackage over their several lines by the railroad companies to each other is the leading idea, which, if fully developed, may practically consolidate the operation of the roads without interfering with their identity as separate corporations and without any other division of earnings than the easily settled one of the payment of the trackage. The idea is as yet undeveloped, but its possibilities look so encouraging that they have certainly had an effect to strengthen all the Western stocks.

Railroad men all say it is but carrying out the idea of Jay Gould's railroad scheme, with certain modifications. Alliances and agreements with other roads are already being talked of on the street, and there has been more map-studying during the last twenty-four hours than for a long time before. It is said here that negotiations have already begun between the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul company and the Southern Pacific for a traffic arrangement of a similar nature to that of the Union Pacific and Northwest agreement; that the Pennsylvania road will form closer relations with the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and the Baltimore & Ohio with the Wisconsin Central and the Northern Pacific. With these alliances being made and strengthened, the Canadian Pacific would not be long in forming a compact with the New York, Ontario & Western.

EFFECT ON THE EARNINGS.

The reports of the earnings of the Union Pacific and the Northwest roads after November will be awaited with unusual interest to see if the results show such a material increase as to justify other schemes of consolidation. The increase of earnings for the month of September is reported as $200,000.

Atchison reorganization matters are moving slowly, and no important opposition to the general plan has yet developed. Confidence in the plan and the managers is almost universal. "Atchison rights," which are separable from the stock, are held at a premium, though but few of the stockholders have yet subscribed to the $12,000,000 cash fund—perhaps less than $1,000,000. The reason for this is that the time for such subscriptions does not expire until Nov. 15, and, as the subscriptions must be accompanied by 10 per cent of the amount in cash, the stockholders are waiting for the last moment. The full amount is, however, assured, say Kidder, Peabody & Co., for several large bankers, including themselves, Baring Brothers, Brown Bros. & Co., and others have guaranteed the sum, and are prepared to take up all that is not accepted by the stockholders themselves. The wisdom and conservatism of the plan is frequently commented on. The plan was based on the poorest net earnings the road has ever known, and it is looked upon as certain that the future earnings will be greatly in excess of this year.

AN EASIER MONEY MARKET.

A Heavy Movement of Crops and Encouraging Reports Generally.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The money market has become more easy, with prospect that serious disturbance this season is no longer to be apprehended. The banks are running with narrow reserves, and artificial stringency may at any time be engineered, but the movement of crops has been heavy. In the natural course of events the return of money to this center should soon begin, and the possibility of a foreign decline seems more remote. The Bank of England gained last week $1,270,000 and the Bank of France $230,000 gold. Securities do not appear to be moving largely either way, while merchandise exports for three weeks show a gain of 14 per cent over last year, against a gain of 10 per cent in imports. The rate of foreign exchange has accordingly declined a share. There is a little more stringency at Omaha, less at Cleveland, and an active demand with conservative tone at Chicago, but otherwise the markets West and South all report supplies adequate for legitimate needs. Collections are unusually satisfactory at almost all points, though Milwaukee notes some tardiness, because farmers hold back products for better prices. The volume of trade, fair for the season at all points, is greater than a year ago at most, though the aggregate of bank clearings outside New York exceeds last year's by 2 per cent. Chicago finds a larger increase, particularly in dry goods, while sales of clothing and shoes are fair, notwithstanding mild and dry weather; of provisions larger than last year's, and of grain about as large.

The wool trade has been the largest here for a long time, and more active at Boston, where sales were 3,100,000 pounds, but dull at Philadelphia. Plainly some manufacturers are taking hold with more confidence, the market having been nearly cleared of some grades of foreign stock imported under old rulings, and imports of worsteds having of late decreased. Iron grows stronger, the Thomas company having advanced its price $1; a demand from Canada and from Mexico is felt, foreign prices being high. Bar-iron is firm, blooms and billets feverish, and rails are $31.50 to $32, the orders already booked for 1890 amounting to 750,000 tons or more. Copper is steady; tin a shade lower here at 20⅞, and lead depressed to $3.75 by expectation of large Mexican supplies. The coal trade is dull, and the week's meetings have accomplished nothing beyond fixing upon 3,000,000 tons as the output for November; sales are generally below the schedule: stove at $3.90.

Liquidation in wheat continues, with prices 3 cents lower than a week ago, and sales of 65,000,000 bushels here. Stubborn facts, heavy receipts, and scanty exports wear out the patience of those who have had faith in a world's famine, and State official reports indicate a larger yield than those of the department. Corn is ⅜ cent higher, with sales of 5,500,000 bushels, and the export movement still exceeds last year's. Pork products are weak, and in hogs the decline has been 60 cents per 100 pounds. Oil has risen 3 cents, coffee is unchanged, and sugar is again lower. Cotton continues downward, receipts exceeding those of the same week last year by 40,000 bales and exports by 30,000 bales, and, while there has been a touch of snow in Virginia, the dreaded frost in the cotton States is still deferred.

The market for securities has been weak in spite of relief in the money market and some favorable reports regarding particular properties. The traffic arrangement between Union Pacific and Chicago & Northwestern is thought to foreshadow an abandonment of the so-called Presidents' Association and an attempt to secure more effective consolidation. Earnings are 10½ per cent larger than last year's, from February thus far, but the Pennsylvania's statement for September shows a scanty increase, and causes disappointment. On the whole the speculative markets are not promising, and are judiciously let alone by the public. But the outlook for all departments of legitimate business is more encouraging than it has been for a long time.

The business failures during the last seven days number, for the United States 188, and for Canada 37. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 222 failures in the United States and 32 in the Dominion of Canada.

A SHARP RISE ALL ALONG THE LINE.

All the Influences on the Stock Exchange Were Favorable.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Evidences of outside buying today, particularly noticeable in the bond market, and purchases of stocks for the long account stimulated the covering of shorts, and the result is a pretty sharp rise all along the line. Money was easier. The railroad traffic returns which came to hand were exceedingly favorable, and an advance in rates was announced, based probably on the near approach of the close of navigation.

The announcement that all of the Atchison's new blanket mortgage has been subscribed also had a cheerful effect, and the alliance of the Union Pacific with Vanderbilt interests is followed by rumors of a similar arrangement between other important systems. Altogether the railway situation has not looked so well for a long time. After the market closed there was a story afloat of an alleged rumpus between Addison Cammack and Nat Jones. The story was embellished with many details, but the pith of it was that brokers who act for Mr. Jones were caught this morning buying stocks in contravention of the agreement among the bear dealers. Upon making this discovery, as the story runs, Mr. Cammack quietly began to cover his outstanding short contracts. However this may be, Northwest is up 1¼, St. Paul 1, Rock Island 1¾, Chicago Gas Trust 2, Atchison 1, and Lackawanna 2, while among the specialties Pullman is up 2¼ and Ohio, Indiana & Western 3. Union Pacific continues to lead in point of activity and is up 1 per cent. Northern Pacific preferred, which had fallen into neglect, rose 1 per cent on the attempt of traders to cover. Mr. Villard, it is reported, will be down-town Monday for the first time since he attended the meeting at which the blanket mortgage plan was adopted.

There was a slight flurry in the Missouri, Kansas & Texas bonds in consequence of a self-constituted "Advisory Committee" soliciting the names of security holders and hinting at "complete demoralization of the property" unless they are consulted. This committee seems to be an offshoot of the old committee which became identified in the public mind with "The Little Wizard." The bondholders generally held aloof from this committee, but possibly they may be attracted by its kindred "Advisory Committee," made up of new names, and may again befuddle the situation and further defer the desired settlement of the vexed question at issue. This is possible, but at present it is not at all probable, for the Central Trust Company Anti-Wizard Committee's plan is steadily growing in favor with all classes of bondholders.

AN ADVANCE IN DECEMBER WHEAT.

Active Trading Towards the Close of the Market—Corn Goes Up.

December wheat opened at 79⅝ cents—the figure at which it closed the day before—and gradually worked up to 80⅜, with only a moderate amount of business. There was a strong undertone to the market, which prevented the price from returning to the price at which it started. At the outset it appeared difficult to raise it above 80 cents. Between 79⅝ and 80, therefore, it remained until within an hour of the close. The last hour's trading was on a heavier scale, December advancing to the top figure of the day, at which it closed, while May delivery, which had led the advance, struck 84 and stuck there. May closed Thursday at 83¼ cents. Yesterday's close showed an improvement of ¾ of a cent on the day. December gained ⅝ of a cent on the previous day's closing figure. Puts on December wheat sold on the curb at 79⅝@80 cents, calls at 80⅜@80⅝. December wheat was a trifle weaker than it closed on 'Change, selling at 80¼ cents.

Corn was strong for all deliveries from October to next July, but corn to be delivered from now to the end of the year was especially strong. An advance of about ⅛ cent was secured on the new deliveries and ⅛@¼ cent on May.

There was a firm feeling in the provision market towards the close, though it had been weak. Pork, lard, and ribs closed at a slight advance over Thursday's prices.

Cotton Receipts.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Following are the total net receipts of cotton at all ports since Sept. 1, 1889: Galveston, 316,967 bales; New Orleans, 442,690; Mobile, 83,152; Savannah, 345,362; Charleston, 132,321; Wilmington, 48,185; Norfolk, 101,666; Baltimore, 2,715; New York, 9,476; Boston, 3,719; Newport News, 2,945; Philadelphia, 4,225; West Point, Va., 91,504; Brunswick, 24,213. Total, 1,609,140 bales.

Union Pacific Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—The gross earnings of the Union Pacific whole system (preliminary statement) for September were $2,993,523; increase over same month last year, $253,126; net earnings, $1,309,240; increase, $231,895. For nine months to Sept. 30: Gross, $22,072,030; increase, $133,705; net, $9,064,508; increase, $708,380.

TO BE BROUGHT TO TERMS.

THE EASTERN ILLINOIS TO BE CHARGED LOCAL RATES ON COAL

Because It Refuses to Charge Higher Rates on Coal from Indiana and Ohio Points than from Danville, Ill.—A Number of Western Roads Fined for Violations of Agreement—Corn Rates Chicago to New York to Be Advanced to the 25 Cent Basis.

A few days ago the lines in the Western Freight Association held a meeting and considered a proposition to make the rates on coal from Indiana and Ohio points the same as the rates from the Danville (Ill.) district, because the Eastern Illinois road claimed the right to make Danville rates from points east thereof to association points. Being unable to agree the meeting resolved that the matter be referred to Chairman A. F. Walker for his decision as to the territory from which the rates should be applied, with the understanding that the Eastern Illinois be invited to present its side of the case, and Chairman Faithorn to represent the association lines, decision to be rendered within ten days. Mr. Walker gave the matter immediate attention and rendered a decision yesterday. In his decision Mr. Walker states that in November, 1887, the members of the Western and Northwestern division of the Western Freight Association interested in soft coal rates came to an agreement which established a group of coal mines in the State of Illinois, including the Braidwood district, from which rates to Northwestern points are made on the basis of rates from Chicago to such points and are applied as through rates on coal mined from said district, which passes through Chicago to such Northwestern points. It also provided, in respect to rates from territory in Illinois not included in said group, from points within said group, should not be decided by the Chairman; also that all coal originating east of the boundary line of Indiana and Illinois should be charged the established tariff rate, from the point of delivery to some member of the Western Freight Association. The relation of rates from the Danville district on the line of the Eastern Illinois to those established from said group was decided by the Chairman, and the through rate so arrived at from the Danville district to the Northwestern points in question was announced to the Eastern Illinois and published by connecting association lines as a through rate from Danville and Grape Creek, Ill., and has been in effect for some time. The Eastern Illinois, however, did not confine the application of such through rate to coal originating west of the Indiana State line, but applied it upon coal passing through Danville from points in Indiana and Ohio. It declined to become a party to the through rate established under the limitation of the agreement. Its refusal is positive, and the result necessarily follows that the through rates now made in connection with that line do not conform to the provisions of the agreement. Mr. Walker does not understand that the substance of said agreement is before him for modification or criticism. If this was an arbitration to which both parties consented it might be proper to enter into the whole question. As it is, he can only say that so long as said agreement remains in its present shape a through tariff on coal in connection with the Eastern Illinois cannot be made by the Western Association lines without ignoring their agreement with each other.

Chairman Faithorn informs the members of the association that in his opinion the agreement provides that on coal east of the boundary line of Indiana and Illinois the established tariff rate should be charged from the point of delivery to the line, member of the association and that this obligation is paramount to any arrangement for through rates and divisions with the Eastern Illinois, on Danville coal and consequently existing through rates and divisions on Danville coal with the Eastern Illinois should be withdrawn. He requests the association lines to see to it that all parties in interest cease to make through tariffs on coal originating east of the Danville district and apply the established tariff rates from Chicago and other junctions with the Eastern Illinois on coal received from that line on and after Nov. 15, 1889.

VIOLATIONS OF AGREEMENT.

Chairman Faithorn Fines a Number of Roads $100 Each.

Chairman Faithorn has just rendered a number of decisions in cases charging violation of agreement by members of the Western and Northwestern divisions of the Western Freight Association. The Chicago & Northwestern was charged by the Milwaukee & St. Paul, July 10, with improper action in establishing through rates and divisions with the Duluth, Red Wing & Southern railroad. After thorough investigation Chairman Faithorn reached the conclusion that the Northwestern acted without proper warrant in the matter and rendered itself amenable to a penalty of $100.

The Iowa Central charged the Rock Island with violation of agreement by reason of change made in the rates on live stock from a point of junction with the Iowa Central. The charge is sustained and the Rock Island assessed with a fine of $100.

The Northwestern charged the Milwaukee & St. Paul with violation of agreement by reason of the application of less than the established rate on a car-load of fresh berries from Chicago to Milwaukee. The Milwaukee & St. Paul is found guilty, and will have to pay a penalty of $100.

The Rock Island accused the Iowa Central with payment of drayage at Newton in violation of the agreement. The charge is sustained and a penalty of $100 inflicted.

The Milwaukee & St Paul charged the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City with violation of agreement by reason of application of a rate of 13 cents per 100 pounds on packing-house product, St. Paul to Chicago. (Regular rate is 20 cents.) The company is found guilty and will have to pay a fine of $100.

The Iowa Central accused the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern of establishing a rate of 21½ cents per 100 pounds on cattle, Goodell, Ia., to Peoria. The charge is sustained and a $100 fine inflicted.

The Burlington & Northern charged the Chicago, St. Paul & Minneapolis with having made an arrangement for storing in transit shipments of flax tow. This charge is also sustained and the Omaha road assessed with a fine of $100.

RUMORED ADVANCE IN CORN RATES.

To Put Them on Same Basis as Rates on Other Articles of Grain.

A rumor was current yesterday that the trunk line managers at a meeting in New York yesterday have agreed to advance the rate on corn from 20 cents to 25 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York, Nov. 15. The corn rate was reduced to 20 cents about three months ago because the Baltimore & Ohio insisted upon such rate on the ground that it was not able to get any of the business at a 25-cent rate owing to the lake competition. The rates on all other articles of grain and grain products were left at the 25-cent basis. It has all along been claimed by shippers of grain and grain products that the action of the Eastern roads making a lower rate on corn than on its products or on oats or other articles of grain worth less than corn was illegal. Complaints had been presented to the Inter-State Commission and a hearing was had in Indianapolis a short time ago. A decision is expected at any moment, and it is quite certain that the commission will declare the action of the roads to be in violation of the law. In expectation of such decision and also in view of the nearness of the close of navigation, which will end lake competition, the trunk lines no doubt thought this a good time to advance the rate on corn to the same figure as in effect on other articles of grain and grain products. The opinion is that it would have been better policy for the Eastern roads to reduce all grain rates to the 20-cent basis, as the present prices of grain in the West are too low to stand an advance in rates. It will compel shippers and producers to hold back the stuff until spring, when they can again take advantage of the low lake rates.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The Lake Superior Transit company gave notice yesterday that it will withdraw lake and rail rates Nov. 2.

The following appointments are announced by the General Traffic Manager, Richard Gray, of the Southern Pacific company: Charles F. Smurr, General Freight Agent; John M. Crowley, Assistant General Passenger and Freight Agent; William Sproule, Assistant General Freight Agent; A. D. Shepard, Assistant General Freight Agent.

Representations having been made by the Boston and Colorado Smelting company of Denver, Colo., that the late decision of Chairman Walker establishing a rate of $5 per ton on iron slag containing not to exceed 20 per cent of copper, affects that and other smelting companies unjustly, Chairman Walker gives notice that the entire question in respect to the rates above referred to will be reopened, and a further hearing will be had in this city Nov. 13. The operation of the rate authorized by Chairman Walker's decision is meanwhile suspended with the consent of the Union Pacific. It is claimed that the article which the Union Pacific shipped was not iron slag containing less than 20 per cent of copper, but copper matte containing a large percentage of precious metals, on which article the rate is $8, or $3 more than the rate authorized by Chairman Walker upon the representations of the Union Pacific.

A Floral Giant and a Terror.

In 1878 a traveler in Western Sumatra, Dr. Beccari, wrote home that he had discovered a plant of extraordinary character, but his letter announcing this botanical phenomenon, the amorphophallus titanum, was a modest one taking into consideration the fact that he had discovered a veritable wonder of the vegetable kingdom—the largest and most distinctly unique flower in the world, one of which opened at Kew Gardens, London, England, in the latter part of last June. Dr. Beccari in his letter stated that he had found the gigantic tuber and dug it up; that it was five feet in circumference, and two men could hardly carry it—in fact they dropped it, and the tuber was broken. Dr. Beccari promised to send home tubers in perfect condition, but it does not appear that he accomplished this. But seeds were sent and they arrived safely, shaped like an olive, one and a half inches long and of bright red color.

These seeds germinated in Italy and a seedling was presented to Kew Gardens, and it is this seedling which has finally developed the extraordinary blossom figured. It has developed from a seedling year by year, the gigantic tuber demanding a larger pot from time to time, and annually producing its titanic leaf, forty-five feet in circumference. But, O, the horror of its smell, which filled the spacious green-house to overflowing and compelled even the enthusiasts to flee hastily with handkerchief to nose—a stink such as all the condemned fish of a great city would hesitate to emit.—*Philadelphia Record.*

The Terrible Rochefort.

M. Rochefort enjoys his stay in London, and finds plenty of distraction in attending picture sales and exhibitions. Having heard a report that the Government contemplated granting him an amnesty, he wishes to state that he will reject it with scorn, and that if M. Constans insults him by such a proposal he will drag "the man Constans" through the mud.

The permanent way, motive power, and equipment of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway are maintained at the highest standard of efficiency. To the demands of travel it responds with the best possible accommodations at lowest rates. It traverses a vast and fertile area it has largely contributed to make populous and rich. Among its latest triumphs are the magnificent, royally equipped vestibule palace trains, which run daily between Chicago and Council Bluffs, St. Joseph, Kansas City, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo. New and elegant day coaches, Pullman sleepers, free reclining chair cars, and (east of Missouri river) dining cars—free from dust, warmed by steam from the locomotive, and having all modern improvements that conduce to safety and comfort. Superb dining hotels west of Kansas City. Choice of routes to and from Salt Lake City, Helena, Portland, Ore., Los Angeles, and San Francisco.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—WHITE HORSE AND EXPRESS-wagon; name on side, F. E. Pender. Return to 334 Fulton-st.

LOST—A BLACK POODLE DOG, BODY partly shaved; answers to the name of Ousan. Return to Grand Pacific Hotel and receive reward.

LOST—WHITE FOX TERRIER; TAN EARS and tan spot on back near tail; ears stand up straight. Liberal reward when returned to GEO. V. HANKINS, 1444 Michigan-av.

LOST—GIRL'S CLOTH COAT GOING FROM 314 Michigan-av. to 39th-st. and Calumet-av. Friday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded at 135 East 29th-st.

LOST—POCKETBOOK CONTAINING ABOUT $67, a gold ring, and a dentist's card. Suitable reward will be paid on return to Abbott Buggy Co., 371 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A MANUFACTURING CONCERN HAVING A very fine plant of tools and machinery, with a well equipped brass foundry and everything in first-class shape, wishing to increase their business would like to open negotiations with some concern in this city willing to unite with the above, or wishing to start a branch in the Northwest. This is a chance that will bear the closest investigation. For full particulars address L 113, First-av. North, Minneapolis, Minn.

BEST HARDWARE SPECIALTY IN AMERICA; exclusive lease of counties or States to first-class patent right men. 97 Calumet Building.

ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 capital wishes to meet a practical manufacturer with a view of establishing a manufacturing business or increase a paying one already established here or in some other thriving city of the Northwest; unquestionable reference asked and given; principals only address. ENERGETIC, H G 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—We offer for sale in this place our lumber mill and door and sash factory, combined with ice factory, salt grinding mill, and match factory, all run by a 50 horse power Wilcox cutoff engine, with new steel boiler, 30 woodworking machines of all kinds, dwelling house, blacksmith shop, stable, barn, horses, wagons, buggy, and everything belonging to carry on the business. All in firstclass order and now doing a profitable and increasing business. This is the only factory of the kind on the Pacific coast of Mexico. Price, $80,000. Apply by letter or direct to us.
WILLIAM LUND & CO., Guaymas, Mexico.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, ESTABlished 19 years; good reason for selling; cheap if taken at once. D 131, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—TWENTY YEAR ESTABLISHED REtail store; $1,500 if taken this month; stock must be removed this month; worth $5,000. F 109, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS GROCERY ON West Side; large poultry trade; will stand close investigation; good reason for selling. Inquire or address 831 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—WORKING INTEREST IN LIVE daily newspaper in one of the most enterprising cities in the country. A satisfactory party with $10,000 can secure good position and a profitable investment. Address J 22, care Lord & Thomas, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—FINE DRUG STOCK AND BUILDING in a lively Illinois town; no opposition; would take part in good farm lands. Address H G 11, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY and ice cream parlor, fully equipped for the manufacture of same; soda fountain, generator, and founts, and so forth; no agents. Address G 67, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN THE BUSINESS CENTER OF Evanston a first-class restaurant outfit with furniture for 9 bed-rooms at a bargain; the building to rent cheap. Apply to MRS. DE COUDRES, 818 Hinman-av., Evanston, Ill.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—THE LARGEST and finest hotel property in Petersburg, Va.; the best opening in this country for hotel business. For particulars address C. F. HALL, Petersburg, Va.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET ON LEADING street, West Side, doing large cash business; reason, ill-health. F 179, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS, paying 40 per cent; income $500 to $1,000 per month; price $2,500. Address H G 21, Tribune office.

IF YOU HAVE MONEY, CHARACTER, AND INtelligent influence to make money read Noel's personal.

LIVERY, HACK, AND BOARDING BARN; WILL sell half or all of first-class stock; large barn and ground; or half of stock or all and rent barn; full of boarders and clearing a big sum every month; am in other business cause of selling. Hellen, 404 Boston Block, Minneapolis, Minn.

THERE IS AN OPENING FOR A MANUFACtory at Princeton, Ill. Address Business Men's association.

WANTED—TO MEET WITH A BUSINESS-MAN who has $3,000 to $5,000 or more in cash who is not afraid to invest it in any honorable and profitable business which he can manage and handle funds himself. Am now managing the business, and will invest an equal amount to buy it out. Apply for particulars to D. H. TOLMAN, Chicago Trust and Savings Bank.

WANTED—A MEDICAL SPECIALTY PRACTICE. Address H G 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH $5,000 CAN LEARN of a safe and profitable investment. Address G 111, Tribune office.

$500 WILL BUY OUT THROUGH DEATH, AN office business making $1,500 a year; office furniture outfit, with assets secured, $1,600; a young, energetic man can make $3,500 a year within six months. Address G 48, Tribune office.

$500 AND SERVICES OF A COMPETENT MAN in the handling of patents can purchase (through death) a 20 year old business; income $2,500 a year; outfit and security over $2,000. THOMAS & CO., 5161 State-st.

$3,000 AND THE SERVICES OF A COMPEtent man can purchase one-half interest in an old established suburban real estate business making $3,500 a year, and with it one-half interest in subdivision all clear of incumbrance that will make $20,000 profit in two years; death of partner the cause of selling. Address G 47, Tribune office.

$9,000 BUYS BOOK AND STATIONERY BUSIness that pays a net profit of $4,000 per year; open for fullest investigation; health cause of selling. P.-O. Box 3036, Denver, Colo.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—SPEED AND PLEASANT DRIVing horses:
Bert B., record 2:29¼, sorrel gelding, 8 years, 16½ hands; can beat his record and is the finest gentleman's horse in the country.
Also W. C. Bryant; record 2:47, made in the mud in a fourth heat; can trot easily in 2:40 and can show quarters in 37 and 38 seconds; bay gelding, 15½ hands, and is one of the few horses that is at the same time a good lady's, gentleman's, or race horse.
Also Grafton, a gray, standard-bred gelding, 16¼ hands, 5 years; a very fine but untrained trotter, and will pay for training.
Also a few good, standard-bred stallions.
For prices and particulars address
R. M. HINDE, Hindale Breeding Farm, Lewiston, Ill.

HORSES WINTERED AT MY FARM—SATISfaction guaranteed or no pay. For terms and references address C. B. EASTON, Deerfield, Ill.

HORSE WANTED FOR BOARD; GOOD care taken. Call 430 West Lake-st.

HORSES WINTERED—SPRING BROOK Stock Farm. Apply Crossman's Livery, 416 W. Randolph-st.

$20 BUYS THE BEST HAND-MADE BUGGY harness in the world; full nickel or Davis rubber; elegant barouche harness, only $30. Also express and grocery harness. Chicago Harness Co., 108 West Van Buren-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, of good habits, as bookkeeper or cashier; am willing to make myself generally useful about store or office; can give good city references. Address F 60, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS collector, cashier, salesman, or office work; understands bookkeeping and experienced in dry goods and boots and shoes. References and security. Address H G 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 26, BOOKkeeper, competent in all office work, wishes any position; city references; security. G 85, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT BOOKkeeper; over 10 years' experience; good city reference; moderate salary. Address G 146, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CITY SALESMAN for some good straight business house by a young man of energy and tact. Best of references in any regards. G 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LIQUOR SALESMAN of several years' experience; thoroughly acquainted with trade in California, Oregon, Washington, and Montana. Good references. G 110, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CYLINDER PRESSman; good, reliable; Canadian and Eastern record. Address J. MUNRO, 717 Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY COMPOSITOR; day work; prefer book work. G 106, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE AS coachman; best of city references. Address 4432 La Salle-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN—THOROughly understands his business; best of references. H 15, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARried couple in private family; man as butler, valet, or nurse to invalid gentleman and wife as housekeeper, seamstress, or useful maid; man has worked in Chicago before. Good references. Apply by letter, stating address and hour of calling, to G. HARDY, 85 South Green-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man of good character and large experience as baker, grocer, or anything to make himself useful; speaks German; good reference. G 148, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN FOR part of day only (afternoons); outside preferred; no canvassing; or would do writing at home; good penman. F 158, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN OF INTELligence and ability desires position which requires tact and business qualifications. Can furnish either bond security or references from last employer. Address F 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY BRIGHT, PUSHING man (27) in saddlery, hardware, and horse clothing establishment; willing to start low; best of references. Address for five days H 11, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A HOTEL MAN AND wife as manager and housekeeper, or would accept a stewardship. Have the best of references, with years of experience. H G 22, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE supplied with stenographers; some own machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank building.

SITUATION WANTED—COMPETENT LADY stenographer desires a position; willing to work for a moderate salary; operates Remington and caligraph machines. Address F 177, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SCANDINAVIAN girl for second work. 124 W. Huron-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY NURSE WITH BEST of references, for confinement cases. Address G 90, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old established, well-known Bureau Registry. MRS. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WITH the best of references desires a position in some good Christian family as a companion or governess; compensation no object. Address Box 426, Topeka, Kas.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—COMPETENT ASSISTANT BOOKkeeper. Address, with references, stating salary desired, G 87, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER TO fill temporary position; $12. CARR & CO., 308 Dearborn-st.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMAN AT $75 PER MONTH salary and expenses to sell a line of silverplated ware, watches, etc., by sample; horse and team furnished free; write at once for full particulars and sample case of goods free. Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN EMPLOYED ON North, South, and West sides during week to attend Sunday real estate excursions and sell lots. Good talkers guaranteed big money for an afternoon's work—from $5 to $10.
S. E. GROSS, S. e. Dearborn and Randolph.
Ask for M. N. GRABLE.

WANTED—SALESMEN FOR NORWEGIAN, Swedish, German, and English family bibles; also albums, silverware, clocks, rugs, lace curtains, and wringers, on installment and for cash. Goods sent on consignment to those who furnish security. No experience or investment necessary. Send for terms and secure territory now for the holiday trade. Will send new catalogue on receipt of ten cents in stamps. JOHN GATELY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—SALESMEN AT ONCE—A FEW good men to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. We are the largest manufacturers in our line in the world. Liberal salary paid. Permanent position. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. For full terms address Centennial Mfg. Co., 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., Rooms 37, 38, and 39, Chicago, or Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN WHO HAVE ESTABlished trade to take our spring line of fine cloths and cassimeres as a side line. Good commission. Box 131, Bryn Mawr, Penn.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED TEA AND CIGAR salesmen for Northern Wisconsin, Southern Michigan, Eastern Ohio, and Southern Indiana; useless to apply unless you have an established trade in one of the above territories. H. C. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—SIDE LINE FOR TRAVELING MEN; best thing on earth; a money-maker. Address G 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN CAPABLE SELLING jobbers and retailers east and south. Present salesmen averaging two sales each, daily. Commission, $9 to $360 per order. G 132, Tribune office.

WANTED—SALESMAN OF GOOD ADDRESS and references to represent old reliable firm on the road. For information call or address.
R. H. ROGERS, 315 Wabash-av., second floor.

WANTED—SIX CHINA SALESMEN TO TRAVEL in the West; none but those accustomed to handle pottery, china, and glassware and having an established trade need apply. Address, stating full particulars and expectations, L. STRAUS & SONS, P. O. Box 1000, New York.

WANTED—DRY-GOODS SALESMAN; GERMAN; experienced trimmer. 1190 Milwaukee-av.

Boys.

WANTED—BOY 13 TO 15 YEARS FOR OFFICE and errands. H. WOLF, 250 E. Madison-st.

WANTED—A BOY OF 17 TO 19 WHO IS RAPID and accurate in penmanship and figures as entry clerk. H 32, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN A BANK—WELL-BRED, WELL-educated boy of 17; good penman; $5 a week. Apply through Sweet's Reference Agency, 703 Phenix Bldg.

WANTED—A BOY FOR WORK IN AN INSURance office. Address, in own hand-writing, H 19, Tribune office, giving age, nationality, scholastic attainments, and former employment if any, with references.

Trades.

WANTED—COATMAKERS. NICOLL, THE Tailor, corner Clark and Adams-st.

WANTED—MILL FOREMAN; A MAN TO TAKE general charge of planing and molding machines in large factory; none but thoroughly competent man need apply. Address, stating experience, age, and salary expected, FRED W. GRAY, Omaha, Neb.

WANTED—WIREMEN FOR INCANDESCENT work; 20. Fort Wayne Electric Co., 185 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—COOPERS TO MAKE OIL BARRELS; staves jointed and heads circled. Call on or address the Little Rock Cooperage Company, Little Rock, Ark.

WANTED—CARPENTER AT $600 A YEAR FOR permanent place; give all particulars. Address G 109, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER; ONE WHO understands running cylinder presses; competent to take charge of office; must be temperate. Apply to Schnedewend & Lee Co., Chicago, or address Hayes & Fletcher, Morris, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN OR MEN OWNING STEREOPticon large enough for street use; good city engagement for the winter. Address G 154, Tribune office.

WANTED—$60 SALARY, $40 EXPENSES IN ADvance, allowed each month; steady employment at home or traveling; no soliciting; duties delivering and making collections; no postal cards. Address, with stamp, HAFER & CO., Piqua, Ohio.

WANTED—DO YOU USE FIGURES?—FARNSworth's new system of addition solves the secret of "lightning calculation." Learned in an hour. For highest indorsement and particulars inclose stamp to the Farnsworth Co., Johnston Bldg., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—A TRUSTWORTHY MAN OF GOOD habits, residing outside Chicago, to represent in State old N. Y. house. Salary $70 monthly. References exchanged. Supt. Mfg. House, Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—A FEW GOOD CANVASSERS; NEW thing. Call at Room 32 McVicker's Theater.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC, COMPETENT MAN of good address to supervise and take the outside management in the city of an extensive business; must furnish references as to ability and integrity; salary $1,200 for first year with rapid advance to right party. H 12, Tribune office.

WANTED—GENTLEMAN OR LADY WITH A few hundred dollars to take charge of office business; $1,000 clear between now and Christmas, good salary thereafter. Address H 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED REPORTER TO write and solicit articles for trade paper; liberal commission paid; only good man wanted. 163 Washington-st., Office 17.

WANTED—YOUNG ATTORNEY; $400 PER YEAR; give qualifications. G 108, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG LADIES TO DO COPYing and address envelopes in an office. Address, in own handwriting, G 112, Tribune office.

Nurses.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF children. 3309 Vernon-av.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Stenographers.

WANTED—A LADY TYPEWRITER OPERATOR who has had experience at billing and is rapid and accurate; say where last employed and how long. Address G 122, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A RELIABLE, NEAT, AND THOROugh girl for general housework in small family of adults; no chamber work; permanent place for a good girl. Call at 46 Thirty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A NEAT GERMAN GIRL FOR SECond work at 187 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT SECOND GIRL. REFerences required. 2960 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply, with references, 944 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WAITRESS FOR A PRIvate family; must be a Protestant and have good references. Address G 150, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD COOK AND LAUNDRESS. 3309 Vernon-av.

Laundresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WITH good references. Apply before 10 and after 5 o'clock at 101 Cass-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADY OF PLEASING ADDRESS and refined manners for prospective office position. S F 64, Tribune office.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

GILL'S STENOGRAPHIC BUREAU—75 CHICAGO Opera House. We have a fine variety of Stenographic talent worth $8 to $20 per week; educated ladies and gentlemen of varied experiences. Business parties notifying us of their wants will be promptly waited upon and selections presented for approval, gratis. Telephone 1782.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE ARTICLE every stove requires; retails $4; saves $1.50 per month; must establish county agencies; samples sent express prepaid on receipt of $2.75. Morey Mfg. Co., Waukesha, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED FOR FOX'S "REGIMENTAL Losses in the Civil War," historical and statistical; shows loss of each regiment; corps histories, regimental sketches, etc.; liberal terms, ample territory. Albany Publishing Co., Albany, N. Y.

AGENTS—$5 TO $10 PER DAY MADE EASILY; NO experience required; our "Fastenings" sell themselves; cost 12½c, sell for 50c, profits over 300 per cent. Send 2c stamp for circular. Safety Tug Fastening Co., 304 Vine-st., Cincinnati, O.

EVERY OLD LIVE AGENT TO MAKE MONEY, doing a public good, read Noel's personal.

MEN TO TRAVEL FOR THE FONTHILL NURseries of Canada. We pay $50 to $100 a month and expenses to agents to sell our Canadian grown stock. Address STONE & WELLINGTON, Madison, Wis.

THE NOVELTY CLOTHES WASHER; BEST thing out; agents wanted; rights for sale. H. A. WALLACE, 78 State-st.

WANTED—GENERAL AND LOCAL AGENTS to handle the New Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. Greatest novelty ever produced. Erases ink in two seconds; no abrasion of paper. 200 to 500 per cent profit. One agent's sales amounted to $620.00 in six days—another $32.00 in two hours. Territory absolutely free. Salary to good men. No ladies need answer. Sample 35 cents. For terms and full particulars address The Monroe Eraser Co., Manufacturers, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS FOR OUR NEW McIntosh Raglin. Superior cloth, in wide stripes on outside; vulcanized rubber on inside. Close fitting; very stylish; never spots. Beautiful as the finest cloth garment ever made and is absolutely waterproof. Agents sell six a day and make $6. Great opportunity. Also fine line other goods. Address E. H. CAMPBELL, 484 Randolph-st., Chicago.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—FOR THE NEW hygeia corset; most satisfactory and best money making article out. For terms, etc., apply to Western Corset Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A WELL INTRODUCED, ACTIVE man as agent for the sale of English made ladies' and gentlemen's India rubber garments and cloth. Address, with references and houses already represented (European preferred.) C.D., 30 Dale-st., Manchester, Eng.

$60 TO $200 PAID MONTHLY TO EDUCATED gentlemen and ladies for procuring members for our library association; members buy their books and music at wholesale prices. For full particulars address National Library Association, 103 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

436 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, PRIvate bath-rooms; house stands on its own grounds; table and appointments superior; references exchanged.

1553 MICHIGAN-AV.—SINGLE AND DOUBLE rooms, with board; all first-class.

1714 INDIANA-AV.—HOTEL ROYAL—ROOMS, FURNISHINGS AND TABLE FIRSTCLASS.

2124 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID ALCOVE, beautiful large room, parlor floor; good board.

2128 AND 2130 MICHIGAN-AV.—HANDSOME alcove and two other rooms with the best of table board.

2337 CALUMET-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD—private family, no other boarders; references.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT and back rooms; excellent table. Best references.

2825 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ALCOVE room, also suite of rooms, with board.

3028 GROVELAND-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, single or en suite; one large room, with private bath; excellent board.

3104 AND 3106 FOREST-AV.—HANDSOMELY furnished front alcove, with board; also double and single room; references.

PLEASANT HOME IN PRIVATE FAMILY—CALumet, near 26th, for gentleman. H 17, Tribune.

North Side.

105 DEARBORN-AV.—A NICE WARM ROOM with good board; terms reasonable.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—TWO SMALL ROOMS, suitable for two each; good board.

187 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ALCOVE ROOM, with excellent table board.

197 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED large front room, with first-class board; also single room. References.

213 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER CHICAGO-AV.—Some very pleasant well furnished front rooms; also one entire handsomely furnished flat, suitable for family, with board. All modern conveniences. References. Also first-class table board.

221 DEARBORN-AV.—WELL FURNISHED rooms with best of board. References.

273 E. INDIANA-ST.—SOUTH FRONT ALCOVE and other rooms; first-class board.

West Side.

630 ADAMS-ST.—TWO BEAUTIFUL PARLORS, also front alcove and other rooms, with board, at very low prices.

Hotels.

GRESHAM HOTEL—2242 TO 2250 WABASH-AV.; second floor alcove and other rooms handsomely furnished, with excellent table.

HOTEL RICHMOND—COR. STATE AND VAN Buren-sts. One of the best hotels; central location; elevator; steam heat; 100 rooms. Terms moderate. B. F. BRUCE, proprietor.

HOTEL MIDLAND—EUROPEAN—133 AND 135 E. Adams-st., opposite Rookery—Elegant rooms; all new; all modern conveniences; rates 75c and $1 a day.

MACKINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEgant rooms; 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—YOUNG COUPLE DESIRE FIRST-CLASS accommodations, North or South Side. Give fullest particulars as regards price, location, etc. Address R C 77, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM FOR ELDERLY LADY IN private family, not too far out. G 103, Tribune office.

BOARD—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOM, large, with board, by a widower with two children, aged 4½ and 6; the best care of the children must be assured; state particulars and when can be seen Sunday. G 95, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND NICELY FURNISHED ROOM with respectable family located between Randolph and 12th, 5th-av., and Michigan; state terms, etc. Address H 20, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND OFFICE FURNIture for cash; complete furnishings for our large offices at Waukegan, Ill.; must be in good condition. Write description and price to Rosemalt Works, Waukegan, Ill.

WILL BUY A DESK IF A BARGAIN; NAME style and price. Address G 170, Tribune office.

WANTED—SIX-FOOT STANDING DESK—Address 5821 S. Halsted-st. THOMAS JAMES.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS. 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, OBTAINED—CHAS. C. TILLMAN, R. 78, 161 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS PROCURED; REASONABLE RATES; fifteen years' practice. OSCAR SNELL, mechanical engineer, No. 26 West Lake-st., Room 14.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $3,000 TO $6,000 in a well running manufacturing business; $30,000 contracts on hand. G 138, Tribune office.

PROMOTER WANTS PARTNER—IMMENSE LINE of lands and mines all over North America. BERKS, 18 East Sixth-st., Kansas City, Mo.

PARTNER WANTED—I DESIRE TO ADD MANUfacturing to my wholesale business; want an active man with $15,000; business well established; would stock; rare chance for a young man; principals only; no P.-O. address noticed. H 5, Tribune.

ACCOUNTANTS.

AN EXPERIENCED ACCOUNTANT WANTS SET of books to write up and balance periodically, occupying spare time; firstclass service; reasonable terms. S P 91, Tribune office.

EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT, AUDITOR, AND ADjuster of partnership interests. W. C. BAINE, Room 44, 107 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1218.

EXPERT ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR; WILL qualify as receiver or assignee. Best of references. G. L. MARCHAND, 112 Clark-st., Room 523.

MEDICAL.

FEMALE DISEASES SUCCESSFULLY TREATED; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, corner Hanover and Twenty-seventh-sts. Office 70 State-st., Room 312; hours 2 to 5.

WEARING APPAREL.

FOR SALE—PORTION OF LADY'S STYLISH wardrobe; short cloaks, etc.; winter preparations. Address G 86, Tribune office.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. L. CANFIELD—ELEGANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY.
WABASH-AV.—Large house and 50-ft. lot; best for the price between 31st and 37th-sts.
WASHINGTON-BLVD.—Large new modern house; best for the price west of Union Park.
Washington-blvd. vacant lots—One of the best vacant corners near Union Park.
WRIGHTWOOD-AV.—Large plain house, 100-ft. lot, between Clark and Orchard-sts.
NORTH PARK-AV.—Choice vacant lots; the most desirable fronting Lincoln Park.
DEMING-COURT—Modern house and 50-ft. lot; best bargain on Deming-court.
E. L. CANFIELD, 164 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
6¾ acres (1,200 ft.), s. w. cor. Wentworth-av. and 75th-st., cornering on Vincennes road, ripe for retailing; street-car track past the property; $24,000.
5 acres, 67th-st., east of Western-av., two blocks to depot and street cars; $1,500 per acre.
10 acres, 67th-st., and California-av., at $1,300.
10 acres, Cottage Grove-av., cor. 83d-st., at $2,000.
5 acres, Stewart-av. and 83d-st., at $1,100.
20 acres, on 59th-st., near Chicago Lawn, at $800.
40 acres, near Chicago Lawn, at $1,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE MANUFACTURING PROPerty on the Western Indiana R. R., switches connected with belt line; main building, 250x80 feet; Corliss engine, 75 horse-power cylinder, 14x30 inches, stroke 30 inches, band wheel 17 inches, fan 10 feet diameter, steel boiler, shafting, and pulleys; about 5 acres of land, between 56th and 57th-sts., offered at a bargain. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A DOWN-TOWN PIECE OF BUSIness property; well located; pays 6 per cent net on price asked; principals only. For particulars inquire of ISAAC R. HITT & BRO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN BRICK BLOCK; PAYS 6 per cent on $100,000; cheap at $80,000; will take $20,000 less than it is worth; $20,000 cash takes the block. G 84, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OFFICE BUILDING; PAYS 5 PER cent on $300,000; this is the best located and finest office building for sale in the city; $95,000 cash takes it; ground and building goes at the price. Address G 83, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CALL FOR ONE OF OUR COMPLETE catalogues; it contains 42 pages of choice property improved and unimproved, all over Chicago.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—HERE IS A BIG CHANCE FOR SOME one; one of the finest mansions in the city must be sold at sacrifice, for less than half it cost, on account of owner's health; must go South; place cost over $100,000; will sell for $40,000; will take acres as part pay. Address G 117, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS AND MANUFACTURING property our specialty; will build to suit tenants. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A GROUND LEASE FOR 99 YEARS; central location; 5½ per cent; $104,000.
E. C. WARE, 215 Dearborn-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Elegant lots, 25x125 each, adjoining Garfield Park and at terminus of Madison-st. car line, fronting

Park-av.	$1,000 each
40th-st.	1,000 each
40th-place	700 each
41st-st.	750 each

TERMS $100 CASH; BALANCE LONG TIME, 6 PER CENT INTEREST.

This property will soon double in value and you cannot do better.

AGENT ON GROUND DAILY.

E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st., 263 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—VACANT LOTS—100X150, ABERDEEN-st., between Jackson and Harrison, $15,000.
50x160, Jackson-st., west of Aberdeen, $7,500.
50x120 Jackson-st., near Loomis, $150 per foot.
40x200, Monroe-st., near Center-av., $10,000.
96 feet on W. Van Buren-st., near Loomis, $175 per foot.
50 feet on Van Buren-st., near Washtenaw-av., $60 per foot.
72 feet on W. Harrison-st., near Sacramento-av., $60 per foot.
1 lot left cor. Colorado-av. and Jackson-st., with street assessment all paid, for $1,500.
Several lots on Ogden-av. and W. 12th-st., west of California-av., $1,200 to $1,500 each.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES—
80x150, on Canal-st., north of Harrison.
80x150 on Desplaines-st., between Lake and Washington.
Choice corner on Green-st., 100x117; $300 per foot.
A1, four stories and basement brick, choice location; power and all complete; $36,000, paying 8 per cent. If you want to locate on the West Side do not fail to see us.
LANDIS & FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—TWO-story brick houses, eight and ten rooms, arranged for one or two families; elevation of ground highest in city. Owner, corner Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—352 PARK-AV.—TWO-story brick house and barn for $4,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—53 FEET ON W. MADIson-st., between Albany and Kedzie-avs.; improved; this will make a fine investment, pays good profit. Inquire J. S. REYNOLDS, southeast corner Madison and Sacramento-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING SITES, VACANT and improved. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY OWNER—LOOK AT THIS DEsirable property before buying and make offer; I must sell; large new 2-story brick store, 935 West Van Buren-st.; fine modern 2-story brick residence, 835½ Monroe-st.; modern elegant large new rock-faced brick flats, 407 and 409 Marshfield-av. All rented.
E. F. GEORGE, 335½ Washington-boulevard.

FOR SALE—10 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT—Frame tenements and lot near Chicago and Milwaukee-avs.; rents over $45 per month; price $4,250. Owner, Room 12, 103 State-st.

FOR SALE—BY PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle—
TWO MADISON-ST. LOTS.
South front; west of 44th-st.; 25x195 each.
$1,400 EACH.
These are the only two lots on the street for less than $1,600.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Three-story pressed brick, also stone front stores, suitable for any business; highest point in city; Western-av. and Huron-st. Owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—CAMPBELL PARK—ELEGANT 7-room and 9-room houses; fine homes in one of the beauty spots of Chicago. Call and look at these houses; terms to suit. Owner, 29 Campbell Park.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Four, five, and eight room brick cottages, built and finished in firstclass style, elevation of ground highest in city. Refer to people who have bought. Inquire of owner, Western-av. and Superior-st., including Sunday. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—340 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.; RENTS $420; price $4,200.
J. Q. HOYT, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.
3900 and 3902 Prairie-av.—New, first class houses, rock faced stone fronts, finished in hardwood; plumbing first class; porcelain bath tubs; parlor, library, dining room, and kitchen on the first floor, four bedrooms on the second floor; outside window to bath room; two sleeping rooms on the third floor; cedar closet; these houses are built upon honor. Open every day from 2 till 5. Look at these houses before purchasing.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE. ENTRY NO. 2,865.
INVESTMENT FOR $22,500.
ELEGANT APARTMENT BUILDING,
CALUMET-AV.—South of 31st; contains 8 flats, well rented to good tenants.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—EXAMINE THE new 21x54 modern stone-front brick house, No. 408 Bowen-av., near Grand-boulevard, convenient to cable and steam cars; this house has large cellar, furnace, concrete floor, and laundry; first floor antique oak, solid oak stairs, projecting bay on second story, four chambers; can make three more in large attic; best of plumbing; wood mantels; sodded yard, painted fences, etc.; price $6,800; very easy terms; open for inspection; this property has a good future.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,361.
GOOD HOUSE.
RHODES-AV., south of 31st; contains 9 rooms; in first-class condition.
CAN BE BOUGHT CHEAP.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING PROPERTY—WE have for sale the entire railroad frontage on the west side of Stewart-av., between 35th and 40th-sts.; can divide to suit purchasers; belt line railroad connections and free switching from six roads.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 LESS THAN MARKET PRICE—Residence and lot on South Side avenue for $5,775; write or come and see me; 10 to 12. B. B. FERGUSON, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 70.

FOR SALE—THIRD-AV., NEAR POLK-ST., 25X100. O. T. LANGBEIN, R. 37, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO CORNERS, COTTAGE GROVE-av., paying 8 per cent net; two buildings, State-st., near Van Buren. B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE RIVER LOT, 400 FT. DOCK, So. Branch; railroad facilities; a bargain.
GEO. M. HIGGINSON, 114 Dearborn-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A BARgain in the residence line call on me and I will offer you a gem of a house in choice North Side location at an awful low price. This house was not built to sell; it has been rented for the past three years at $100 per month. Price $12,750.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BRICK dwelling house, with good lot 37½ ft. frontage, south exposure; in a first-class neighborhood. This property can be bought at a bargain.
C. H. MULLIKEN, 99, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES ON Elm, State, Scott-sts., Dearborn and Bellevue-avs. Prices, $8,000, $10,000, $30,000.
B. L. HONORE, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, 10 rooms, near Lincoln Park; good house; good neighborhood; $4,500; small payment down; easy terms. ENGERS, COOK & HOLLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CLEVELAND-AV., NEAR LINCOLN Park—Modern 2-story brick residence, 11 rooms, all light; lot 35x125 to alley, east front; immediate possession; $11,000. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCES—A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,356.
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT FOR $14,000.
43D-ST., WEST OF LANGLEY-AV.
Three-story brick and stone-front building.
STORES AND FLATS.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad, on Madison-av., between 73d and 74th-sts., near Brookdale Station; water-pipes and sidewalks laid and streets macadamized; $525 to $650 per lot; on easy payments.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
WELL MAY A MAN BE PROUD TO BE THE OWNER OF ONE OR MORE LOTS FOR $250 AND UPWARDS IN S. E. GROSS' NEW ADDITION TO CHICAGO.

"IDEAL" DAUPHIN PARK.

It is on the I. C. R. R., between 87th and 93d-sts., and will, beyond a doubt, be one of the handsomest residence districts on this road. The lots will in a very short time be worth far more than was paid for them. No man with steady employment, even on very small salary, has an excuse for not possessing a lot here. They can be paid for by any one on the terms I offer.

PRICE ONLY $250 AND UPWARD.
$25 to $50 CASH; BALANCE $10 to $15 MONTHLY.

If you will build at once no cash payment required. Houses built to order or money loaned to build; loan repaid in small monthly payments; long time.

The improvements made here are of the very best character. Building lines have been established, and no business building will be allowed on residence streets. In fact, nothing that will be a detriment to a fine residence district will be permitted.

THE TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES ARE UNEQUALED.

All lots are convenient to the I. C. depot, on the property, and two blocks south are the crossings of the L. N. A. & C., C. & A., Western Indiana, and the C. & E. I. railroads. The proposed elevated railroad also passes the property.

THE BEST ADVICE I CAN GIVE IS TO VISIT THE PROPERTY.

CALL AT MAIN OFFICE FOR FREE TICKETS FOR THE FOLLOWING TRAINS:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS.
Leaving Randolph-st. depot at......10:00 a. m.
Leaving Randolph-st. depot at......2:00 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.
Leaving Randolph-st. depot at......10:00 a. m.
Leaving Randolph-st. depot at......1:30 p. m.

DAUPHIN PARK SPECIAL. Leaving Randolph-st. depot, Sunday only, at 2 p. m.

EXCURSION TICKETS OF ANY DATE ARE GOOD ON ALL SPECIAL TRAINS.

S. E. GROSS, S. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE— GREAT SUCCESS.
50 LOTS SOLD.
24 LOTS SOLD LAST WEEK.
—LOTS—LOTS—LOTS—
PRICES $600 TO $1,250 PER LOT.

Fronting Stony Island, Grand terrace, Shergold-court, 75th, 76th, and 77th-sts.; the best on the market; high, dry ridge land, containing water, sidewalks, macadamized streets, and shade trees. This property can be reached via the Illinois Central, P., F. W. & C., and L. S. & M. S. Rys., all entering one union depot, five minutes' walk from the property. The best transportation in Cook County. 150 passenger trains daily. Call for free transportation.

But three left of the 7-room modern houses which we have recently built on the above property, on detached brick foundations, containing hot and cold water, bath, gas, mantels, fire-places, hardwood stairs, etc., each on a lot 25x125 to alley. Prices $2,600 to $3,000; terms $300 cash, balance monthly payments if desired. Agent on the ground daily to show property.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., Cor. Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st., 144 La Salle-st., and branch office Cor. 76th-st. and R. R. tracks, Grand Crossing.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,864. GRAND CROSSING. 125 LOTS. FINE BUSINESS AND RESIDENCE. 74TH AND 75TH AND JEFFERSON-AV. There will without doubt be a great increase in values in this locality. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av. PRICE, $15,000 for bunch.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN ON MADISON-av., Woodlawn Park, east front 50 foot lot for $36 per foot.
Two blocks from Ill. Central, one block from cable-car connections, one of the best streets in Woodlawn Park, a 2-story house and lot, 31x140 ft.; $4,000.
One of the finest east front lots on Stony Island-boulevard, just southeast of Woodlawn Park Depot, 100x200 ft.; owners in next block are asking $100 per foot; we can sell for $65 per foot if taken before the World's Fair is located in that vicinity.
50x190, opposite Jackson Park, close to depot, on Stony Island-boulevard; for quick sale will take $80 per ft. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,866. VERY FINE VACANT BUSINESS PROPERTY. 43D-ST., just west of Langley-av., 52x120 to alley. Price, $125 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156-158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE — TWO NEW BRICK AND STONE residences on Lake-av., near 43d-st.; residences have 10 rooms each; first floor hardwood finish; extra well built throughout; furnaces, mantels, gas-fixtures, and every convenience complete; each lot 25x125 to alley; terms easy; price $9,500 each. BARNARD & CALKINS, 209 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,838. FINE BUSINESS CORNER. N. W. COR. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND 48TH, 96x120, to 16-ft. alley. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE— N. W. COR. ELLIS-AV. AND 55TH-ST., 212½X158. Am authorized to sell the above corner at a low price. GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,535. CHOICE BUSINESS PROPERTY. COTTAGE GROVE-AV. BETWEEN 45TH AND 46TH. Price, $200 per foot. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—80 FEET ON WABASH-AV., JUST south of Sixty-first-st.; will be sold cheap. C. H. MULLIKEN, 99-101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR BUILT TO ORDER—MODERN houses; Hyde Park; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN 302 TacomaBdg.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,[illegible]. VERY ELEGANT RESIDENCE. A BARGAIN. 41ST-ST., NORTH FRONT, BEAUTIFUL MODERN PRESSED BRICK RESIDENCE, 9 ROOMS AND FINISHED LAUNDRY. EVERYTHING IN FINISH AND WORKMANSHIP FIRSTCLASS; LOCATION COULD NOT BE BETTER. CONVENIENT TO CABLE AND STEAM CARS. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 AND 158 LA SALLE-ST. AND 3920 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—4506 PRAIRIE-AV., modern brick residence, hardwood finish, 50-foot lot, east front, an elegant home; price, $14,000; will sell on easy terms or take flats worth $8,000 for part. E. T. PAUL & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—7½ ACRES IN HYDE PARK, BEtween 72d and 73d-sts.; very choice property to subdivide. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL, 108 DEARborn-st.: A very choice five-acre block, finely located, in Hyde Park; ripe for subdivision.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,721. ELEGANT HOUSE AND LOT. 41ST-ST.—Bet. St. Lawrence and Vincennes-avs. EVERYTHING IN WORKMANSHIP AND LOCALITY FIRST-CLASS. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av. Price, $7,000.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST EAST AND south front corners in Woodlawn Park, two blocks from depot, 120x175 feet, price $80 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR JEFFERY-AV.—2 ACRES, high land, in the line of the best improvements. J. H. BISSELL, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—HYDE PARK, COZY home on Ill. Central, half block from 63d-st. (Woodlawn) Station, 5-room house, 35-foot lot, paved street (Madison-av.); $2,500; $500 or more down. E. P. HOTCHKISS, 144 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—WINDSOR PARK—FORD-AV., E. F., near 76th-st., 100x167 ft., beautiful lot, at $30. Bond-av., near 76th-st., 100x200 ft., at $39. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 2,857. FINE BUSINESS CORNER. N. W. COR. 43D-ST. AND LANGLEY-AV. 40x120, to 16 ft. alley. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st. and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—4025, 4035, 4037, 4039 INDIANA-AV.—NEW modern houses; hardwood finish, cement cellars, best plumbing, wired for electricity, elegant grill work, hardwood floor in diningroom; all firstclass and elegant. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, 389 Fifth-av.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— (1,452.) THE FINEST HOUSE IN ENGLEWOOD, ON WENTWORTH-AV., near 70th-st., 2-story, 11-room house; hardwood finish; thoroughly modern; lot 45x172; handsome shade trees; choice neighborhood. OWNER MUST SELL ON ACCOUNT OF LEAVING THE CITY. CAN BE HAD AT A SACRIFICE. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74TH to 76th-st.: 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st.; s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts.; 150 feet at Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood on reasonable terms from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities; also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft. to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis block, No. 132 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—2½ ACRES—CHEAP—HERE IS A chance for an energetic man to make money; a nice little acre tract, all subdivided into 23 lots; located between Grand Trunk shops and Santa Fe shops; bounded by 47th and 48th-sts. and St. Louis-av.; streets all graded; lots will easily sell for $500 each; price $2,000 per acre; terms $2,000 cash and balance in one and two years at 6 per cent; investigate this. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., Madison and La Salle.

FOR SALE—ACRES! ACRES! ACRES!—DO YOU want to invest in acre property south of Belt R. R. and between Ashland-av., on the east and Crawford-av., on the west? We have several fine tracts for sale in this district much below the market value, if taken at once. Call and see us. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—SEVERAL CORNERS on 69th-st., bet. Halsted and State-sts.; also cor. Wentworth-av. and 71st-st., 98x174 ft.; bargain. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE BEAUTIFUL AND RAPIDly-growing suburb Chicago Lawn—Lots at $225 and upwards; $5 per month; 8 miles southwest of Court-House; 6c fare. The immense improvements going on all around makes this most valuable property for investment. Inducements to buyers who will build. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD HOMES—NEW, MODern, handsome houses, with every convenience, on paved streets; price $3,500 to $5,000 and upwards; very easy monthly or yearly payment. Apply in Chicago to WM. A. PURCELL, Room 14, American Express Building, 78 Monroe-st. Apply at Englewood to the owners, P. W. GEORGE, 356 Chestnut-st., J. M. YOUNG, 6642 Harvard-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN— 120 feet east front on State-st., 250 feet south of 55th-st. boulevard; $12,000. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY PAYMENTS—LOTS ON Winter and Sherman-sts., between 56th and 57th; accessible by C. & E. I. R. R.; fare 5 cents; 2 blocks from horse cars. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE PUBLIC APPRECIATE
SUCH A SUBSTANTIAL
AND
COMMON-SENSE ENTERPRISE
AS

EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	CAIRNDUFF'S	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	ADDITION.	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER

EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	CAIRNDUFF'S	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	ADDITION.	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER		EDGEWATER

THIS IS EVIDENCED BY TWO FACTS.

FIRST— By the steady sale to substantial purchasers who either have built or will in the near future build homes on their lots. The result is that THERE ARE WHOLE BLOCKS ON THIS PROPERTY ON WHICH ONLY ONE OR TWO OR THREE LOTS REMAIN UNSOLD. When it is remembered that this property has not been sold out on the cheap plan on which hundreds of acres of unimproved prairie have been sold this season, these numerous purchases by substantial people should be attractive to those contemplating the purchase of homes or lots for future homes or for investment.

SECOND— IT IS A SIGNIFICANT FACT that EDGEWATER, so widely and popularly known as the most handsomely built and most attractive suburb around Chicago

HAS ONE-THIRD
OF ALL ITS HOUSES
LOCATED ON
CAIRNDUFF'S ADDITION

As the result of
ONE YEAR'S OPERATION.
These facts speak volumes for the real merit of this beautiful property. It is not within our knowledge that a single visitor to our Edgewater enterprise has failed to be favorably impressed with the beauty and advantages of this property.

LOCATION.
On the lake shore, north of Lincoln Park, one mile inside the city limits, one-half block from Edgewater depot.

TRANSPORTATION.
The Chicago & Evanston Road runs 34 daily trains between this property and Union Depot, corner Adams and Canal-sts., making the run in 20 to 25 minutes. The Clark-st. car line is now extended beyond this property, running one block from its west line. Cars will run on this extension this fall.

IF YOU WISH TO STOP PAYING RENT
And get into a home at the earliest possible day,
WE CAN SELL YOU FOR $1,000
A BEAUTIFUL LOT 37½X125 FEET,
ON A GOOD STREET,
SUPPLIED WITH WATER AND SEWER,
AND WHERE YOU WILL HAVE
A GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD.
AND WE WILL
LOAN YOU MONEY FOR ENTIRE COST OF ANY HOUSE YOU WISH TO BUILD AND ALLOW YOU TO REPAY IT ALL MONTHLY, LIKE RENT.
OR WE WILL
SELL YOU THE LOT ON EASY TERMS,
And when your lot is paid for
WE CAN THEN LOAN YOU MONEY TO BUILD.

EDGEWATER	8 AND 10-ROOM	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	HOUSES	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	NOW READY,	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	ONLY	EDGEWATER
EDGEWATER	$2,750 TO $5,500.	EDGEWATER

WE HAVE A FEW HOUSES NOW COMPLETED
That to close the fall season
WE WILL SELL AT BARGAINS.

Circulars showing unsold lots and the character of improvements free on application.

HOW TO GET THERE:
You can conveniently go with us to Edgewater and return, free of cost to you, any day you call at our office at 10:45 a. m. or 2:30 p. m., and at numerous other times by appointment.

For all information apply to owners.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 189 to 191 La Salle-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—LAKE VIEW.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.
BUCKINGHAM'S SECOND ADDITION.

Not far from the lake shore and only one block from Addison-st. Station on the C. M. & St. P. Ry., which is reached by

THIRTY-FOUR TRAINS DAILY.

Every improvement, such as gas, water, sewer, macadamized streets, concrete sidewalks, large elm trees, etc., etc.

CHOICE HOMES.
Sheffield-av.—House and lot, 50x120, west front, $5,700.
Sheffield-av.—House and lot, 50x120, east front, $6,000.
Wilton-av.—House and lot, 50x120, east front, $5,500.

CHOICE LOTS.
Sheffield-av., east fronts, $50; west fronts, $45.
Wilton-av., east fronts, $45; west fronts, $40.

TERMS OF PAYMENT
May be named by the purchaser; in other words, no reasonable arrangement will be refused. Send for plat and particulars.

MONEY ADVANCED FOR BUILDING.
Branch office on the property; open every afternoon (except Sunday) and Saturday evenings until dark.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF LAKE SHORE AND Nellie-av.; very choice property; this property will double in value within eighteen months. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—40X166 FEET, SOUTH FRONT, NEAR end of Lake Shore drive, at Belmont-av.; will be within 3 years the choicest of residence property. WELLS, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 42.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— Since we placed that choice property on the market, which extends from Madison-st. and 43d-st. to Colorado-av., there has developed

A POPULAR CRAZE

For these lots—Gunderson and Gauger's Subdivision. ENTIRE STREET FRONTS HAVE BEEN SOLD. The Wisconsin Central railroad has six stations along this property. This, together with the fact that it is only 20 minutes' ride from the center of the city, making a combination as to location and other advantages which the public has not been slow in taking advantage of. We still have some of this property left, which can be reached from the 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central road or via the Madison-st. cable, a combination of transportation facilities rarely to be met with in subdivision property. We are aware that we are offering an unusual bargain to our patrons; at the same time we are not exacting in the matter of prices and terms. In addition we wish you to particularly note that we are now prepared to

BUILD FOR YOU ON THIS PROPERTY
ELEGANT PRESSED BRICK HOUSES

With all the modern conveniences, water and gas pipes and sewer connections complete. They will contain hardwood finish, plate-glass windows, and be a model of modern architectural design. We take pleasure in announcing that these houses and lots are placed at your disposal on the easy payment plan, requiring only a small payment down in cash, and the balance at $25 per month. This offer is practically unheard of in building circles, and it is with unusual pleasure that we are able to extend the benefits of this arrangement to our patrons. This region is bound to be one of the choicest residence sections known to West Chicago. The class of dwellings erecting and to be erected are of the very best, and everything indicates that the popular demand for these lots will close them out this fall. It is hardly necessary for us to caution you to buy now. Free excursion tickets at our office. Agents on the grounds, or at our branch office at 1979 W. Madison-st.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE—Free excursions Saturday at 1:30 p. m., and Sunday at 11:15 a. m. and 1:30 p. m.

FOR SALE:— A number of small and large acre tracts on Wisconsin Central at Ridgeland and Oak Park-avs. for $750 to $800 an acre.
Land is selling only five blocks away at $2,500 an acre; for instance, the sale to the Journal Land Association at $2,500 an acre, the sale to the Commercial Land Association at $2,500 an acre, and others. In my immense subdivision of 372 acres, divided into 5-acre blocks, a few pieces remain unsold at last year's prices. Here they are:
2 acres, Oak Park-av. and 16th-st., per acre......$750
5 acres, East-av. and 14th-st., per acre......800
5 acres near Ridgeland-av. and 15th-st., per acre......750
5 acres, Evangeline-av. and 14th-st., per acre......800
5 acres, Riverside-av. and 14th-st., per acre......800
40 acres at $800 an acre, 40 acres at $750 an acre; 10 acres, corner 12th-st. and Lombard-av. at $1,000.
At these figures by buying 5 acres you are only paying about $80 a lot; main sewers in, trees planted, and grading done; Kirwin depot adjacent. Owners of subdivisions all around are selling lots at from $200 to $700 each.
I have sold five miles of street frontage the last four months out of this tract. Now is the time to buy the cheapest and best acres on West Side.
JOHN WAIN, Room 303 Tacoma Bldg. Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—CICERO TOWNSHIP—TEN ACRES, corner North and Robinson-avs., opposite Cragin. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 10 Illinois Bank, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CICERO—80 ACRES IN SECTION 20; this is a very desirable purchase; an electric road is proposed on the south line; the property can be bought below the market. THOMAS & PUTNAM, 57 Portland Block.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
IT WAS AN EVENT
In the history of the suburban real estate business in this city when that subdivision known as Park & Leighton's tract was put on the market. It lies on that

FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE
FAMOUS THOROUGHFARE

known as Colorado-av. and can be reached from the 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central railroad. This road runs a large number of trains a day to this property, and as it is but 20 minutes' ride from the city there has been an active inquiry for these lots. They are sold at low prices on the easy payment plan and are going rapidly. If you are possessed of sagacity you will not lose time and opportunity by delaying the purchase of one or more of these lots. If you would like to have us build you a modern pressed brick house with plate-glass windows, hardwood floors, water and gas pipes, and sewer connections, just say the word and we will erect one for you, only requiring a small payment in cash and the balance $25 per month. We consider this as

THE FAIREST PROPOSITION

ever made to purchasers of property in or about Chicago, as it gives you an opportunity to start off in first-class style without the embarrassment of large payments to meet. We will furnish you with free transportation that you may visit this property any time. You will find our agent at 45th-st. station of the Wisconsin Central railroad or at our branch office at 1979 West Madison-st.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE,
Free excursion Saturday at 1:30, Sunday at 11:15 and 1:30 o'clock.

FOR SALE—
A SECOND GRAND FREE EXCURSION
TO OUR
BEAUTIFUL AUSTIN SUBDIVISION
SATURDAY, OCT. 26, AT 2:15 P. M., FROM THE C & G. W. DEPOT.
TICKETS TO BE HAD AT OUR OFFICE.
TRAINS RETURNING ARRIVE IN THE CITY AT 3:50 AND 4:45.

Over 50 lots already sold out of a total of 153. Streets 66, 80, and 120 ft. wide and lots 150 to 226 ft. deep. Building line and limit. Macadamized streets, stone sidewalks and curbing, sewer and water pipes now laid in streets through curbing. Great Western station on all premises and Northwestern only two blocks removed. Prices $25 to $45 per foot, including improvements. Don't lose this opportunity to buy.

E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., N. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE— On the ridge at "Erwin," between Oak Park and Austin, 6 large and beautiful lots; very cheap; plenty of trains; $50 down, balance monthly; shown free. C. L. HAMMOND, Room 12, 116 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10½ ACRES IN CICERO; TERMS TO suit. JAMES R. LANE, 36 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN AUSTIN. FRONTAGE on Austin-av., in five-acre blocks, at low prices; easy terms. P. A. GEORGE, 97 Clark-st., 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—IN AUSTIN—TEN ACRES ON MADIson-st.: three acres, 2 blocks of depot, 700 feet, sewer and water; 182 feet corner Madison-st. and Wesley-av., Oak Park. H. F. FRINK, 47 Reaper Blk.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— 30 ACRES. In the Town of Jefferson in Section 28, 40, 13, near corner of Central and Diversey-avs.; only $400 per acre. Owner will take in part payment income paying city property. (2,365.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
THE SUCCESS OF GROSSDALE
DURING THE PAST FOUR MONTHS
Has proven very entertaining to thousands of Chicago citizens who have watched and marveled at the wonderful sales of the
LOTS FOR $100 AND UPWARD.
Sold on the easiest known terms ever offered on such elegant property, so advantageously situated, and so well improved.

TERMS:
$10 TO $20 CASH, BALANCE $5 TO $10 MONTHLY.

GROSSDALE
Is located west of and adjoining Riverside twelve miles from the Court-House, on the C., B. & Q. R. R., whose excellent suburban trains place Grossdale as accessible from the business center of Chicago as is 22d-st. on the south, Ashland-av. on the west, Division-st. on the north. There is not an advantage to be enjoyed in any suburb that cannot be had here. The improvements, such as

SIDEWALKS, SHADE TREES, GRADED AND MACADAMIZED STREETS, SEWERS, ETC.,
Are the best that can be made. There is also a handsome park laid out along the railroad, and the depot, long since completed, is the handsomest on the C., B. & Q. R. R. A splendid theater and hall building has been erected at a cost of $10,000, and the houses now completed are handsome ones.
Many houses in all stages of completion and others commenced daily by purchasers.

THIS IS AN EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
To secure a handsome home in a handsome suburb at a very low price.
LOTS $100 AND UPWARD.
$10 TO $20 CASH, BALANCE $5 TO $10 MONTHLY.
No cash payment required if you build at once.
Money loaned to build or houses built to order.
That all may see Grossdale I will furnish upon application
FREE TICKETS FOR THE FOLLOWING TRAINS:

WEEK-DAY TRAINS
Leave Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 11:15 a.m.
Leave Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 1:30 p.m.
Leave Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 2:45 p.m.

SUNDAY TRAINS
Leaving Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 11:00 a. m.
Leaving Union depot, Canal and Adams-sts., 1:15 p. m.
GROSSDALE SPECIAL at 1:45 p. m.
Free tickets for special train can be had at depot 10 minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, S. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
GO AND SEE
S. M. BLOSS & CO.'S
FERNWOOD SUBDIVISION.
FERNWOOD SUBDIVISION.
LOTS $190 AND UPWARD.
FERNWOOD
Is directly south of Englewood, on the C. & E. I. R. R., and is surrounded by and less than a mile from Pullman, Washington Heights, South Englewood, and Roseland. Large trees abound all over this suburb and the society is of the best class. The C. & E. I. R. R. stops 30 passenger trains daily. Fare, $5 for monthly tickets. Schools and churches in abundance.

AS WE OWN THE ENTIRE FRONTAGE
On both sides of La Salle-st. for full a half-mile, besides our Tracey-av. lots, we desire to make this our BANNER SUBDIVISION, and will make none but first-class improvements.

SIDEWALKS BUILT.——STREETS GRADED.
TREES PLANTED.——TITLE PERFECT.

Warranty deed and abstract with each lot.
C. & E. I. depots at 97th, 101st, and 103d-sts. (Tracey-av.), within two blocks of these lots; Illinois Central and Rock Island depots within easy walking distance.

TERMS:
$25 cash and $5 per month.
Free tickets and plats at our office.

EXCURSION SATURDAY, NOV. 2.
Saturday, Nov. 2, we will attach several of our special cars to the C. & E. I. train leaving Polk-st. depot at 2 p. m.
Free tickets at our office or on train.
S. M. BLOSS & CO., 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2 BARGAINS IN A PRETTY SUBURB —6-room house, $1,350; 8-room house, $1,650; 6c fare; easy terms. JOHN F. EBERHART, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVERGREEN PARK IS THE PLACE to buy if you wish low-priced lots with a good train service; low fare; houses building; the best drainage, beautiful trees and shrubbery and surroundings, not equaled in any other suburb; fine two-story school-house on subdivision; lots $175 to $300; $10 to $25 cash and $2.50 to $5 monthly; will show you property free. B. F. JACOBS, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— 10 ACRES On Central-av., just south of Sixteenth-st., in Section 20, 39, 13; price $1,000 per acre. (1,148.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—25 ACRES ON South-st. (107th-st.), adjoining Village of Morgan Park and proposed new railroad. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 10 Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— 7 ACRES Corner 29th and W. 44th-st., located in the S. W. ¼ of 27, 39, 13; $10,000 for all. (2,401.) TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PULLMAN—8 ACRES ON STATE-st. and Wentworth-av.; opposite improvements in Pullman; price low. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., real estate agents, Room 10 Illinois Bank Building, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—200 LOTS AT R. R. STATION IN ONE of the most immediately prospective quarters. Address OWNER, 307 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON STATE-ST., READY for subdivision, near R. R. station having frequent trains. Nice land. Price and terms very reasonable. For particulars call on H. M. SHERWOOD, 164 Dearborn-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN IN AMERICA. Fine farm of 288 acres near Burlington. Best improvements in Lee County; cost, $6,000. Two houses, fine barn, corn crib, smoke, tool and chicken house, well painted, fenced and cross fenced; all kinds of fruit in great abundance; running water; one mile from town; for $6,750. TOWNSEND SMITH, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TIMBER AND COAL, 10,400 ACRES IN Eastern Kentucky; virgin timber; two veins heavy cannel coal, eight veins soft coal; on the waters of Tug Fork, Big Sandy River; new splash dams to float timber; title perfect; finest and largest body of timber in East Kentucky; $5 per acre, one-third cash, balance time. FRED McOMBER, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A GOOD HALF section of Kansas land, with good house and 75 acres improved, half mile from schoolhouse, three miles from county seat of 2,000 population; will trade for stock of goods. Address Lock Box 12, Garwin Ia.

FOR SALE—120-ACRE IMPROVED FARM; WILL be sold very cheap to close an estate; small cash payment; balance long time. GEO. T. HUGHES, Somers, Kenosha County, Wis.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA WINTER HOME; LARGE furnished house, horse, wagons, harness, tools, buildings; 7 acres finest land; oranges, figs, and all fruits; best portion of Florida; price $4,000; will exchange for Chicago property. Address H G 50, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—FLORIDA ORANGE GROVES AND farms, Tampa City residence, and business lots improved and vacant near new hotel. TAYLOR & JONES, 1011 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—160 ACRES, IMproved, in Southeast Kansas; $5,000; a bargain. FRED McOMBER, Berrien Springs, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE HAVE A LONG LIST OF DESIRable buyers for lots and acres; can make quick sale at full market values. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 131 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE, FOR CASH—5 OR 10 ACRES north of 59th and east of Western-av.; also 100 feet on Dearborn or Butterfield-sts., between 25th and 31st. Answer promptly if you want to sell. M. D. BIRGE & CO., 146 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GROUND BRINGING RENT OR ground will now rent, or will buy any ground with any one to rent it. G 107, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BUY, IMPROVED PROPERTY ON good retail streets. P. O. Box 391.

WANTED— VACANT PROPERTY For cash customers ready to buy, Either SOUTH SIDE or WEST SIDE, If prices are right. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

EXCHANGE—A VERY GOOD 3-STORY BRICK hotel, 90x70, on good corner in Northwest city, $15,000; will take $10,000 farm in part payment; hotel in perfect order. E. C. WARE, 215 Dearborn-st.

FINE FARM, 180 ACRES, THIS STATE; WILL exchange for clean stock of clothing and furnishing goods or boots and shoes; no agents. Address 115 Locust-st., Room 3.

TO EXCHANGE FOR EQUITY—SNUG 160-ACRE farm, Boone County, Nebraska; house, stable, granary, crib, 5-acre grove; good land; 70 cultivated; school-house on the farm; price $4,500. C. JOUVENAT, Owner, 189 La Salle-st., Room 77.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR A FINE residence and business well established in a college town valued at $7,000? Address Box 637, Ripon, Wis.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

D. M. ERSKINE JR. & CO., 166 LA SALLE-ST., have money to loan on real estate in sums of $1,000 to $10,000.

GREENEBAUM SONS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st. LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 DEARBORN-st., main floor—Loan money on real estate security in amounts to suit at low rate of interest; no delay.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CHICAGO REAL ESTATE. No delay. Will loan in amounts of $2,000 and upwards. BOGUE & HOYT, Real Estate Board Building, N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—WE CAN ALWAYS SERVE you well if you want to borrow money on first mortgage on improved city property. Come and see before you determine for yourselves. Chicago Mortgage Loan Co., 86 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook Co. at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; special terms on large amounts. SIDNEY LOEB, 95 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest current rates without attorney's fees. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., main floor.

NO COMMISSION—A SPECIAL FUND. 5, 5½, and 6 per cent; money to loan on Chicago real estate. G. G. GOODMAN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANdolph-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

SNYDACKER & CO., 164 WASHINGTON-ST., LOAN money on improved city property; any amount; low rates.

WANTED—LOAN OF $3,500 ON BEST OF SEcurity: Park Manor property; will pay 7 per cent. G 80, Tribune office.

$35,000 OR $40,000 TO LOAN IN ONE SUM ON central improved Chicago real estate at 5 per cent. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Block.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON REAL ESTATE FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST., OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

A CHANCE TO GET BIG INTEREST—I HAVE A large amount of 1st mortgage notes that are gilt-edge security; I need money and will sell them in any sums from $500 to $80,000 at big discount. Address G 113, Tribune office.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LADY WISHES LOAN ON VALUABLE DIAmonds at moderate rate of interest. Address G 96, Tribune office.

MORTGAGE NOTES OF $2,250 FOR SALE—DUE in one year; 6 per cent guaranteed. G 94, Tribune office.

WE WILL LOAN ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY ON commercial paper, warehouse receipts, any collateral security; all business private; reasonable rates. Suite 21 Major Block.

WE WANT A PARTY WITH $10,000 TO INVEST in a well selected subdivision which we can dispose of in a year; you can surely double your money. Address G 124, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—G. W. GRISWOLD, WHO WAS A resident of Chicago in 1876, will hear of something to his advantage by addressing H. G. EDGELL, Real Estate Agent, South Haven, Mich.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—WHEN YOU HAVE TESTED ALL nostrums and pad-belt-band appliances only to grow older and worse send a postal and be convinced that the Magnetic Mineral VITÆ-ORE will do what no man's remedy can; that NATURE CANNOT BE COUNTERFEITED in restoratives needed in ills, from loss of vitality, old age, over-exertions, cares, worries, anxieties, protracted sickness. It will reach the nidus of ills where all other remedies fail. It will cost nothing to be convinced. You owe it to self and friends to investigate. It is the most powerful of any of nature's revitalizers, relife-givers. It is the mineral that makes the world's greatest curative waters. As a tonic it is equaled by nothing. One package equals 800 gallons; by mail $1; or this on a postal: "Send me 3 packages VITÆ-ORE by mail, for which I will send you $2.69 on its receipt here." No vender of a humbug dare do thus. I wish to reach all honest, intelligent people. Agents wanted. Address THEO. NOEL, 890 POLK-ST., CHICAGO, ILL., or call on Henry Goetz, Tacoma Building.

PERSONAL—DIAMONDS ON THE INSTALLMENT system—I am the only importer in the west making a specialty of this business; compare our prices with retail values before purchasing; goods delivered on first payment; we save purchasers agent's commission by calling on us. GEO. E. MARSHALL, Diamond Importer, 110 and 112 Wabash-av. Diamonds rented for parties and receptions.

PERSONAL—ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, SULphur, ocean brine, lobster, medicated, and plain water baths. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Established 6 years. Rooms 14 to 18, Japanese Bldg., 243 State-st.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLIARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—WE OFFER $1,000 REWARD FOR A cough or throat trouble (last stages of disease excepted) which cannot be relieved by a proper use of Dr. X. Stone's Bronchial Wafers. Sample free. Address Stone Med. Co., Quincy, Ill.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON THE FEMALE FACE, Moles, and facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain, scar, shock, or trace by the electric needle process at the Chicago Skin and Cancer Institute, 103 State-st., Suite 11. Dandruff, baldness, red noses, and all skin diseases cured; 20 years' experience.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S. 118 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., PAYS THE highest price for ladies' and gents' castoff clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
SOUTH SIDE.
HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES.
WE HAVE THE LARGEST LIST OF ANY REAL ESTATE FIRM ON THE SOUTH SIDE.
WE CAN SHOW YOU THE FINEST HOUSES WHICH ARE TO RENT.
WE HAVE ELEGANT FLATS VARYING IN PRICE AND CAN SUIT YOU.
RENTALS HAVE BEEN REDUCED.
WE also have SEVERAL GOOD STORES.
PLEASE CALL ON US AND GET OUR LIST IN PAMPHLET FORM.
WE WILL DRIVE YOU OUT AND AFFORD EVERY FACILITY IN MAKING A SELECTION.
SOUTH SIDE RENTING A SPECIALTY.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st., and 3920 Cottage Grove-av.
Main telephone, 976. Branch office, 3828.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES hardwood floors, screens, gasfixtures, etc., No. 3238 Graves-place. Apply at Room 51, 170 Madison-st. Keys at 3155 Rhodes-av.

FOR RENT—3419 WABASH-AV.—FINE 10-room stonefront; complete order; rent $45. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2618 PRAIRIE-AV.—MODERN brownstone, 13 rooms; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. M. ALMY, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT— 1836 Michigan-av., 3-story and basement stonefront, 13 rooms and brick barn; rent reasonable to good party. JOHN C. LONG, Room 18, Portland Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE ON CALUmet-av., near 22d-st.; 2-story and basement, containing about 15 rooms; very desirable home for private family for the winter. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3327 MICHIGAN-AV., HOUSE IN thorough repair. BOGUE & HOYT, Real Estate Board B'ld'g., N. E. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

TO RENT—NO. 91 THIRTY-SECOND-ST., VERY comfortable 10-room brick house, $35. ADOLF HEILE, 94 Washington-st., Room 34.

FOR RENT—4223 MICHIGAN-AV.—MODERN brick, with stable. Apply 38 Lake-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st. Branch office, 253 West Madison-st.:
718 W. Adams-st., brick, 10 rooms, modern, $85.
545 W. Adams-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $50.
461 W. Jackson-st., brick, 10 rooms and barn.
574 W. Congress-st., brick, 8 rooms, $40.
443 W. Van Buren-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $35.
404 W. Congress-st., brick, 10 rooms and barn, $40.
12 Laflin-st., 9 rooms, with bath and furnace, $30.
156 W. Jackson-st., 10 rooms, $30.
208 S. Morgan-st., brick, 11 rooms, $50.
470½ W. Adams-st., stone front, 10 rooms, $55.

TO RENT—128 PARK-AV.—14-ROOM BRICK house in good order; bathroom, billiard hall, etc.; all rooms light; good brick barn. O. T. LANGBEIN, Room 37, 187 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—942 MONROE-ST.; DINING-ROOM and kitchen on parlor floor; house has every convenience and is in desirable neighborhood. H. POTWIN, 126 Washington-st., Room 19.

FOR RENT—BRICK HOUSE, 827 CONGRESS-st., 9 rooms, modern improvements; $35 a month. W. L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—130 PARK-AV.—10-ROOM BRICK; will be put in good order; bathroom, etc.; good brick barn. O. T. LANGBEIN, Room 37, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, WESTERN-av. and Indiana-st., $10; will sell; monthly payments, $18. OLIN HALL, 153 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHed, 9-room house, with small barn; cheap rent. 878 West Adams-st.

FOR RENT—718 WEST ADAMS-ST.—NICE 10-room brick dwelling; modern and in first-class condition; very low rent. Apply on premises or to ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 72 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—$50—ELEGANT 10-ROOM HOUSE, 529A West Jackson-st.

FOR RENT—567 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR Ashland-av.; occupant leaving city; desirable 9-room house; choice location; low rent; carpets for sale if wanted. Apply at house.

North Side.

496 WEBSTER-AV.—14 ROOMS; ALL IMprovements; near cable; $45. C. L. HAMMOND, 116 La Salle-st., Room 12.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—$60—ELEGANT FURNISHED 10 room house. GEO. J. TITUS, 172 La Salle-st.

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TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—New modern 10-room corner house; very convenient to Ill. Cent. or cable; occupancy at once if desired. 5663 Washington-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE 4228 GRAND-BOULEVARD. Very cheap till May 1.

FOR RENT—A LARGE FURNISHED NEW brick house, 5002 Madison-av. Apply to J. N. BARKER, 69 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—FLATS.

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TO RENT—ELEGANT FLATS IN THE ALEXandre Block, cor. Bowen and Cottage Grove-av.; elevator and janitor service; also flats from $12 to $35, in the very excellent new apartment building, corner 55th-st. and Woodlawn-av. Apply at office of A. McINTOSH, 3141 Cottage Grove-av.

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TO RENT—10-ROOM APARTMENT IN BEAURIVage, corner Michigan-av. and Van Buren-st. Apply at premises.

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TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FLAT, 2414 South Park-av.

TO RENT—TWO FRONT AND ONE REAR FLATS, 1623 and 1627 Wabash-av.; price $30.50 and $15.50 per month. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN McLENNAN Block, South Park-av. and 31st-st.; 4 rooms; passenger elevator, laundry, janitor service, etc.

West Side.

TO RENT—BY E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 LA Salle-st. Branch office, 253 W. Madison-st.
717 W. Madison-st., frame, 9 rooms; $20.
39 So. Sangamon-st., brick, 6 rooms; $30.
145 So. Peoria-st., brick, 7 rooms; $30.
662½ W. Madison-st., 6 rooms.
466 S. Oakley-av., brick, 6 rooms; $20.
455 W. Madison-st., brick, 3 rooms, front.
68 Throop-st., brick, 6 rooms; $25.
439 W. Van Buren-st., brick, 7 rooms; $22.50.
502 W. Madison-st., brick, 4 rooms and bath, $18.
417 W. Madison-st., brick, 5 rooms; $18.
459 W. Madison-st., 3 rooms, 2d floor; $15.
153 W. Jackson-st., 4 rooms, $10.
333 Ogden-av., 3 rooms; $15.
718 W. Madison-st., 5 rooms, 2d floor; $14.50.
503 Marshfield-av., brick, 3 rooms and bath; $13.
330 Ogden-av., 4 rooms; $10.
158 N. Morgan-st., 3 rooms; $10.
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TO RENT—3-ROOM PARLOR FLAT, $13. 434 WEST Harrison-st.

TO RENT—244 LAFLIN-ST.—TWO NICE 7-ROOM brick flats, $15. JONAS BELL.

TO RENT—PLEASANT 3 ROOM FLATS, 445 TO 459 Madison-st.; $15 to $18. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle and 253 West Madison-st.

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TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., NEAR RUSH, 7-ROOM flats in thorough repair; steam heat and janitor service; $50. J. W. HOWELL, 322 Opera-House Building.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLAT, 198 ILLINOIS-ST., corner of Dearborn-av. J. S. CLARK, 6 Metropolitan Block.

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FIVE WOMEN AT WORK.

A "TRIBUNE" REPORTER'S WALKS WITH THE FACTORY INSPECTORS.

Why Unmarried Women and Widows Make the Best Investigators—Proprietors of the Shops, with Few Exceptions, Willing to Comply with the Requests—Plucky Inspectors Making Lives of Poor Girls Something More than Slavery—What Was Seen at Some Places.

Some months ago the Council passed an ordinance providing for the appointment of five women as factory inspectors. This innovation was due primarily to the Woman's Club, which had ardently advocated it, and had even found volunteers who were willing to do the work without remuneration. The Council wisely refused this sacrifice, however, and fixed a salary of $50 a month. The Mayor has been somewhat slow in making the appointments, the fifth woman taking her position only a few days ago.

There were several hundred applicants for these positions Dr. Wickersham, the Commissioner, said, and it has taken much time and labor to sift them and decide upon the women best qualified to do the work. "Some people," said Dr. Wickersham, "have complained because none but unmarried women and widows were appointed, but I commend it. Women who have husbands and children have too many cares and duties at home to give proper attention to these outside ills which so sadly need correcting. The inspectors who have received the appointments are in every instance admirably fitted for their positions."

Mr. Andrew Young regulates the work of these women and expects to make their department of the utmost value to working girls. Formerly these investigations have been made entirely by men, but they were comparatively useless among the female employés. The girls are more outspoken with persons of their own sex, feeling them to be more sympathetic, and therefore these women become cognizant of many abuses of which their predecessors were ignorant.

WHAT MRS. LEONARD FINDS IN THE WORK.

The first appointment was made about two months ago, when Mrs. Leonard, the daughter of Dr. Byford, was selected. A good executive and an energetic, compassionate woman, Mrs. Leonard expressed to the writer the greatest interest in the work she is doing. Even in the short time she has been engaged upon it a great deal of good has been accomplished. "When I enter a factory," said she, "I investigate it thoroughly from basement to garret. Its sanitary condition is our chief consideration. If we find the plumbing in bad condition we serve a notice on the employer, requesting him to remedy the defects at once, and if we find in three days' time that nothing has been done a plumber from the Health Department is sent there. He does the necessary work at the firm's expense, of course. Sometimes I find the basements in bad condition, containing accumulations of decaying vegetable matter occasionally, but oftener they are soaked with water."

In answer to a question about the treatment which she received Mrs. Leonard said emphatically: "I have been received everywhere with great courtesy. Most of the employers seem to realize that I am there really in their interest, too—that a well-regulated establishment means material gain as well as moral. Of course, I have encountered surly proprietors, but they have been exceptions. I even found one who declined to let me go through. I showed him my star, but even that did not conquer his obduracy until I told him I would call a policeman and force him to admit me. Then he retreated and I went through the shop. He was won over finally, though, for he invited me courteously to come in again."

"Do you talk much to the factory girls themselves?" I asked.

"Yes; but I find them hard to get acquainted with. They are naturally reticent, and they are afraid if they make complaints that the manager will discover it and discharge them. There is little courage among them, anyway. I suppose the life forces them to be meek and patient."

"Do you examine the arrangements for the comfort of the girls as well as for their health?"

"Yes, though the two are closely interwoven. I am careful to see that the girls are supplied with seats, though sometimes it requires a little diplomacy to persuade the employers to provide them. They argue that it looks unbusiness-like for the girls to sit down, and that after they have been in the shop a few weeks they realize this and do not wish to be shiftless; they say, too, that if the seats are put in the able-bodied women are sure to occupy them, while the delicate ones are forced to stand. These things are true in a measure, but I confront them with the fact, which these men know to be true, that a few years of enforced standing, such as the girls in some of the stores are subjected to, will completely wreck a woman's health. I do not ask them to permit the girls to rest for an hour at a time, but even a moment's relaxation of the muscles occasionally does them an infinite amount of good."

"Are your arguments generally effective?"

"Yes. I tell the proprietor that I want his name to appear among the most progressive—that his establishment being already so admirable in many respects ought to be perfect; and that it would be a pity for an influential firm like his to be crossed by a bar sinister in the report which I present to the Health Commissioner."

"But if the employer is still unmoved, have you any redress?"

"Decidedly. The Council passed an ordinance some time ago which states that all employers of females must provide and maintain seats for their use during the hours of employment. It authorizes the Department of Health to bring suit against anyone who violates the law, and makes the punishment for such offense a fine of not less than $5 nor more than $100.

"The occupation, however, which is most destructive of health, is dressmaking. Any sewing, I mean, which necessitates continued running of a machine. That is more injurious than standing, but not so common. In the large shops and factories the sewing-machines are run by electric appliances, which make the work perfectly harmless. It is the small, out-of-the-way places where the women are most to be pitied."

"What wages do the factory girls receive, as a rule?"

"Generally from $5 to $7 a week, though there are a few places where they have from $8 to $12."

"And do you find them contented?"

"Nearly always. You know that a busy person is invariably happier than an idle one, and the work done by these girls is rarely disagreeable. I see that the plumbing is good, and the ventilation; that they have pleasant arrangements for eating luncheon; and I find that they seldom complain of anything else. In the best regulated factories there is a gas-stove, or something of the sort, where water can be heated at noon. In this way the girls can make themselves a cup of tea, which is a great luxury for them. Yes, they are happy and interested in their work. They are paid, as a rule, by the piece, so if they are languid or indifferent it tells against them quickly. This fact makes them ambitious, and a little ambition is a great promoter of happiness."

"THE TRIBUNE'S" REPORTER MAKES THE ROUNDS.

THE TRIBUNE'S representative accompanied Mrs. Leonard one morning when she made her rounds and ratified everything she had said. In many instances the plumbing was found to be in bad order, but that was almost the only cause of complaint. The hours in several places were from 8 to 5:15, with half an hour at noon. One cheery little forewoman in a suspender factory said: "O, the girls here have nothing to complain of. You see how they are talking together now! Well, that goes on all the time, but they work right along just the same."

The proprietors of the factories were in every instance courteous and disposed to remedy the defects which were pointed out. There was no trouble about seats in these establishments, but the shopkeepers who are opposed to providing seats for their clerks must beware of Mrs. Leonard. She has the spirit of a true reformer in this direction.

HOW THE OTHER INSPECTORS FIND THE WORK.

The second appointee as Sanitary Inspector was Mrs. James R. Doolittle Jr., the wife of the well known lawyer, who died suddenly only a few weeks ago. Mrs. Doolittle said that she was timid at first, and found the ordeal of entering a factory alone a trying one; but she added that she had been received everywhere so considerately that her diffidence had quite left her. She spoke especially of the politeness of the Jews. To one of them who was taking her through his establishment she said: "You must find it annoying to be troubled in this way by an inspector." But he replied gravely, "Madam, I consider it a blessing."

Mrs. Mary Glennon received her star soon after Mrs. Doolittle. She is an energetic, straightforward little woman, who is determined to do her full share of the work. "They can't deceive me," she said, speaking of some employers; "I have been a factory girl myself, and I know their tricks and their manners. When I go into a factory I sit right down by the girls and talk to them; that is really the only way to learn just how they are treated. I discover a good many things in that way, though a girl will preface her information by, 'Don't say I told you.' I try to find out whether or not they are cheated in any way, for I know from my own experience that that is often done. The commonest method exists only when the girls are paid by the piece. A girl will hand to the manager a bundle containing, say, two dozen pieces. He recounts them and says there are but twenty-two—a statement which she is too timid to dispute."

Mrs. Glennon was asked if in her career as factory girl she had been subjected to that kind of abuse.

"Not to any extent," she replied, "for I was too independent. I wouldn't stay in a place where I was not well treated."

"Did you belong to a labor union?"

"No; and few of the girls even now are connected with such an organization. I have been today," continued Mrs. Glennon, "among the Germans on the North Side. They are easily argued with, because a German is sensitive about his reputation. I encountered one funny little Dutchman who made the girls in his shop stand from morning to night. I told him that must be stopped. 'Why, miss,' he protested with a funny German accent, 'they don't want to sit down. Girls,' he called to them, 'don't you like to stand up better?' And the poor things were meek enough to say yes. I notice that they use the seats, though, now that they have been put in."

Dr. Rachel Hickey had varied experiences before she received the inspector's star. For two years after she took her degree in medicine she was an interne in Cook County Hospital, being only the second woman who had been given such a position. After the great Johnstown disaster the Woman's Sanitary Alliance sent Dr. Hickey down to the destroyed city. She was among the first to arrive on the scene, and the work which she accomplished during the next few weeks required wonderful patience and perseverance. She distributed, as justly as she could, an enormous amount of clothing and bedding and carried on the large correspondence of several organizations, notably the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Dr. Hickey's work in this connection deserves the most grateful commendation.

Mrs. Maria Owens is the last appointee, but as she has held the position but a few days her experience is limited.

The work of these five women, enthusiastic as they are, will doubtless be productive of great benefit to the factory girls of Chicago. And anything which makes them more contented benefits their employers as well.

THE LATIN RACES AWAKENING.

The Tide of Emigration That Is Pouring into South America.

New York *Post:* M. Leroy-Beaulieu has called attention, in an interesting article in the last *Economiste Francais*, to the important political and social fact that the "Latin races," as they are rather absurdly called—that is, the people who speak languages derived from the Latin—are at last waking up from the lethargy of the last two centuries, and have again begun to emigrate. Ever since the tide of Spanish and Portuguese adventurers ceased to flow to South America and the West Indies, and of French adventurers to Canada, towards the close of the seventeenth century, the Latins have steadfastly clung to their homes and left to the English the task and opportunity of filling up the vast empty spaces opened up to Europe by the discovery of America and Australasia. France is the only European Power which during the last hundred years has shown any uneasiness at the wonderful spectacle of Anglo-Saxon colonization. One of the first things to which the Bourbons addressed themselves when they got back their throne was to found a colony in Algeria for the purpose of starting once more the stream of French emigration. It failed almost completely for reasons which we have no space to enumerate here. It has been demonstrated by fifty years of experiment that Frenchmen will not go abroad to French colonies if they can help it. It is indeed questionable whether France has had since the Revolution any population to spare for emigrating, even if the people had the emigrating spirit. During the last twenty years she has had even to draw heavily on Italy and Belgium to meet the demands for manual labor of her own agriculture and manufactures. Spaniards have practically ceased to emigrate for 150 years; so have the Portuguese, while the Italians and Hungarians until now have never emigrated at all in modern times. The result has been that the peopling of all the vacant spaces of the earth to which the Germanic races did not take a fancy literally ceased nearly two centuries ago. South America has remained nearly stationary, while North America and Australasia have been rapidly filling up.

All this seems now likely to change. The conscription for the great continental armies, with the heavy taxation necessary for their maintenance, combined with the wonderful cheapening and quickening of travel, and the increased knowledge of foreign countries diffused by the newspapers, and by the growth of popular education, is apparently rousing the Latin races into an emigrating activity which promises, if it continues at the present rate, to make a great modification in the relations of the Old World to the New, and it may be said to have first showed itself since 1880. In that year the whole Latin emigration to all countries was not over 80,000, and most of this went to Anglo-Saxon countries. Since 1885 this has been completely changed. Here are the returns for 1888:

LATIN RACES.	No. of emigrants.	GERMAN AND BRITISH.	No. of emigrants.
Italy	207,795	Germany	98,515
France	23,339	United Kingdom	279,928
Belgium	7,794		
Spain	37,202	Total	378,443
Portugal	17,518		
Total	293,648		

Besides these there were 70,000 to 80,000 Scandinavians and about 40,000 Austro-Hungarians and 8,000 Swiss. Now, where did these go? Not, as in times past, almost all to North America and Australia. Here are the returns of immigration for 1888 to North and South America respectively:

SOUTH AMERICAN.	No. of immigrants.	NORTH AMERICA.	No. of immigrants.
Argentine Republic	155,632	United States	525,019
Brazil	131,837		
Uruguay	17,407		
Total	304,876		

In other words, the stream of immigration into South America is rapidly attaining the same proportions as that into North America. It is not unlikely to equal it between now and 1892. The rate at which the Italian emigration has grown since 1884 is instructive on this point. It ran in this way: 1884, 59,459; 1885, 78,961; 1886, 87,423; 1887, 133,191; 1888, 207,795. The French within the same period has grown from 6,000 to 23,000, but it has really been larger, as there is a good deal of concealed emigration to escape conscription, which finds no place in the custom-house returns. It is not likely to be large in our time unless some fresh and overwhelming calamity should overtake the country.

The bearing of these figures on the work before the Pan-American conference hardly needs to be pointed out. The tide of population which is now pouring into South America is settling on a soil even more fertile than our own and under governments which in economical matters are even more enlightened than ours. South American production and consumption are therefore likely to grow with extraordinary rapidity. The notion that by some hocus-pocus we can persuade such communities to carry on one-sided trade with us—that is, to buy from us without selling to us, might as well be abandoned at once. If we do not enter into natural business relations with them either the ties which now bind them to Europe will be strengthened, or they will adopt our notion of being sufficient unto themselves and put up a Chinese wall in the shape of a high tariff.

To Make Children Lovely.

There is just one way, and that is to surround them by day and night with an atmosphere of love. Restraint and reproof may be mingled with the love, but love must be a constant element. "I found my little girl was growing unamiable and plain," said a mother to us the other day, "and, reflecting on it sadly, I could only accuse myself of the cause thereof. So I changed my management and improved my opportunity to praise and encourage her, to assure her of my unbounded affection for her, and my earnest desire that she should grow up to lovely and harmonious womanhood. As a rose opens to sunshine, so the child heart opened in the warmth of the constant affection and caresses showered upon her; her peevishness passed away, her face grew beautiful, and now one look from me brings her to my side, obedient to my will, and happiest when she is nearest me."—*Woman's News.*

AN EMPRESS TO THE POOR.

THE LATE GERMAN RULER'S WIDOW AT A CHILDREN'S FETE.

A Chicago Girl's Description of a Kindergarten Entertainment in Berlin at Which the Daughter of Queen Victoria Was Present—Receiving a Bouquet of Scotch Heather—Two Thousand Little Throats Shout "Hoch" as the Sad-Faced Woman Looks Upon Their Feats.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.—[Special Correspondence.]—During the months that have passed since the death of that unfortunate Emperor, Frederick the Noble, one has heard from the enemies of his wife and widow so many stories of her scheming, intriguing character, and of her utter failure to be a real Queen in the land which she took to be her own, that it is refreshing to come upon an incident or glimpses of her life showing only that which one would rather think is her real nature—as upon the occasion of last night.

It seems that there exists in Berlin, among the many societies for the relief and bettering of the poorer class of people, an organization in connection with the People's Kindergarten which has for its object a kind of "fresh air" expedition upon which the delicate or ailing children of these families are sent every year. This summer about 2,000 of such children were distributed about at the seashore or among the mountains in what is called in Germany the Holiday Colonies. Foremost among the "heads" of this enterprise stand Herr Director and Frau Schrader. Herr Schrader is an M. P., and a man of such liberal mind, both politically and socially, as almost to out-American the thoroughest American. He is known in Berlin as the clearest, coolest, and finest thinker of his party, the Deutsch-Freisinnige (literally, freethinkers), once large and powerful, but now greatly diminished and thrust into the background by the mighty arm of Bismarck, who, of course, hates all that savors of liberalism. Frau Schrader is the grandniece of the great Froebel, the father of the kindergarten and establisher of the Pestalozzi-Froebel Haus. Frau Schrader is now the prime mover in the kindergarten work, particularly in the People's Kindergarten in Berlin. It was in this work that she became known to the then Crown Princess Victoria, who is notably interested in all the benevolent work of the city, giving to the many institutions which bear her name for the teaching of poor girls in different arts and professions her personal attention and supervision. This much preliminary to and bearing upon an account of last night, when we saw the Empress at the annual fête of the children who had come back from their "colonies." The tickets were sold largely among the friends of those most interested in the work, and the corridors, galleries, and standing-room were crowded with people, some of whom perhaps, like ourselves, wanted to see the Empress after her long absence. The "taste for royalty" seems to possess the German mind as much as any other. The fête consisted of the reviewing of the troops of returned little pilgrims in their triumphal entry into the Great Saal, followed by a tour of inspection by the Empress of them all at the supper provided for them. Beginning at 7 o'clock a concert was given by some of the best known artists from the theatrical, operatic, and concert stages for the benefit of the small and probably unappreciative ears.

THE WIDOWED EMPRESS DELIGHTS THE CHILDREN.

Promptly at 5 o'clock in the afternoon one of the white-gloved men of the important countenance who had been standing about as general master of ceremonies rushed up to his colleagues with the announcement in a stage whisper, "The Empress is here!"

Complete silence in the hall followed the subdued but ominous hissing in chorus of these gentlemen, and in a moment everybody was leaning forward to see the Empress enter the box (raised slightly above the main floor and decorated by a huge basket of Scotch heather), followed by her three daughters—the Princesses Victoria, Margarethe, and Sophie, who is soon to become Crown Princess of Greece, and who is freshest and prettiest of the three. The Empress, in deep mourning, showed a face aged, greatly saddened, and a smile uncommonly sweet. As soon as the royal party were seated the organ pealed forth and the children marched into the hall with streaming banners and uplifted heads, each one with the air of being on an especial parade of his own for the benefit of her Majesty. They filed in and wound in and out, the Empress now and then singling out a familiar face in the ranks and nodding graciously or smiling. By the time the last one of the 2,000 had crossed the threshold it seemed to me that every inch of the floor was occupied by the restless feet, and the space between her Majesty's box and our places on the opposite side of the hall was a sea of bobbing, darting little heads. Presently, when all were fairly quiet, at an almost imperceptible signal from the director, the children sang the opening song with all eyes fixed upon the Imperial Majesty before them and sweet voices in perfect tune and time. Then, before the last note had died away, a typical little Gretchen, still in short dresses and with two long flaxen braids, stepped tremblingly upon the small stage erected before the royal loge, with a bunch of heather clasped tightly in her small hands. The Scotch flower, after a few preliminary remarks, delivered in a clear but evidently excited tone, the small maiden ventured to hand to the Kaiserin, who, bending forward, took bouquet and small hands into both her own, shook them heartily, and thanked the donor in what must have been an exquisitely kind tone, if the look which accompanied it and made her whole face radiant was the proper one. After this, Fräulein Gretchen, overcome by her great achievement and the distinction heaped upon her before the eyes of her fellows, was borne from the room in a weeping condition by fond parents, and the "meeting went on."

THE CHILDREN DELIGHT THE EMPRESS.

Her performance, however, seemed to lend strength to various enterprising young persons, who, bent on private missions of their own, immediately hopped up on the stage and produced by a kind of sleight-of-hand concealed bouquets of more or less hideous hue and arrangement, which they handed over without word or comment. Each one was repaid by the same kind word and beautiful smile, which I for one shall not soon forget. After more songs the children filed slowly out of the hall, each of the little girls dropping a curtsy to that wonderful personage over in the box. In an incredibly short time they were all seated at the tables with the good things before them, which, however, they had previously been instructed not to touch until her Majesty had passed by. It was funny to watch them and to observe an occasional sly boy, not under the immediate eye of a guardian, surreptitiously extract a raisin from his bun. However, they had not long to wait, for in a moment the "royalty" came slowly down the aisles, glancing from right to left, and smiling with genuine amusement at the queer, speculative glances which met them from some of the less timid eyes. This tour accomplished the hungry little mortals fell to, and we saw no more of the Empress, who left directly—left the people with exclamations of "How absolutely charming!" "How womanly and gentle!" upon their lips; expressions not less enthusiastic than had been the cheering and cries of three times "Hoch!" from the children a few moments before in response to her Majesty's words of thanks for the pleasure afforded her by what she had seen. It seems sometimes as if it would not be difficult to be charming and gentle and gracious if one could be a Queen, but there are many thorns spread in the path of this one, and there is much and intensely bitter feeling against her, and it is not easy to believe that even upon an occasion like this she could so entirely have disarmed prejudice and captivated hearts not overquick to respond even when there has been no prejudgment, unless her own heart had in it a good deal of genuine kindness and perhaps even good will towards those who have despitefully used her.

CHICAGO STUDENTS IN MUSIC.

All this occurred in the Philharmonic, the largest concert hall in Berlin, which is unused during the summer weeks, but which will be opened tonight by the philharmonic symphony concerts. These continue through the winter, and are the "stamping ground" of the entire American colony. With these and the concerts of Hans von Bulow, beginning next Monday night, things musical will be set in full swing, and will, it is predicted, go on from good to better until the height of the season. Chicago is largely represented among the musical students—foremost, perhaps, by Mr. Walter Howe Jones, the friend of Theodore Thomas and former pupil of Miss Amy Fay. He is a young man of marked ability as a composer.

Sein Excellenz, Minister Phelps, is now in Berlin, and may be seen on almost any of these fine Indian summer afternoons driving down Unter den Linden in a spacious landau, drawn by two beautiful horses of the famous "seal brown" type. It is said that Mr. Phelps is having difficulty in renting a house to his liking, because his fame and possibly some reports of his fabulous wealth have preceded him and put into the minds of the Berlin householders the brilliant scheme of combining to force Mr. Phelps into the purchase of a house. Their method of procedure is simply to demand from him a price for rent so utterly unreasonable that any sensible man would feel bound not to pay it. Doubtless they believe that in this way they will eventually place Mr. Phelps, willy nilly, under a roof which he has bought and paid for, but it may not be amiss to suppose that he will find a way out of this dilemma too.

K. W.

NO SMOKE AT THE TACOMA BUILDING.

Engineer Miles Explains the Furnace System and Shows How Smoke Is Avoided.

The Tacoma Building, although it uses a great deal of steam for heating purposes and for its four elevators, is conspicuous for not contributing much smoke to the overcharged atmosphere of Chicago. An inspection of its heating and steam-making apparatus shows that this desirable result is achieved by the simplest of means. Appliances in good order and careful stoking form the secret of the absence of smoke from this building. There are three boilers, 54x16, and each boiler has 730 square feet of heating surface and 18 feet of grate surface. The furnaces are of the McGinniss pattern and the boilers are of the ordinary tubular style. The only difference between these furnaces and the regular pattern is at the mouth. The plates leading to this are set in V fashion, that is if the letter which serves as an illustration be supposed to be laid flat on its back. In other words, there is a wide space above the bed-plate at the mouth, which can be closed by a plate manipulated by an ordinary ratchet. This plate can be set at any angle and more or less air admitted. The plates do not fit quite close and may be separated to the extent of perhaps two feet, as they are when the furnace is fed.

As to the interior arrangements of the furnace they consist of a bridge wall and two fire arches, one forward and one behind the bridge-wall. The fuel used is Indiana block coal, said to cost $2.70 per ton delivered. The average evaporation is seven and one-half pounds of water to a pound of coal. One thousand gallons of water per minute is supplied for the four elevators, which are run rapidly, each one making one round trip every minute and a half. The average pressure of steam is seventy pounds to the square inch. Only two boilers are in use at a time, and this only during the day, one boiler doing the work at night. As the weather grows colder the two will be in constant use, but the third is only used while the others are being cleaned or repaired.

John Miles, the engineer, was asked how he managed to keep his chimneys from smoking. "It is done by careful firing, and that is all. Of course, these furnaces and engines are new and well constructed. There is a great deal in having everything well proportioned. We burn a good quality of coal, and find that cheaper and more convenient for our purpose than poor stuff. With bad coal we should have our furnaces stopped or always dirty and would have trouble in keeping a proper head of steam right along. But these furnaces could be made to burn anything. Much depends on the fireman. If you get one who has worked on certain furnaces and has become set in his ways you will have trouble all the time. But I have got both here and at another building on the southwest corner of Harrison and Dearborn streets which I have charge of men whom I have taught to fire their furnaces as they should be. Now I have no trouble at all. Wait a moment and we will fire up."

Stepping out into the alley the reporter looked up at the tall chimney as the fireman proceeded to shovel in the coal. A light wreath or two of brown smoke escaped for perhaps thirty seconds and then there was nothing more to be seen.

Mr. Miles explained that the peculiar formation of the furnace mouth, in connection with the fire arches and wall, afforded perfect combustion. "I have been twenty-five years in this business," he said, "and careful firing is all that is needed. You can see that bed of coals is as level as the floor of the furnace and everything is equally and perfectly consumed. I have tried all sorts of furnaces and patents, but the secret of the avoidance of smoke is proper firing. This system of in-draught dispenses with the use of a steam jet and is better. When you light a fire in a cold chamber you must make smoke, but you need not make it after the first fire with this arrangement. The quick draught begins as soon as the fire is lighted, while if I had a steam jet it would not begin to operate until sufficient steam had been generated, and all that time we would be making smoke. You can see that there has been no smoke while you were here, and it is the same all the time, for it is most carefully watched."

"Is there any special expense or any extra wear and tear upon your arches or fire-wall?"

"No; they are of the usual construction, and I have not noted any special wear on them. Nor have the boilers suffered in any way. We keep up a regular fire, and that saves any undue burning out."

THE TRIALS OF A PIONEER PREACHER.

Bishop Chase of Illinois, Once Announced as "the Man Who Wrote the Bible."

My first recollections of a general convention, says a writer in the New York *Post*, are connected with the convention held at St. John's Church in this city, when Bishop Philander E. Chase of Illinois presided over the House of Bishops. Bishop Hopkins of Vermont was the preacher, and the Rev. William E. Wyatt, D. D., of Baltimore was President of the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. Bishop Chase was a most remarkable man. He had been built for a pioneer. Rugged, indomitable, and full of zeal, he had first been Bishop of Ohio, where he had built up a college and theological seminary, and then he had taken up his staff again and gone out into Illinois to do the trying work of a church colonist there. He was striking in appearance—tall, eagle-eyed, and spare of flesh—and as I first saw him, sitting in the chancel of St. John's crowned with his black velvet skull cap, I thought he might be another Torquemada. His whole heart was in his work, and in those days the welfare of Jubilee College, his latest establishment in Illinois, was most in his thoughts. I remember to have heard that when seated at the table of an eminent statesman of Knickerbocker ancestry in this city Bishop Chase was observed to eye with painful interest the massive silver plate that glittered before his eyes and then fall back in his chair in a state of collapse. His host bent forward and inquired eagerly what was the matter. "I was thinking of poor Jubilee," was the reply. The response of his entertainer was a promise to make an immediate contribution to the cause in Illinois, and the good Bishop at once recovered his equipoise and ate a hearty dinner. It was said also that he ended every letter to a layman with a "P. S. Remember poor Jubilee," but this may have been a bit of gossip.

In his attire Bishop Chase looked the pioneer preacher, and in his ways he acted it. Arrived at a town in Illinois where the service of the church had never been heard, he hired a hall and engaged the town-crier to go around with a bell and announce that he would preach that night. "Who shall I say is going to preach?" asked the guileless bell-ringer. "Say that a minister of the church which first translated the Bible into English will preach." The awe-struck crier proceeded to parade the town, and gathered the biggest audience ever known in the town by proclaiming that "the man that wrote the Bible is going to preach tonight!" Officially and in private this prelate was simplicity itself. Once when in England he went to call on Lord Kenyon, from whom he had received large subscriptions for his college in Ohio (which has since graduated a President of the United States, Mr. R. B. Hayes, and several Cabinet Ministers and Governors), and for whom he had named it. With a traveling-cap on his head, a muffler about his throat, and carpet-bag in hand, the Bishop ascended the stoop and rang the bell. A supercilious flunkey appeared, gazed upon him with scorn, told him he did not know whether he could see the nobleman or not, and left him outside the door while he carried in the back of an old envelope as a card. In a minute more the door was flung wide open and the flunkey bowed nearly to the floor as he exclaimed: "Walk in, me Lud, walk into the drorang-room. His Ludship will be down in a moment to receive your Ludship. Walk in, me Lud!" The pioneer prelate of the West, undismayed in the presence of white and red frontiersmen, was taken aback at the plentiful salutation and walked in, still holding tightly to his carpet-bag and muttering to himself, "The Lord have mercy on such a Lordship as mine." But he used to tell the story with great glee afterwards.

FEASTS OF HUMAN FLESH.

CANNIBALISM STILL PRACTICED IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS.

Off on a Hunt for Human Game—How Enemies Are Attacked, and Men, Women, and Children Killed, Cooked, and Eaten—The Horrible Feasts Quietly Conducted—Recipe for Cooking "Long Pig"—Dainty Bits Reserved for the Chief.

New York *Herald:* If Fiji, long viewed as the home of cannibalism, has reformed no such story can be told of the long chain of islands which stretch 1,000 miles off the Australian coast all the way between New Caledonia and New Guinea. In the Western Pacific cannibalism is the accepted rule of life to which all gladly conform, and the trader and the explorer, whose business and pleasure call them to these shores, soon become hardened, and learn to view these wild repasts with unconcern and indifference. It is no exaggeration to say that in all the Banks, the New Hebrides, the Santa Cruz, and the Salomons groups of islands there is not a single village which does not have its town ovens for the cooking of the dead.

The settlements of the savages are uniformly in the bight of little bays which cut up the coast line of these jagged peaks of volcanic rock and rise sheer from a ring of gleaming coral. Here he finds fresh water and a space on which to grow his cocoanuts, and the bay supplies him with fish. Within the bay he is safe. Fighting is his rule of life—his delight if he can only get sufficiently long odds in his favor. The villagers in the bays next him are his sworn foes—literally "his meat," as he is theirs, according to the varying chances of ceaseless warfare.

By daybreak the village fleet of war canoes puts out to sea. With all the secrecy that savage craft can compass the fleet steers into the bay where lies the village to be attacked. Stealthily they march upon the village, in the hope of catching sleepers unawares. The attack is made if the chance proves favorable. Deadly work is done; the club spares none within its reach, and women and children and the aged share the death of the warriors. The brush is thoroughly beaten for fugitives, and the village green is heaped with the bodies of its former villagers, stacked as wood is corded.

The daybreak marauders have won their victory; they have exterminated their enemy, and the cords of bodies must be moved. The fleets of canoes are brought to the beach; to the stern of each is made fast a tow of corpses fastened by ropes about their necks. No longer by stealth, but by victorious shouts and gleeful songs the homeward voyage is made. The sonorous ringing of monster conchs gives warning of their approach, and as they open up to view the thatched houses of their village the chorus of manly voices carries the news, "We have killed, we have killed."

"How many?" is the questioning shout that echoes from the shore.

Then over the waters rings out the number of the slain, and in proportion as it is large so is the joy of those within the village.

With eager haste the bodies are hauled ashore out of the reach of sharks. The women, both old and young, tail on to the ropes about the neck of each dead enemy and prospective meat. Some old crone sets the time, and with a wild chorus these women drag body after body to the village green over the land and the rough paths. And this is the bokola song, the chorus of dead bodies on their way to be cooked:

A-ba-babale,
A ba-bale,
Bababe, bababe,
A-a, a, a—a!

It's a chorus that can be heard for miles when shrilled by scores of high-pitched voices of lusty women. Ask them what it means and they can give no explanation. It is a tradition; it has been handed down from the fathers; it has been in use always.

The head tabu man now comes upon the scene in all his glory, usually with a light, conical mask upon his head and a dress of colored leaves of the fragrant pandanus. He examines the bodies laid out before him, and when he recognizes the form of some noted foe his jubilations ring from the shore to the orange-clad hills above. His inspection concluded and his pick made of the body which shall fall to the lot of his palate, already tickled in anticipation of the feast, the butchers come on and make short work of the meat before them. Different islands have their several customs of butchery. Some carve the meat into joints before cooking it, but Maylata has the fullest ceremony in this matter and may be taken as fairly descriptive of the rest.

While the butchers are at their task of this evisceration and the hogs ashore and the sharks in the shallows are snarling and fighting over their food the women are preparing the ovens for this feast, where the funeral baked meats are at the same time the funerals themselves.

Great pits skirt the end of the village green, shallow excavations lined with cobbles, not the work of today hastily dug for this one feast, but pits which date back for generations to the time when the first canoe-load of savages set up these its ancestral hearths. In every pit is crackling a hot fire of dried branches. As this kindling burns down into a bed of live coals husks of cocoanuts and knots of ironwood are heaped upon them to make the fire hotter without flame or smoke, and stones are heated on these coals just as the cobbles below are heated almost to fusing. The disemboweled bodies are brought upon the scene. The cooks seize upon the first, that chosen by the tabu man. The cavity of the chest and belly is lined with the broad succulent leaves of the taro, within are packed yams, sweet potatoes, taro, breadfruit, and green bananas, and heated stones are placed among them. Meanwhile the pit has been cleared of all its coals, which burn upon its brink, a glowing mass of incandescence. Deft hands, trained by long practice, wrap the body in banana leaves and bind it from head to foot with long tough pandanus leaves. A bed of sand is strewn three inches thick upon the vitrified cobbles that line the oven, the body is laid upon this and covered with sand, the coals are raked back over it, soil is thrown over all, and the first oven stands a miniature cone puffing out volcanic odors of baking meat. As for the tabu man, so for the chief and warriors in order, the bodies are dressed and the ovens charged.

All must be eaten fresh and tough with the rigor mortis or not at all. The cooks from time to time drive bamboo canes into the steaming heaps to judge of the progress of their cookery. Two hours go by, the usual time, and the cooks at last raise a shout that their work is done. The earth and smoldering embers are thrown out from the tabu man's oven and the body, steaming in its brown envelope of leaves, is laid open to view. Gently it is raised on a hurdle of reeds and canes, the wrappings are cut off, exposing the crisp and brown outside pieces of the meat. Lucky the man whose victim has been chosen by the tabu man, for great is now his honor. The bearers lift the body on its hurdle to their shoulders, the tabu man goes before, the lucky fighter dances after in all his fighting gear. Around the green the toothsome procession is made.

This ceremony ended, the chief's oven is opened and his food placed before him. The other ovens are opened with a hurried rush of women and children, all content to dig away the earth and hot stones for the eager delight of uncovering the juicy roast. They feed in messes in an orderly enough fashion, and there is no scene of rending the flesh and gnawing the bone such as the imagination pictures a cannibal repast.

The flesh is crisp and white in appearance, something midway between veal and pork, with sufficient of resemblance to the latter to justify its almost universal euphemism of "long pig," or in some few cases, "long dog." The bodies are carved by splints of silvered bamboo, which replace knives in the habits of these people.

Some ceremony is observed in the distribution of the bodies which are cooked for the chief and the tabu man. Each reserves for himself certain parts which are supposed to endow him with the manhood and strength of the original owner, and in the main these parts are tabu to women. The rest of the body is cut up and distributed by the military and superstitious heads of the community to warriors whom they particularly desire to honor. There is in the members of the body no apparent distinction, and individual and gastronomic taste alone governs the distribution. The thighs are naturally most sought after, then the ribs, and next the upper arms, the skins and forearms are less considered, and after these joints are cut off there is little choice in the remainder. The fingers and toes are always claimed by the children as delicacies, and the women always get the heads, hands, and feet. The feast ends when the last of the meat is eaten, and the village returns to its usual diet.

What chance does a white man have of being eaten in the Western Pacific?

An excellent one indeed. Not that the people will view him primarily as an article of diet and rush wildly to put him to use in that particular, but they will incline to kill him as an intruder and dangerous to their peace, and once killed he will go to pot in its most restricted sense. Gourmands profess not to like the white man's flesh as well as that of the native, and found their objection upon his saltiness. The islanders are learning that the murder of a white man is likely to bring retribution in its train, and so refrain from molesting him without cause, but trifles may seem to them good cause, and the white man is clubbed and eaten.

CURIOUS INSTINCT OF THE MINE RAT.

An Unerring Sign of Danger in the Collieries—Prophets of Evil.

Scranton Letter in the New York *Times:* As the work of mining advances through the anthracite coal fields of Northeastern Pennsylvania, the fall of roof becomes more frequent, more extensive, and more fatal. The great corporations take out their black jewels from the perilous depths, regardless of life above or below the rock that underlies the shallow surface of earth and forms the superincumbent shell under which the concentrated sunlight of ages ago is stored with all the subtle force that gives impulse in various ways to our civilization.

When all the coal that can be removed in the ordinary course of mining has been taken out of a colliery the work of removing the anthracite supports that were left to keep up the roof, and that form about one-fourth of the vein, takes place. It is called "robbing the pillars," although it is a work that is always carried on by the owners. This is a hazardous business and is frequently attended by great loss of life. Some of the metropolitan newspapers that don't quite comprehend the slang of the coal fields occasionally perpetrate amusing editorials in commenting on the disasters that are caused by "robbing pillars." But a short time ago a New York newspaper, whose praise of itself is not always printed in nonpareil, suggested that the authorities should coöperate with the coal-owners to arrest and punish the reckless and dishonest thieves who, in order to obtain their fuel for nothing, actually robbed the pillars that were left to prop up the roofs of the mines. The journal in question declared that the robbers should be put down at any cost, since the peculiar form of theft in which they indulged was so destructive of human life. The real robbers of the pillars, however, were the "coal barons" themselves, who were requested to coöperate with the rural representatives of justice in staying the hands of a set of imaginary vandals who had no more to do with the work than the industrious editorial writer whose apprehensions far outran his information.

The caving in of several acres of roof in the mines near Wilkesbarre recently shook that entire neighborhood and made the diligent special correspondents imagine that Dame Nature had been getting up a little home-made earthquake for their special benefit. Of course they shared the information with the outside world, as they usually do, and the Wyoming Valley enjoyed one day's reputation as an earthquake center. There was a great fall of roof in one of the principal mines at Archbald, in the northern portion of the Lackawanna Valley, recently. The men had been "robbing pillars" and had made considerable headway. Everything looked all right Saturday evening when they quit work, but when they returned to the mine Monday morning they found that acres of the roof had fallen in, and a great field of rock, from three to nine feet in thickness, lay on the floor of the colliery after having ground several stout anthracite pillars to powder. The scene presented to the miners as they looked in amazement at the weird aspect of their former workshop was awe-inspiring, but they were powerless to restore anything like order in that tremendous chaos, and their work was finished so far as that place was concerned. They congratulated themselves on the fact that the great rock, which must have weighed millions of tons, had fallen Sunday when they were absent from the mine.

The *Times'* correspondent talked, soon after the accident, with an intelligent miner employed at that place, and learned from him that in cases of falling roof, when the collapse does not extend over a wide area, attentive men usually have some warning a short time in advance of the fall, as the roof invariably cracks under the terrible strain to which it is subjected, and makes a succession of loud reports like pistol shots. He did not think such warnings were given before the Archbald mine caved, in time to permit the workmen to save their lives, as the fall of rock extended over several acres. His own suspicions were aroused, he said, a few days before the accident occurred, by the queer conduct of the mine rats. They were numerous in the Archbald mine, and for several days previous to the falling of the roof they were seen quitting the place in swarms. This the old miners considered a bad omen, because they had learned from experience and tradition that when rats leave a mine it is a certain sign that an unusual accident is about to occur.

The belief in this particular notion is quite general throughout the coal fields, and repulsive as the great, fierce mine rat is to the miner, he likes to see it at ease in the dismal depths where death is of such frequent occurrence. There is good reason for associating the disappearance of the rat from a colliery with an impending disaster. The rat is a sensitive thing; it makes its resting place in the nooks and crannies of the mine, and it feels the first slow movement of the crumbling rocks as they begin to squeeze and settle and shape themselves for the disaster which culminates in the fall of roof. The wary rat is first to feel the commotion. He is dazed by the grinding motion of the rocks. He undoubtedly thinks they have suddenly become imbued with life, and he flees with his fellows panic-stricken from the place.

The motion of the great moving mass has thus far been too delicate to make itself manifest to the miner, and when he sees the rats rushing off and the fall of roof asserts itself soon after with disastrous force, he is disposed to give the vigilant rodents more credit than they are really entitled to. The rats become very bold in the mines. They will frequently take a piece of bread or meat from a miner's hand and follow him about for food. A miner, who is not easily frightened, told me the other day that he has often been scared by mine rats. On one occasion he had a considerable distance to go and he had to pass through a portion of an old working. There he encountered about a dozen rats. They were large and fierce, and were not a bit startled by his presence. On the contrary, they soon showed that they rather liked his company. His oil was burning low in his lamp and smelled very strong, and it was evident that it had a great attraction for the hungry rats. They followed close at his heels, and whenever he hastened his speed they did the same. His only hope was in keeping the tiny flame in his lamp glowing, and he felt that if it was extinguished by any mishap they would attack him at once. It was with unspeakable relief that he reached his destination before the last faint flicker of his lamp died out.

The drippings of the oil cans, from which the miners supply their lamps, have a great fascination for the rats, and sometimes they lose their lives for it. The same miner who had the adventure just narrated told the writer that only a few months ago a two-gallon oil can became so literally jammed with dead rats that it was with considerable difficulty they could be pulled out. The cover had been left off, and in their eagerness to get at the oil the rats forced themselves one by one through the narrow neck of the can, from which they were afterward unable to extricate themselves. Sometimes the wily rat will help himself by inserting his long tail into the oil can and saturating it with the contents. This operation, oft repeated, will soon result in an empty can and a happy rat.

The first great fall of roof that ever occurred in this region was at Carbondale about thirty-five or forty years ago. The entire side of the mountain fell in and several lives were lost. Several days before the disaster the people of the neighborhood were astonished to see swarms of rats leaving the mine. This fact was recalled after the great disaster occurred, and the rats were credited with extraordinary foresight. No doubt they felt the first movements of the collapsing rocks, and were driven forth in fear. Ever since then, if rats are seen leaving a mine anywhere in this section it is considered a sure sign that it is no longer safe for men to work there. It will be seen from this that, unpleasant as the mine rat is, he is not altogether without his uses as an indicator of accidents, especially when the deadly roof, which sometimes plays such sad havoc, is about to collapse.

The Minerals of Canada.

Canada's production of minerals last year amounted to $16,500,000. The most valuable product was coal. The output was 2,658,134 tons, an increase of 239,540 tons over the previous year. The quantity of anthracite coal imported was 1,328,164 tons and of bituminous coal 1,287,189 tons.

THEY ARE NOT HANDSOME.

THE BEAUTIFUL SPANISH WOMAN DECLARED TO BE A MYTH.

She Is Often Encountered in Books, but Rarely in Real Life—She Has Lustrous Eyes, but Is Invariably Either Fat or Scrawny—The Custom Which Makes of Mexican Women Prisoners—Jealous of Their Fair Northern Sisters.

T. P. Terry in Kansas City *Times:* Much has been written about the beauty of the Spanish-Mexican women; in fact too much for a subject that has so little foundation for the benefit of those to whom the name Spanish suggests betwitching glances from glorious black eyes, noble, clear cut features, exquisite grace, etc., etc. I wish to draw a pen picture of some of these noted beauties. For proof of the veracity of my statements I respectfully submit them to any unprejudiced American who has enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the "land of the Aztecs."

The Spanish women on an average have not one-half the grace and beauty that are so natural to their northern sisters. Among the Andalusians there are undoubtedly some beautiful women, if to the popular mind a pair of bold, black eyes, a cunningly manipulated fan, a pretty mantilla, and a form whose every insinuating motion appeals not to the noblest in man but to the grosser senses, constitutes beauty.

But when it is taken into consideration that the early Spanish settlers who came to Mexico could not be classed as belonging to the blue blood of Castile, for a more adventurous set of dare devils never crossed the blue ocean than were those who followed in the wake of Hernando Cortez, it can be readily understood that the unions contracted by these invaders with the resident Aztec women could not be productive of that beauty which the Moors left in sunny Seville and on the banks of the Guadalquiver.

Were Plymouth Rock located on the beach at Vera Cruz and had the bold Capt. Standish and his trusty friend Alden been the first white settlers to reach the shores of Mexico we would now have in this tropical clime the beauty for which the American women are famous and of which the Mexican women are so envious. Yes, I mean it. I know that in making this assertion I am drawing down on my head the wrath of my Mexican friends, but "honor where honor is due." The Spanish-American woman is intensely jealous of her Northern sister. To the eyes of the American who visits Mexico for the first time the Mexican woman is beautiful.

The Spanish type is so distinct and different from the Anglo-Saxon, and his imagination is inflamed with the romantic glamour that surrounds the woman of a tropical clime. He never heard any one say that a Spanish woman was anything but the acme of exquisite loveliness. His friends who have been fortunate enough to visit Spanish countries, although a trifle disappointed themselves, to make their friends more envious have declared that it is all true and that the Spanish señorita is the queen of women. Well, I am sorry to destroy all of these bright dreams, but the truth must be told. The Spanish women in Mexico are not beautiful, and many of them are not even pretty. They paint in a manner that is ridiculous, they have no style, they are either thin or pudgy, and they all have pretty little black mustaches which to them are millstones around their necks, and which appear to the young men who are vainly trying to compete with them like a case of misplaced confidence in the superlative degree.

That pretty article of headgear, the mantilla, looks graceful to the American simply because he rarely sees it in his own country. Anything that holds one's attention is undoubtedly interesting, and this quality, which is due to the wonderful magnetism of the Spanish eye, is wherein lies the power of the Spanish woman. While her eyes reflect the fire of an ardent soul her movements are slow and listless, partly due to climatic effect and partly to a spirit of lazy indolence natural to her. The chic and spirit of the American girl are entirely lacking in the Spanish woman. She is not graceful and knows it. She, of course, is not to blame for this, for her prisoner-like life is the cause of this, and in this respect her life is not an enviable one. Her every movement is watched with vigilant eyes. From the time she dons long dresses until she is married she is never left alone with a boy even for so short a time as a minute. She never walks the street unless accompanied by the inevitable nurse, who is both a torture and a godsend to her. This old woman takes the place of detective, postoffice, and general go-between; without her the life of a Spanish woman would be a blank. When she does get out in company with some girl friend she looks as self-conscious as does a country girl on the occasion of her first visit to a town. The dudes in Mexico are called legartijos, or lizzards, because they are always sunning themselves; and when the ladies pass along the street these lizzards paste themselves against some convenient wall in an endless procession and indulge in heart-breaking sighs as the objects of their affections trip by. The Spanish woman never tires of hearing of the strange customs and unheard-of liberty enjoyed by American women, and they say that the courtship of the North must be a prosy affair as compared with their own romantic one.

At the open air soirées in the Alameda on a bright Sunday morning may be seen the best examples of the beauty of Mexico. The national types are then out in full force and one can see faces of all colors from tawny rose or olive to white, and then descending in the scale, from rose to a deep nut brown. The ladies of higher caste, that is to say, of pure Spanish blood, are white, and removed from this white by one degree you see a tinted face and so on until it reaches the dark brown of the pure Indian, in whose veins flows not a drop of Spanish blood, a fact to which they point with a great deal of pride. It may not be generally known, but it is true that a Spaniard is held in greater contempt by a Mexican than is any other foreigner. To call a Mexican Spanish is to insult him, and in spite of his accustomed courtesy he will tell you of it. To call a Spaniard Mexican is to commit an unpardonable breach of good manners. While it is the desire and purpose of every Mexican woman to be as white as possible, yet there is no color line drawn here like in the southern portion of the United States. A woman may be as dark as bronze and yet enjoy the same society privileges that are granted to her more favored Spanish sister.

The eyes are the one redeeming feature of the Spanish face. It is impossible to describe these dark, luminous orbs; full of a dreamy soulfulness that makes them most disastrous things to encounter. Add to this a strong, arching eyebrow, long, curling black lashes, a pervading fire of expression, and you have a pair of glorious eyes that vainly endeavor to convince one that high cheek bones, thick or very thin lips, artfully painted a deep carmine, and a lazy, sensuous expression combine to form a beautiful face.

The Spanish woman is romantic in the broadest sense of the expression. From the cradle to the grave her life is one of romantic intrigues. It must be so or she is intensely miserable. She lives her inner life in a mad, passionate way that would utterly eclipse a heroine of Mrs. Amélie Rives-Chanler. The Spanish language is admirably adapted to the Spanish people. It is a language of music and sentiment. Any one who has ever heard Spanish spoken as it should be, with grace and elegance, cannot fail to have been charmed with the rich contralto sound of the Spanish voice and the sonorous vowels, pronounced strong and clear, with which the Spanish language abounds. Charles V. was not far wrong when he said that the Spanish was the language with which to talk to the gods. It has a grandeur and a dignity of expression unequaled by any modern tongue, and, at the same time, it can sound a note from the heart strings as soft and tender as a summer breeze and as fine and strong as a platinum wire. Many of the ladies in Mexico are learning English, in view of the closer relations between the two republics, and their thick lisping of the English vowels gives the language a sonorous burr rather pleasing than otherwise.

The seclusion of the women is carried to an extreme in Mexico. Before a girl is married if she is ever detected in the heinous crime of talking to a horrid man, without some relative or member of the family being present, her reputation receives a shock hard to recover from. When the girl goes to a dance or party she is always accompanied by her mother or one of the family. When she is invited to dance the invitation is always made standing, the young man not daring to sit down by her. When the waltz is over she is hurried to her seat, slammed into it like a bundle of rags, and with a whirl the young man turns his back upon her and is gone. The consequence of all this is that a girl of the middle class who is obliged to work for her living, and one who cannot afford to hire a servant to follow in her footsteps at every turn, cannot walk the streets of Mexico without being insulted.

LITERATURE OF THE DAY.

ALASKA THE NATION'S AMPHIBIOUS STOCK-YARDS.

Gold Mines the Largest in the World—A 240-Stamp Mill—Timber for America and Fish for the Earth—Dirtiest and Most Promising Savages—The England of the Pacific—Dickens a Caricaturist—Six Artists—New School-Books and Fresh Poetry—Literary Notes, Etc.

Last week our review of Roosevelt's "Winning of the West" inveighed against our prevailing ignorance of the Western past. Now a review of Ballou's "New Eldorado" must deplore our Western indifference regarding the Northwestern present and future.

Taking up Mr. Ballou's book, one says: "Another book about Alaska! How much space is that worth!" The pages turn fast and listlessly at the start, then more slowly and more attentively, notes are taken more and more frequently, and the book is finally laid down with regret; and, lo! the mere notes of important facts would go near to fill a column.

To begin with the item most glittering, though not the most important:

> The Treadwell gold mine on Douglas Island is undoubtedly the largest in the world, running at the present time 240 stamps. . . . It is a true gold-bearing quartz visible at the surface, 464 feet in width. The company owns 3,000 running feet upon this deposit . . . practically inexhaustible, no bottom having been found nor any diminution in the quality of the ore. The mill is run upon this quartz the whole year. . . . All is above ground, and in the season when darkness comes it is dispelled by electric lights. No timbering or shafting is required; it is simply an open quarry. . . . The mill turned out in the first year $750,000 in bullion, and is probably producing at this writing three times that amount. . . . Vessels drawing twenty feet can lie alongside the rocks which form the natural shore less than 100 yards from the quartz mill. Sixteen million dollars has been offered and refused for this property.

This is rather thrilling surely for Alaska. Yet still more important is the story of the wealth of ocean and rivers; what has been happily named "our amphibious stock-yards." The sealskins brought away openly are 100,000 a year (beside perhaps half that quantity smuggled off), and even under this immense draft the seal are increasing and will continue to do so as long as the females are protected even as well as now. The other skins are estimated as follows: Beaver, 57,000; land otter, 18,000; fox, 71,000; muskrats, 221,000.

Both gold and furs are among the mere luxuries of life. Things of yet more human significance are timber and fisheries. Of the former we read:

> The available timber now standing in the Territory might alone meet the ordinary demand of this continent for half a century. . . . It is the visible wealth of the country and a source of admiration to all appreciative visitors. . . . The flanks of all the islands in this archipelago bear a magnificent growth of the finest timber from the water's edge to 1,500 feet above the sea. It must be a cedar of magnificent proportions out of which the natives can hew and construct a canoe 70 feet long [elsewhere described as 80 feet], capable of carrying 100 men. . . . The timber is as good as that of Oregon and Washington, compared with which our forests in Maine are hardly more than tall undergrowth.

And so on for many pages; and yet not so many as are devoted to the food fishes. From herring to whale (for the whale, even when half decayed, is greedily eaten by the natives) the supply of human nutriment is fabulous. The Indian shovels out salmon with his paddle; the bear sits on the bank, claws them from the stream, and gorges to a surfeit. Mr. Seward said, after his trip in 1869: "What I have seen has almost made me a convert to the theory that the waters of the globe are filled with stores surpassing the available productions of the land." What a pity that the half-starved Newfoundlanders can not be lifted bodily westward and set down in the new Acadia of the Northwest!

The Alaska coast line this side of Behring Straits is as long as the whole Atlantic shore. Including the islands it is as long as the equator. These facts are not misleading, because the whole coast line has value; but it is misleading to think of the mere area—seventy-one times that of Massachusetts—because (barring a problematical "flower and banana belt" along the Yukon) the interior is essentially valueless. The coast is washed by the "Kuro Siwo," or Japan current, the Pacific Gulf Stream. This warm flood is equivalent to a gain of 20° of latitude—1,300 miles—equal to the distance between Philadelphia and the southern point of Greenland; which brings Sitka to a climate parallel with Richmond so far as winter is concerned, though spared the excess of summer heat.

The result on that coast is extremely similar to the effect of the Gulf Stream on England—a great winter rainfall, with all the consequent fogs and mists and a luxuriant growth of water-loving herbs and grasses wherever the land is level.

So much for the commercial aspects of Alaska. For the romantic and picturesque one must read the book itself. Vain to try to describe here the beauties of nature. The steamer reaches Sitka after passing through 300 miles of land-locked sea, calm and shining; the mainland, with its snow-capped mountains, always on the right, and on the left an endless succession of lovely, lonely, wooded islands, some as large as Massachusetts, yet unoccupied and even unchristened. Glaciers are innumerable, many greater than all those of Switzerland put together. The steamer coasts along where the "Muir glacier," three miles wide, forty miles long, and 300 feet high above the sea, keeps up a continual roar with its falling fragments, advancing as it does some forty feet a day. Not only are the mountains among the highest in the world; beside this, their height is all before you. Instead of having their bases far inland, so that much of their total altitude is behind you before you come in sight, they rise almost directly from the sea itself.

The aborigines—Innuit or Eskimo in the far North, and Aleuts (Greek Church) in the South—are surely the smartest, dirtiest, most degraded, and most promising race of wild natives in the known world. They prefer their fish grease rancid, and keep it till it becomes so. They use malodorous fat in place of soap and water. They are naked and not ashamed, both in their persons and in their habits, for "they do in public whatever they do in private." Chastity is a mere question of dollars and cents. The man does much of the domestic drudgery, and the wife is the recognized business head of the household, selling the daughters and other salable commodities, and exercising at least a veto power on any sale made by her lord and master, often fetching back to the buyer the purchase money and reclaiming the article sold. (This is a privilege supposed to be part of every bargain among those tribes.)

Certain of the natives who have thriven by their dealings with the whites have money deposited on interest with San Francisco bankers!

In the native schools, both religious and secular (national), there is shown a touching eagerness to learn on the part of both boys and girls, even their intermissions and hours of idleness being given to drawing and studying. The boys in the industrial school make all the furniture. A brass band from the mission school played some charming music for the excursionists, and received a liberal purse as an acknowledgment. "Do you know what they will do with it?" asked the instructor. "They will tell me, every one of them, to buy some new music with it which they can practice and play together."

Of course, this gradation of qualities from worst to best corresponds, to some extent, with the location of the Indians, worst at the north and improving as they live nearer civilization.

If they are to survive, as seems at least possible, it will be not so much by increasing the birth rate, which is already fair, but by lessening the death rate, which is appalling; beginning with frightful treatment of infants in a savage "hardening" process, and going on through a life of cold and dampness to an early death by rheumatism and consumption.

Here is one assertion startling enough to be mentioned alone: "The curse of these natives is idleness, caused by the abundance of food and the consequent facility in obtaining their subsistence."

Midnight sun, evening merging into morning, coal, iron, silver, oysters, clams, halibut, wild fowl, game, mosquitoes, absence of reptiles, pre-origin of natives; he who wants information on these and a thousand other points must turn to the book itself. It is written in a discursive, itinerary style; in fair English (only fair, as, for instance, where the author uses "lay" for "lie"), and sent out, quite inexcusably, without a modern map. The reader must bring other knowledge to bear to know that Sitka, the furthest point the author reached, is less than a quarter of the distance to the seal-fishing grounds, a sixth of that to Behring Straits. This defect can readily be remedied in a subsequent edition, which should be needed, and probably will be.

The Treadwell mine is owned in San Francisco and a neighboring mine in Boston, as are most of the great and splendid mining interests in our new Northwest, except the inestimable Granite Mountain and some others, which belong to St. Louis. Chicago is not awake to her interests in those regions. More knowledge of them is needed and more attention should be given to the matter. Then, too, general travel should tend more that way and less toward Europe. The Muir Glacier is within reach from Chicago railway offices by a single coupon ticket. It would show us more wonders than twice the time and twice the money laid out in the old, worn-out pathways.

Two thousand of us made the trip last summer, while fifty times that number were "doing Europe." The proportions should be at least equalized. Those who try it will come back with but one regret—say rather one apiece—she, that she could not replenish her wardrobe free of tariff; he, that he cannot hope for the years of Methuselah wherein to watch the future of the England of the Pacific.

(Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Letters of Charles Dickens.

These letters (selected from volumes previously published) are necessarily of interest to all the reading world. They show the old, well-known characteristics of the wizard; vivacity, humor, pathos; intense personal feeling for general philanthropy and certain individual cases, with utter indifference to all other individuals; constant loving reference to stimulants of all kinds; willingness to caricature persons and things, without any of the usual restraints of truthfulness; and a curious detestation of America for no apparent reason other than that America loved him, and took the great liberty of showing it. His references to the Union both during the war and after it are venomous. "'Will there be war with America?' I answer 'yes.' I fear the North to be mad, and war to be unavoidable." Again: "However mad and villainous the North is the war will finish by reason of its not supplying soldiers. We shall see. The more they brag the more I don't believe in them." Again (after our victory): "What with their swagger and bombast, what with their claims for indemnification. . . . I have strong apprehensions. . . . With a settled animosity toward the French usurper I believe him to have always been sound in his desire to divide the States against themselves, and that we were unsound and wrong in 'letting I dare not wait upon I would.'"

Almost every other word in the letters he wrote home during his second trip to America was gross burlesque. Unconsidered trifles show the unconscious habit of a man's mind. In Boston he hears the fire bells every night ringing "all over town." Chicago is 1,500 miles "on end" by railway from New York. He describes a city—Syracuse, N. Y., a comparatively old brick and stone town in 1868—where he read to a $2,600 house: "I am here in a most wonderful out-of-the-world place, which looks as if it had begun to be built yesterday and were going to be imperfectly knocked together with a nail or two the day after tomorrow." These are matters of small moment except as showing the foolish unscrupulousness of the born caricaturist. He only wanted to make his correspondent (Fechter) admire and pity him in his mercenary wanderings.

On the other hand, if one reads to love and admire he finds ample cause. Noble words in favor of freedom (provided it was not American); loving letters to many people, his own intimates; wise, shrewd literary counsel to correspondents who offered him manuscripts for his "All the Year Round"; conspicuous sympathy for the suffering classes and detestation for all the public cruelty and injustice in England; deep affection (wise or otherwise) for his own kith and kin. These and similar characteristics mark his more serious and admirable letters.

It may be said that his earlier traits are his best. Success spoiled him—success or dissipation. Largeness of heart and narrowness of soul seemed to coexist in his strange nature. His life and his writings were and are a constant obstruction to the cause of temperance, teaching a lesson that even the warning given by his untimely death cannot altogether counteract. The purely friendly letters do not form a large part of those here presented, but in those few there are by count twenty-eight distinct allusions to drinking, past, present, and future. If his own sons escaped the contagion it was not his fault. Witness this to one of them, probably at college: "I enclose you another cheque for twenty-five pounds and I write to London by this post ordering three dozen sherry, two dozen port, and three dozen light wines to be sent down to you."

Appropriate to this matter note a letter (not given in this book) which he wrote his daughter from America in 1868:

> I cannot eat (to anything like the necessary extent) and have established this system: At 7 in the morning, in bed, a tumbler of new cream and two tablespoonfuls of rum. At 12 a sherry-cobbler and a biscuit. At 3 (dinner time) a pint of champagne. At five minutes to 8 an egg beaten up with a glass of sherry. Between the parts the strongest beef-tea that can be made, drank hot. At a quarter past 10 soup and any little thing to drink that I can fancy.

Warned by failing health he had resolutely brought down his daily tippling to rum, sherry cobbler, champagne, sherry, and any little thing to drink that he could fancy.

This book, in common with all Dickens' writings, shows the literary method of a caricaturist and born stage-player; depicting a world that never was, nor will, nor could be; which, if it did exist, would be the most amusing, fascinating, interesting, generous, pathetic of all conceivable planets. (New York: C. Scribner's Sons.)

Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer's "Six Portraits."

In "Six Portraits" Mrs. Van Rensselaer gives appreciative studies of six widely varying artistic types: Luca della Robbia, Correggio, William Blake, Corot, George Fuller, and Winslow Homer being the subjects of her volume of essays. The author has been for several years a close student of the art of all times and nations, and she speaks from wide knowledge and generous, impartial sympathy. One feels in her work, perhaps, that she is fettered to justice rather than drawn to its high allegiance by the subtle magnetism of an inborn love of her subject. Her sympathy with various forms of artistic truth is a trifle strained, as though it came from the intellect and were the result of careful training and deliberate will rather than a spontaneous overflow of feeling. She is determined to do her duty, and in terror lest she should fall short of it at any point, either by failure to comprehend her subject in all its aspects and relationships or by self-assertive dogmatism. She is overburdened with a too sensitive conscience, which acts as a drag upon feeling and deprives her work of that happy spontaneity which in critical writing is the soul of sympathy. One cannot lose oneself in the life and labor of another by desperately trying to do so. The reader feels this strain, this ineradicable self-consciousness, in Mrs. Van Rensselaer's critical work, a fault springing partly from over-modesty and partly from the difficulty she experiences in literary expression. It is a mistake for her to qualify her expressions of opinion by such phrases as "I think" and "in my judgment." The reader takes this for granted, and finds the repeated expression of an obvious fact obtrusive.

But these defects, however they may interfere with the readability of the book, do not detract from its truth and accuracy. The author is always sure of her facts, and of the prevailing tenor of criticism, and one may safely accept her conclusions as true. Such essays as these, which are now reprinted from various magazines, are educationally valuable, doing much to bring the personality and work of various artists nearer to the popular comprehension. If they possessed that last fine touch of imaginative sympathy which in rare instances exalts the critic to the level of the creative artist they would do more; they would make these men live again, and give us the heart and soul of their work. But great critics are as rare as great artists, perhaps; and until they arrive such careful and conscientious work as Mrs. Van Rensselaer's is always welcome. (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Brief Notices—Educational.

"Light Gymnastics, a Guide to Systematic Instruction in Physical Training," is a complete manual for use in home or school, and contains in addition some excellent suggestions on taking measurements, testing the condition of the eye and ear, examination of the lungs and heart, and so on.

So much importance is now attached to physical training, and such admirable methods are provided for carrying it on, that the next generation will be inexcusable if it indulges in round shoulders, a curved spine, or a slouching gait. (New York: Effingham, Maynard & Co.)

"Speaking Pieces," by Ellen Ortensa Peck, is a well-intentioned little book containing original poetry for declamation and a few fairly good acting charades. Somehow we prefer the old favorites in the way of poetry, and would rather trust Bryant, and Longfellow, and Tennyson to form children's tastes, even though hackneyed pieces, than any new aspirant to poetical honors. (Boston: Lee & Shepard.)

"Lessons of Hope," a selection from the sermons of Frederic Denison Maurice, is a pathetic reminder of one who, inclined to depression and despondency himself, shed the light of hope over the path of many a fellow-traveler. These extracts are not confined to the title subject, but extend over a wide range of topics. (London and New York: Macmillan & Co.)

"The Nursery Lesson Book" is a clever attempt to help mothers who have time and patience to teach young children by using the kindergarten methods at home. Drawing, reading, music, and arithmetic are all brought into play, and the family pig, dog, and rat, with their friends of the house and farmyard, are portrayed in well-drawn illustrations. It is delightful to see that the rhymes are not original, but are taken from Mother Goose. (New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Institutes of Economics," by E. B. Andrews, President of Brown University, is an excellent book both for study and reference, and has the somewhat uncommon merit of being non-partisan. In the endeavor to be succinct the author's style sometimes becomes involved, and the meaning cannot be easily gathered. The constant use of black type, like too much underscoring in a letter, gives an inelegant appearance to the work. Still, it is generally clear and simple enough—certain peculiarly severe sections being omitted—for successful use in high schools and academies. Clergymen, lawyers, and general students who wish a concise view of what political economy is now will use it all and find it their readiest resource. (Boston: Silver, Burdette & Co.)

Colby's "Natürliche Methode" is an ingeniously contrived German reader, advancing progressively. The author, as is usual with such books, claims too much for it, as no book can give "in a few weeks' course a knowledge and practical use of German not obtained by many months of work with other methods," and so forth. Still, it will be found a valuable aid in the acquisition of conversational German. (Syracuse, N. Y.: W. I. Colby.)

Brief Notices—Poetical.

"The Wooing of Grandmother Grey," by Kate Tannatt Woods, illustrated by Charles Copeland, will doubtless sell because of its attractive external qualities. Mrs. Woods, who writes good prose, has, alas! a fatal facility for rhymes, such as they are. Her constructive faculty overshadows the critical or she would have taken more pains and done better work. Mr. Copeland's drawings are better than the letterpress, though even they are scarcely worth the expense put upon them. The book is a set of stanzas with a picture apiece, purporting to be the soliloquy of Mrs. Grey, recalling her courtship. But why kill the poor old dear in the last stanza? True, her poetry was not poetical; but so heavy a retribution for so light an offense (there isn't much of it, being small of its age), comes upon the reader as a stunning surprise. Nothing preceding it had prepared him for such a catastrophe. (Boston: Lee & Shepard. New York: Charles Dillingham.)

"Day Lilies," is the title of a book of short poems by Jeanie Oliver Smith, and, like real day lilies, it is probable that its term of existence will be brief. Some of the verses in this volume are pretty, some of the rhymes are good, some of the sentiment is fanciful, but it is, unfortunately, all quite commonplace. (New York: Putnams.)

"Spring Buds and Summer Blossoms," by Sarah J. C. Whittlesey, and "Idle Hours," by O. C. Whittlesey, in the same volume, is a collection of verses that may have given some pleasure to the writers, but can hardly do so to the readers. The authors make much use of poetic license in the matter of rhyming, making "forehead" rhyme with "borrowed," and also in coining words, such as "breakless" and "griefful." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

"Bluebird Notes," by Ira Billman. The author or publisher of this volume has kindly put "Poems" on the title-page, and the poet in his versified preface has most considerately stated that all the praise the book deserves belongs to God, while to the poet himself belongs the censure. We fear the poet will absorb the lion's share. In the first poem the poet speaks of a time past when, as he tried to write poetry,

> A feeling of pain,
> Akin to remorse, thus haunted my breast
> O'er time spent in vain.

Is there no chance of this very wholesome feeling's ever returning? There is one attempt called "The Brave Three Hundred," which is a poor—a *very* poor imitation of Tennyson's "Charge of the Six Hundred." Mr. Billman in this effort evidently takes great delight in the phrase:

> In the nick of time,
> On the tick of time

—to judge from the frequency with which he repeats it. (New York: Funk & Wagnalls.)

"A Few More Verses," by Susan Coolidge, is a pretty little volume of pretty little verses. Among the best are those entitled "Miracle" and "Thorns." (Boston: Roberts Bros.)

Literary Notes.

Advance sheets of Joe Jefferson's chat in November *Century* are attractive.

In Russia intellectual curiosity and the youthful zeal for reform are greater than elsewhere. (Brandes.)

The Boston *Traveller* says that the Chicago *Dial*, as a purely critical periodical, has few equals in any country or in any literature.

Peter the Great, in uprooting the consideration for things of the past, may be considered, to a certain extent, the father of nihilism. (Brandes.)

The frontispiece of the November *Scribner* will be an authentic portrait of Emin Pasha, whom Stanley went to rescue. The same number will contain a new portrait of Gordon.

"Old Uncle Dick Wootton," a veritable frontiersman, has told his adventures to a scribe (Mr. Howard Lewis Conard), and they are going through the press of W. E. Dibble & Co. in this city.

That famous old-time fairy tale, "The Sleeping Beauty," with illustrations by George W. Brenneman of the Salmagundi Club, is to be brought out for the holidays in the prettiest imaginable dress by White & Allen.

W. D. Howells finds the New York elevated roads picturesque—under certain conditions. He gives several instances in the course of his latest novel, "A Hazard of New Fortunes," now running as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*.

After writing about fairy stories for years, Mr. Andrew Lang has now taken to writing them himself. Messrs. Longmans, Green & Co. will shortly publish his "Prince Prigio," with illustrations by Gordon Browne. The Prince is a great grandson of the Giglio of Thackeray's "Rose and the Ring," and many of the old fairy tricks serve a new purpose in Mr. Lang's story.

The publisher of "How to Be Beautiful," by Teresa H. Dean, has another book in press, entitled "How to Be Good, by One Who Isn't." The first and second editions of "How to Be Beautiful" have been exhausted and orders are in now that will nearly exhaust the third edition of 10,000 copies, notwithstanding cheap imitations. A large edition has been brought out in England, it having been copyrighted by Trubner & Co., London.

A great change has come over the newspapers, a change which, while it may have improved the form and substance of their contents, has tended to open a broad gulf between journalism and literature. For the amateur and casual contributor, independent of a weekly wage, there is no longer any room in American journalism. The standard of excellence is higher and the pay is higher—conditions which at first sight might seem likely to insure outside contributions of a superior order. Occasionally such a result does follow, but the drift of things is otherwise. The nameless amateur or casual contributor, who used to play so large a part in American journals, is now shut out, because, although the fund at the disposal of editors is larger, it has limits, and most of it is needed for the maintenance of the large and growing body of well-educated and intelligent men who have been attracted to newspaper writing, considered as a life-long vocation, by the prospect of steady employment and good pay.—*M. W. H. in the New York Sun.*

In the *Forum* for November will appear the following: Mr. Shearman makes the following enumeration of owners of more than $20,000,000 each: $150,000,000—J. J. Astor, Trinity church; $100,000,000—C. Vanderbilt, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jay Gould, Leland Stanford, J. D. Rockefeller; $70,000,000—Estate of A. Packer; $60,000,000—John I. Blair, estate of Charles Crocker; $50,000,000—William Astor, W. W. Astor, Russell Sage, E. A. Stevens, estate of Moses Taylor, estate of Brown & Ives; $40,000,000—P. D. Armour, F. L. Ames, William Rockefeller, H. M. Flagler, Powers & Weightman, estate of P. Goelet; $35,000,000—C. P. Huntington, D. O. Mills, estates of T. A. Scott, J. W. Garrett; $30,000,000—G. B. Roberts, Charles Pratt, Ross Winans, E. B. Coxe, Claus Spreckels, A. Belmont, R. J. Livingston, Fred Weyerhauser, Mrs. Mark Hopkins, Mrs. Hetty Green, estates of S. V. Harkness, R. W. Coleman, I. M. Singer; $25,000,000—A. J. Drexel, J. S. Morgan, J. P. Morgan, Marshall Feld, David Dows, J. G. Fair, E. T. Gerry, estates of Gov. Fairbanks, A. T. Stewart, A. Schermerhorn; $22,500,000—O. H. Payne, estates of F. A. Drexel, I. V. Williamson, W. F. Weld; $20,000,000—F. W. Vanderbilt, Theo. Havemeyer, H. O. Havemeyer, W. G. Warden, W. P. Thompson, Mrs. Schenley, J. B. Haggin, H. A. Hutchins, estates of W. Sloane, E. S. Higgins, C. Tower, William Thaw, Dr. Hostetter, William Sharon, Peter Donohue. Mr. Shearman further says that the average annual income of the 100 richest Englishmen is $450,000; of Americans, $1,200,000 to $1,500,000.

Books Received.

THE PARIAH. By F. Anstey. Philadelphia: Lippincott & Co.

PERSONALLY CONDUCTED. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell, Alfred Parsons, and others. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

MAROONED. A Novel. By W. Clark Russell. New York: Harper & Bros.

THAT OTHER WOMAN. By Annie Thomas. New York: Frank F. Lovell & Co.

KATHIE. A novel. By Anna Oldfield Weeks. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

AN AMBITIOUS WOMAN. A Novel. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE MYSTERY OF CENTRAL PARK. A Novel. By Nellie Bly. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

ESTHER'S FORTUNE. A Story for Girls. By Lucy C. Lillie. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates.

A FAIR MAID OF MARBLEHEAD. By Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods. New York: John W. Lovell & Co.

A RAMBLER'S LEASE. By Bradford Torrey. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

LECTURES BEFORE THE THOMPSON STREET POKER CLUB. New York and London: White & Allen.

DUNLEITH ABBEY; or, the fatal inheritance. By Hanson Penn Diltz. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

ARTHUR MERTON. A romance. By Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ESSAYS ON GOVERNMENT. By A. Lawrence Lowell. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

MARTIN VAN BUREN: To the End of His Public Career. By George Bancroft. New York: Harper & Bros.

HERBERT SEVERANCE. A Novel. By M. French-Sheldon. Chicago and New York: Rand, McNally & Co.

THE STRUGGLE FOR IMMORTALITY. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD. Illustrated by G. W. Breneman. New York and London: White & Allen.

DREAMLIFE. A Fable of the Seasons. By Ik Marvel. With an etching by Percy Moran. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

ENGLISH LANDS, LETTERS, AND KINGS, from Celt to Tudor. By Donald G. Mitchell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

CITY BOYS IN THE WOODS; OR, A TRAPPING VENTURE IN MAINE. By Henry P. Wills. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE ROMANCE OF JENNY HARLOWE; and Sketches of Maritime Life. By W. Clark Russell. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PADDLING IN FLORIDA; OR, THE CANOE CRUISERS OF THE GULF. By St. George Rathborne. Illustrated. New York: G. W. Dillingham.

MARY HOWITT. An Autobiography. Edited by Her Daughter, Margaret Howitt. 2 Vols. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

REVERIES OF A BACHELOR; OR, A BOOK OF THE HEART. By Ik Marvel. With an etching by Percy Moran. New York: C. Scribner's Sons.

THE RAINBOW CALENDAR. A companion to "A Year of Sunshine." Compiled by Kate Sanborn. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

GOOD FORM. Cards, their Significance and Proper Uses, as Governed by the Usages of New York Society. New York: Frederick A. Stokes & Bro.

RAMBLES IN OLD ENGLAND. Journeyings Afoot Through Yorkshire; Habits, Manners, and Customs. By R. Dobson. Chicago: Donohue & Henneberry.

EUROPEAN SCHOOLS. What I Saw in the Schools of Germany, France, Austria, and Switzerland. By L. R. Klemm, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE JUDGES OF FAITH. Christian vs. Godless Schools. Addressed to Catholic parents. 35th hundred. By Thomas J. Jenkins. Baltimore: John Murphy & Co.

TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND SPANISH AMERICA. By William Eleroy Curtis. Washington: Government Printing Office.

REDEEMING THE REPUBLIC. The Third Period of the War of the Rebellion in the Year 1864. By Charles Carleton Coffin. Illustrated. New York: Harper & Bros.

GREAT LEADERS. Historic Portraits from the Great Historians. Selected with Notes and Brief Biographical Sketches. By G. T. Ferris. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

LOCKE RICHARDSON'S TOUR AROUND THE WORLD WITH SHAKSPEARE. Some Information as to His Remarkable Career in Many Lands. Brooklyn: Locke Richardson.

THE MARBLE FAWN; OR, THE ROMANCE OF MONTE BENI. By Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated with Photogravures. 2 Vols. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE COURT OF THE TUILERIES. By Mme. Carette, Lady of Honor to the Empress Eugénie. Translated from the French by Elizabeth P. Train. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. From Their Declaration of Independence to the Close of Their Civil War. By George Ticknor Curtis. 2 vols. New York: Harper & Bros.

THE STRUCTURE AND DISTRIBUTION OF CORAL REEFS. By Charles Darwin, M. A., F. R. S., F. G. S. Third edition. With an appendix by Prof. T. G. Bonney. With illustrations. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE QUIET LIFE. Certain verses by various hands; the motive set forth in a prologue and epilogue by Austin Dobson. Adorned with numerous drawings by Edwin A. Abbey and Alfred Parsons. New York: Harper & Bros.

Periodicals Received.

Salon of Paris. 1889. New York.
Shakesperiana. October. New York.
Old New York. October. New York.
Manford's Magazine. October. Chicago.
Cornell Magazine. October. Ithaca, N. Y.
The Catholic World. November. New York.
The Globe. October to December. Philadelphia.
Contanseau's Monthly Bulletin. August. New York.
American Catholic Quarterly. October. Philadelphia.
Lippincott's Monthly Magazine. November. Philadelphia.
The Church at Home and Abroad. November. Philadelphia.

Where Colors Come From.

Bistre is the soot of wood ashes.

Indian yellow comes from the camel.

Ivory chips produce the ivory black and bone black.

Various lakes are derived from roots, barks, and gums.

Turkey red is made from the madder plant, which grows in Hindostan.

Mastic is made from the gum of the mastic tree, which grows in the Grecian Archipelago.

Blue black comes from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lamp black is soot from certain resinous substances.

Chinese white is zinc, scarlet is iodide of mercury, and native vermilion is from the quicksilver ore called cinnabar.

The cuttlefish gives the sepia. It is the inky fluid which the fish discharges in order to render the water opaque when attacked.

Little real ultramarine is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapislazuli, and commands a fabulous price.

India ink is made from burned camphor. The Chinese are the only manufacturers of this ink, and they will not reveal the secret of its manufacture.

The cochineal insects furnish a great many of the fine colors. Among them are the gorgeous carmine, the crimson, scarlet carmine, and purple lakes.

The exquisite Prussian blue is made by fusing horses' hoofs and other refuse animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. This color was discovered accidentally.

The yellow sap of a tree of Siam produces gamboge; the natives catch the sap in cocoanut shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. Raw umber is also an earth found near Umbria and burned.—*American Druggist.*

What They Are Worth.

J. J. Hill is worth $15,000,000.
E. B. Coxe is worth $20,000,000.
Jay Gould is worth $75,000,000.
J. G. Fair is worth $20,000,000.
A. J. Drexel is worth $20,000,000.
John I. Blair is worth $40,000,000.
P. T. Barnum is worth $5,000,000.
D. W. Bishop is worth $15,000,000.
David Sinton is worth $20,000,000.
W. D. Sloane is worth $18,000,000.
Robert Bonner is worth $6,000,000.
John P. Jones is worth $15,000,000.
Sidney Dillon is worth $15,000,000.
J. W. Mackay is worth $30,000,000.
Philip Armour is worth $25,000,000.
Marshall Field is worth $15,000,000.
Levi P. Morton is worth $10,000,000.
Russell A. Alger is worth $5,000,000.
Claus Spreckels is worth $20,000,000.
Senator Gorman is worth $6,000,000.
James McMillan is worth $10,000,000.
Leland Stanford is worth $40,000,000.
C. P. Huntington is worth $40,000,000.
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The Sinking Ship.

He must be indeed blind who cannot see that prohibition is at last reaching that position in politics in which it belongs, and, mark the prediction, Kansas politicians before May, 1891, which gives time for the next Legislature to meet and adjourn, will be deserting the cause like rats leaving a scuttled ship. It was but natural that the intensely religious temperance people should hail prohibition as the proper method to accomplish the result desired. When it first made its appearance those men who were not practical saw in it the realization of all their hopes, but now after the law has been given a fair trial even the class referred to is abandoning it as impracticable.—*Wichita (Kas.) Journal.*

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EXPERIMENTS WITH EXTRALITE.

The New Explosive Said to Possess Greater Power than Dynamite.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—A new explosive recently patented by Rudolf Ericcson, a young Swede, was tested this afternoon before a few newspaper representatives on the line of excavation and blasting for the laying of water pipes in Central Park, opposite West Ninety-seventh street. The new compound is called "extralite," and it is claimed to be of great power, but also to be absolutely harmless when not confined in an airtight and rigid receptacle. The extralite is an innocent-looking, granulated substance of about the color and general appearance of coarse corn-meal, made up of a compound of ammoniacal salt, a hydro carbon, and chlorate of potash. The first experiment was to demonstrate its safety while burning in the open air. Mr. Ericcson built a little fire and carelessly broke open four of the packages of extralite and scattered it on the flames. There was no explosion, the extralite burning rapidly with a hissing sound and a yellow flame. Next a percussion cap and fuse were attached to one of the extralite cartridges and the fuse was lighted. The cap went off, but the cartridge remained intact. Then the inventor of the explosive poured some out on a rock and pounded it violently with a stone. Then borings in the solid rock were loaded with the extralite. One hole was eighteen inches deep, and eight ounces of the explosive was rammed into it. The others were twelve and eight inches respectively, and four ounces more were put into them. All three charges were fired in unison by means of percussion caps and a live electric wire. Although the position was not such as to show the power of the extralite to the best advantage the explosion was terrific. It split off two tons of rock from the face of the ledge and shattered the main position of the ledge into layers. Though the drills had been well covered the fragments of rock rose to a height of 100 feet or more. The inventor of the extralite said that the lifting power is greater than that of dynamite.

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Since Adam and Eve were given suits of goatskin and sent out into the world to hustle for their bread the clothing industry has increased to a considerable extent. The increase has been so great that today the manufacture of men's garments is one of the leading industries of the world. In the United States in 1880, according to the census of that year, there were 6,166 houses making men's clothing. They represented an investment of nearly $80,000,000, employed 160,818 persons, of whom 80,994 were women and 2,564 children, and paid $45,940,353 in wages annually. They used $131,363,382 worth of materials, and the value of their product was $209,548,460 a year. In other words, this branch of manufacture amounted to one-thirty-fourth of the entire manufacturing interests of the country. Statistics of the present condition of the business are not now obtainable, but assuming that the rate of increase has kept pace with the growth in population—and it has probably done more than that—the figures would now show an investment of $100,000,000, employing 300,000 persons, paying $57,500,000 in wages, using $165,000,000 worth of materials, and producing $262,000,000 worth of clothing annually.

It is more than likely that the above estimates are far below the actual figures, as year after year the proportion of men who abandon the custom tailors for the cheaper ready-made shops is increasing. A potent factor in influencing this diversion of trade is no doubt found in the liberal manner in which clothing dealers advertise their wares. Whole pages of leading newspapers are devoted to spreading before the public the goods and prices offered by a single firm. Literary talent of no mean order is employed in the preparation of advertisements, and artists of ability are engaged to make drawings for the illustrations that place before the reader's eye the latest styles of garments. Artists of national and international fame who would not like to have their names associated with such work have nevertheless undertaken it, tempted by the liberal commissions tendered by the enterprising dealers in "hand-me-down" apparel.

READY-MADE CLOTHING FASHIONABLE.

But more than all, the increased demand for ready-made clothing is due to the ever-growing superiority of the goods placed on the market, both as regards quality of materials and excellence of workmanship. These, and the strict attention paid to making garments of the latest fashion, have built up in the large cities a trade which would astonish good society could it know how many of its shining lights were indebted to the retail clothier for the glory of their raiment. The tendency of manufacturers is to make up the best goods in the best manner, and the shrewd man of the world with limited means or economical ideas is finding it out and profiting accordingly. There are thousands of men in Chicago regarded as good dressers who never enter a tailor's shop except to have their clothes cleaned or repaired. They do not go about proclaiming the fact that they wear ready-made clothing, and if questioned on the subject many will mention the name of some well-known custom tailor as the decorator of the exterior man, but the truth remains that they wear ready-made garments, and so well made that the assertion they are the work of a fashionable tailor goes unchallenged.

The cause of the difference in the price of a suit of ready-made and custom-made clothes is not difficult of explanation. When a custom tailor receives an order for a coat he has to take measurements and make a pattern for it, while the ready-made clothier makes one pattern answer for 100 or 1,000 coats. The same principle holds good in all the subsequent operations. It is the difference between wholesale and retail.

The Eastern States, New York especially, make the greater part of the Nation's clothing, but the West is rapidly increasing her output and yearly becoming a more formidable rival. In 1880 New York City had 736 factories, producing $61,000,000 worth of clothing a year. At that time Chicago's plant and product were only about one-fourth as great as those of New York. Today the difference between the two cities is much less and growing more so, while Chicago boasts the largest single establishment for the manufacture of clothing in the country. As Chicago is destined to lead the country, so the United States leads the world. No European nation can compete with this republic in producing ready-made clothing.

THE REGION OF CLOTHING.

In this city most of the wholesale clothing establishments are located on Franklin street and Fifth avenue in the vicinity of Adams and Monroe streets. Here the cloth is received from the factory, measured, inspected, sponged, cut, and tied up in bundles ready for the tailors. Next in importance to the buyer who selects the kinds of cloth to be made up for a season's trade ranks the designer who makes the patterns. He must be a man of taste and judgment, well-informed on current fashions, familiar with popular preferences, acquainted with the styles of importations, competent to invent new styles of his own, and able to cut patterns suitable to every branch of the trade, from the fragile dude of the boulevards to the hardy pioneer of the plains. Such a man renders valuable service to his employers and readily commands a good salary. It is not uncommon for a designer to be paid $5,000 a year, and some of them are paid as much as $8,000. The designer does not touch the cloth. He simply cuts original paper patterns, from which other paper patterns are cut by his assistants.

The cloth having been chosen and bought and the designs made, the first step toward turning out clothes by wholesale is to measure the cloth to ascertain if the quantity paid for has been received. For this purpose some establishments use a frame, or rack, with a roller attachment. The cloth is drawn over the roller and its length registered by an automatic dial. It has been found, however, that the device is not absolutely correct in its measurements, and the largest concern in Chicago has returned to the more satisfactory method of measuring by hand. This is done by running a round stick through the center of the bolt of cloth, allowing the projecting ends of the stick to rest in notches or journals cut in opposite sides of an open-topped box and running the web off over a long table marked in yards, feet, and inches. While measuring the whole amount of cloth in the bolt, the men performing that operation incidentally mark the web at intervals of six yards, that being the usual length of cloth required to make a suit of clothes. The next step is to inspect the cloth. This work is done by an expert who draws the web over a frame placed in the strongest light obtainable, and marks any flaws in the goods, dropped threads, or other imperfections by attaching a tag to the edge of the cloth opposite the defect. By this means the man who marks the cloth for the cutter is enabled to have the imperfections come in places where there is the least wear in the garment, or, if possible, to avoid them altogether.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

Goods that are suspected of being other than they are represented are subjected to other tests. Spinners and weavers have become so skillful that they can introduce a considerable quantity of cotton in "all wool" goods in a manner to defy detection in the old manner of unraveling the cloth and examining the threads with the naked eye. Where cotton is suspected now it is customary to boil a sample of the cloth in a strong solution of caustic potash, a substance that eats up animal matter with avidity but has little or no effect on vegetable matter. Therefore if the cloth is all wool it disappears in the boiling process, but if there is an admixture of cotton it will be shown by a residue of threads in the pot. Indigo dyes are the best and most lasting, and for these a simple and infallible test is nitric acid. A single drop on the goods will make a small yellowish spot with a deep green border. Another test is to expose pieces of the cloth to the action of the sun and rain in order to learn how they will be affected by the weather.

Having successfully passed through the ordeals described the cloth is next shrunk or sponged, an operation essential to the future suit of clothes and its wearer, as, should it be omitted, the first time the wearer was out in the rain his hands and feet would protrude through the extremities of his garments to an extent inconsistent with the prevailing fashion and likely to attract embarrassing comment. In custom shops and small establishments the sponging is done by laying a damp cloth on the goods, rolling them up together and allowing them to remain in that condition for a few hours. In the large factories the work is done by winding the web from one roll to another, the cloth in its passage being drawn over a perforated steam pipe and thus thoroughly dampened. Goods shrunk in this way will not be further reduced by exposure to the elements.

CUTTING UP THE GARMENTS.

Next the cloth passes into the hands of the markers and cutters. The marker cuts the web into lengths of six yards each. The lengths are laid one on top of another, the number of layers depending on the thickness of the cloth, but averaging from ten to fifteen. These are firmly held together by iron clamps at the corners and edges. Paper patterns are laid on the top piece and the outlines of a suit of clothes marked on the goods with chalk. Then the bunch of cloth is taken to the cutting tables, where the most interesting operation in the whole process is performed. The cutting-machine is an ingenious piece of mechanism, run by steam power. It consists of a jointed arm that works freely in a lateral direction both at the "elbow" and socket, with a revolving circular knife at its end. The knife projects downward through a turned-up shoe, similar to the "foot" of a sewing-machine, and which performs the same service in holding down the cloth. Above the knife, which revolves with the rapidity of a circular saw, is a handle by which its course through the goods is guided by the cutter. The joined arm permits the movement of the knife freely in any desired direction and with little effort on the part of the operator, who drives the keen blade steadily and rapidly over the course of the long seams and guides it with remarkable skill in and out of the more intricate parts of the pattern. There is no drawing or stretching of the cloth. The knife cuts clean and true, and slips through a dozen layers of cloth, having a total thickness of two and a half inches, as easily as a razor would go through hot butter. Sometimes as many as 160 thicknesses of linings are cut at one time by this machine. Two revolving emery wheels, one on each side of the edge, keep the blade constantly sharp. Another cutting-machine of equal capacity is similar to the one described, except that the blade is straight and works up and down like an upright saw, its movement being at the rate of 1,200 strokes a minute. By the use of the cutting machines four men do an amount of work that would employ ten men who cut cloth by hand. Each machine requires three men beside the cutter to mark and bring and carry away the goods. Linings are cut in the same way.

READY FOR THE TAILORS.

When the cloth is cut each garment is tied up in a separate bundle with the lining, buttons, thread, and other trimmings required in the making, and is then ready to go to the tailor. A large ready-made clothing concern gives employment to hundreds of tailors, men and women; but the sewing is a distinct branch of the business by itself, and is generally done outside the main establishment, and usually by contract. Tailor shops for the manufacture of ready-made clothing are thickly scattered throughout those sections of the city inhabited by the working people. They vary in size and importance, from the steam-power shop of 100 sewing machines to the squalid attic with one worn woman bending wearily over a single machine or toiling patiently with her thimble. In the Bohemian quarter on West Eighteenth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth streets there is scarcely a house that does not contain a tailorshop, and many of them three or four. The same is true of the streets lying between South Halsted street and the river, of the German, Polish, and Scandinavian quarters tapped by Milwaukee avenue, and of a large section of the North Side lying west of Clark street. Thousands of women and girls earn their daily bread in these tailorshops, and by working constantly on one form of garment or part of a garment become exceedingly expert and rapid. In some shops the whole suit—coat, trousers, and vest—is made, but as a rule only one kind of garment is made in one shop.

In a shop on West Twelfth street devoted to the manufacture of coats alone a reporter found twenty-five girls at work on as many machines. The dexterity in running up seams would astonish the housewife whose labors at the sewing-machine are confined to making her own and her children's clothes. In this shop the average weekly product is 250 coats, or ten for each girl employed, and the entire output goes to one firm, the shop being one of many kept in incessant operation by a single house. A great saver of time and labor in a tailorshop is the buttonhole machine. The place for the buttonhole, marked on the goods with chalk, is brought under the needle, stamped out with an attachment of the machine and then "worked" as quickly as a straight seam would be sewed, the needle being guided around the end of the buttonhole by the machine itself.

OVERHAULING FINISHED GOODS.

When finished and taken back to the wholesale house every garment is subjected to a rigid inspection by experts for the discovery of defects in the making, all of which must be repaired or paid for by the tailor.

There are specialists in the jobbing of ready-made clothes as well as in their manufacture. Some houses handle overcoats only, others trousers or children's clothing or uniforms for militia, police, etc. A few retail stores manufacture their own goods and sell at wholesale what they can not get rid of to their customers. There is no such thing as dead stock in the clothing business. Garments that are out of date in the city go to the rural districts and become the latest style to the country swain. Neither is there any waste in the manufacture. Scraps of woolen goods are saved and eventually find their way to the shoddy mill, from whence they emerge in the form of cloth again and go to make up the cheaper grades of clothing. Some houses cater entirely to the cheap trade, others do a mixed business, and yet others strive to produce only the best quality of clothing and sell it for exactly what it is. The retailer, of course, must trim his sails for any wind that blows, but even he makes distinctions, and the most worthless goods cannot always be bought in stores that aim at the better class of trade.

While it is possible for a man, even a fat man or a long man, or a man built out of the average proportions in any way, to so clothe himself by patronizing the dealer in ready-made garments as to pass muster in any company as a well-dressed individual, the fact remains that the best product of the manufactory can never quite equal the work of the best custom tailors, who sell only the best materials, pay the strictest attention to every detail of their work, and charge prices that only men of large means can afford to pay. Comparatively few, even among those who buy their clothes of custom tailors exclusively, patronize the high-class establishments, whose products are works of art, and no more to be compared with ordinary custom tailoring than a "pot-boiler" with a masterpiece by Meissonier.

Bluffed Out of a Sure Thing.

There were two of the men in our gang of Pennsylvania oil-well drillers and blasters who were constantly fooling with the nitro-glycerine, says a writer in the New York *Sun*. They would take chances to make your hair stand on end, and the trouble was they imperiled the safety of many others. One of their favorite pastimes was to get out after noon-day lunch and toss a two-pound can of the stuff as far as they could heave it. I more than once saw them stand fifty feet apart, and on three or four occasions saw the can miss their clutch and fall to the earth. Our foreman and all the other men did a great deal of swearing over this foolishness, and once the men were discharged for it, but they were taken back after a time, and as we grew more used to the stuff we took more chances.

One day the men got out with their can, and as the fun was about to begin our foreman said:

"Boys, that nonsense will be the death of you yet."

"Bet you ten to five it won't!" replied one of them.

"Yes, and I'll bet ten to one it won't," bluffed the other as he shook his wallet at the foreman.

The latter failed to cover, and as he sauntered off down the hill I followed him. We had walked about 200 feet when we were suddenly lifted up and thrown flat to the earth, and then followed a crash which seemed to have rocked the continent. As soon as we could get up we ran back to the derrick, or where the derrick was. It had disappeared, as well as our shanty, and on the site was a hole into which you could have dumped a cottage. Not the slightest scrap of the two can-tossers could be found, and the foreman and I stood for several minutes staring into the cavity. Then he suddenly slapped his leg, waved his hand in disgust, and growled:

"What a two-story fool I was not to take those bets!"

The Vessel Ashore at Cape Henry.

NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 25.—The vessel ashore at Cape Henry is the Johnstown Line steamer Baltimore. She is resting easy on her bow, 600 yards below highwater mark. The Merritt Wrecking company's steamer Rescue is on hand. The cargo is supposed to be dry-goods, glass, and tin plates.

THE COURTS OF RECORD.

MANY DIVORCES ARE ASKED AND IN MOST CASES GRANTED.

John C. McCord Gets a Divorce from His Wife, a Daughter of the Late Samuel A. Downer, for Desertion—James B. Bodle and William B. Craig, Old Men, Have Unhappy Experiences with Young Wives—Other Legal Items—Notes—The Record.

John C. McCord of the real estate firm of J. C. McCord & Co. was granted a divorce by Judge Horton from Mrs. Elizabeth McCord. Mrs. McCord is the daughter of Samuel A. Downer, one of Chicago's old settlers who died several years ago. Mr. and Mrs. McCord were married in 1876, and after nine years of married life Mrs. McCord went to live with her mother at Glencoe, and Mr. McCord has kept bachelor's hall at No. 341 Wabash avenue. Two children are in the custody of the wife, who has received $75 a month and will continue to do so. Mrs. McCord filed an answer admitting the desertion, and Judge Horton tried to find collusion, but he could draw no admission of an understanding from either McCord or his brother-in-law, John H. Buhrer of No. 3263 Groveland avenue, and signed the decree.

James B. Bodle, aged 70, secured a divorce. Mr. Bodle is a retired whisky merchant of large means, who married a woman nearly half a century his junior. Shortly after the wedding Mrs. Flora Bodle expressed a desire to visit friends in Ypsilanti, Mich. Mr. Bodle saw her to the train, and, taking a rear car without her knowledge, saw her at Detroit fall into the arms of M. S. Griffin, a Michigan Southern conductor.

William B. Craig of Springfield, Mo., had a curious matrimonial experience with one Carrie Kanaley, whom he met in Chicago last September. He came here to get a housekeeper and she suited him, but she refused to accompany him home unless he married her. She said she was a divorced woman with a child 7 months old. Craig married her. Then a demand for money came to buy clothes and to pay off some debts. She got $1,000, and under the pretext of going to visit friends in Wisconsin she left Craig and returned to Chicago. Here the duped husband found her. She coolly told him that she had a husband living and had been playing him for money. Instead of causing her arrest Craig brought suit to annul his marriage, alleging fraud. He is 52 years old and the Kanaley woman is 25.

Mrs. Ida Spiro began suit last Saturday for divorce from Ivan Spiro, a traveling salesman. She alleged cruelty, and a tobacco merchant named Levisan and a brother-in-law corroborated her testimony. Spiro filed an answer admitting the charges. Yesterday Spiro appeared in court and asked to be allowed to defend the suit, saying that the charge of cruelty was false, and that he had signed the agreement under false representations. Judge Shepard allowed him to withdraw his false answer and file a new one.

Dr. John B. Devlin, a dentist, was divorced from Mrs. Fanny S. Devlin for desertion.

Legal Notes.

Mrs. Maria L. Wheeler recovered a judgment for $3,000 against the city in Judge Tuley's court for injuries received by a defective sidewalk on North Ann street in July, 1888.

Charles G. Perkins was appointed receiver for the Colby Testing Machine Company at the suit of Hannah & Hogg, who own a half interest in it. They represented that the corporation was not paying and should be wound up. The company is the owner of a patent for a nickel-in-the-slot machine.

Mrs. Mattie E. Gassett recovered a judgment for $5,589 in Judge Clifford's court against the Union Mutual Accident Association. Thomas F. Gassett died Feb. 24, 1887, from inflammation of the brain, resulting, it is claimed, from a sprained ankle. The accident association paid him $75 during his sickness, and claimed that death was caused by disease, not the accident.

George H. Taylor & Co., the wholesale paper dealers, are endeavoring in Judge Waterman's court to recover $1,000 from Sheriff Matson, who two years ago levied an execution in favor of L. Blumenthal on the stock of A. T. & F. W. Dennison, and, it is now claimed, took a large amount of paper belonging to the plaintiffs, and sold it for the benefit of Blumenthal.

The depositions read yesterday in the Richard Webster case were relative chiefly to the old man's lonely life and death at Burgoyne, Canada. Half a dozen residents testified that in 1886 Webster was at the Burgoyne Hotel in the keeping of one Keys and one Raymond. They all agreed that his mental and physical state was poor. Joseph P. Lyness deposed that he did not have full liberty, but was controlled by others.

Mrs. Belle De Clerc filed a bill in the Circuit Court asking for an injunction restraining County Clerk Wulff from issuing to Henry Glos a tax deed for two lots on North Halsted street. The lots were purchased for $1,298 by J. A. Brophy, who, Mrs. De Clerc says, acted for Henry Glos. She says she offered Glos the money paid by him with 6 per cent interest, but he denied that he held the certificate of purchase and refused to say who had it.

The arguments in the case of Post against Riddle were concluded yesterday and Judge Shepard took the controversy under advisement until 3 p. m. today, when he will render an opinion. Gen. Stiles, in closing his argument, expressed the belief that Riddle was not warranted in keeping Post away from Chicago as long as he did, as the chances for a criminal prosecution of the freight claim man were slight. He didn't see that any proof was offered to show that Post had acted dishonorably.

Charles E. Katz filed a petition in the Probate Court Sept. 30 asking for a conservator to look after his brother August J., who, he said, was a drunkard and had been induced to part with his property for no consideration. August filed an answer yesterday denying that he needed a conservator; that he was worth $10,000, and could look after it himself. He also accuses Charles of keeping him out of possession of a building at No. 421 South Halsted street, and claims that the proceedings were instituted to further this end.

THE RECORD.

United States District Court—New Suit.

8,467—Milwaukee Shipyard Co. et al. vs. Schooner Silver Lake. Libel, $1,500. Schuyler & Kremer, proctors.

Superior Court—New Suits.

124,419—Margaret Cruse vs. John Cruse. Bill for divorce for cruelty. C. F. Gooding, solr.

124,420—William F. C. Meyer vs. Henry Sweet. Bill to foreclose trust deed. Arnold Tripp, solr.

124,421—A. Wolf & Co. vs. Thomas Mulcahy et al. Debt, $225. Damages, $300. McElherne & Maher, attys.

124,422—N. S. Alison vs. Nellie V. Lincoln et al. Creditor's bill on judgt. of $2,707. Louis G. Blossom, solr.

124,423—The Chicago National Bank vs. I. G. & R. S. Wilson. Attcht., $256. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

124,424—Frank Hahn vs. Henry Sohbe and Joseph Reiss. Conf. of judgt., $132. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.

124,425—John Johnson vs. Titus Lundin et al. Conf. of judgt., $449. L. J. M. Malwin, atty.

124,426—Isaac Mitchell et al. vs. C. R. Matson et al. Replevin. Moses, Newman & Pain, attys.

124,427—John J. Hayes vs. L. Frankenstein. Petition for certiorari. Fred S. Baker, atty.

124,428—The James S. Rice Co. vs. First National Bank et al. Appeal.

124,429—Kelley, Maus & Co. vs. Henry Openloch. Conf. of judgt., $157. McClellan, Cummings & Moulton, attys.

124,430—Mary Ann Malone vs. City of Chicago. Case, $2,000. Beam & Cooke, attys.

124,431—K. G. Schmidt Brewing Co. vs. P. J. Dockendorf. Attcht., $678. Storck & Ingram, attys.

124,432—Patrick Dougherty vs. Luke Yore. Asst., $500. McElherne & Maher, attys.

124,433—Joseph Knight vs. John E. Waugh. Appeal.

124,434—John W. Allen vs. James Kelly. Appeal.

124,435—Leonore Rosenthal vs. Joseph Rosenthal. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Byam, Parkhurst & Weinschenk, solrs.

124,436—Cornelia T. Williams vs. Charles P. Packer, Asst., $6,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

124,437—Hodge & Homer vs. Stephen S. Phillips. Conf. of judgt., $81. Orson H. Brooke, atty.

124,438—National Broadway Bank of New York vs. W. M. Thatcher & Co. Asst., $4,500. Horton, Burley & Howell, attys.

124,439—Pabst Brg. Co. vs. William H. Manners. Asst., $1,000; attacht. in aid $866. Francis L. Burton, atty.

124,440—Margaret Douglas vs. Stuart F. Douglas. Bill for divorce for cruelty. R. P. Blanchard, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—4,893, Stockelberg vs. Tanner; judgt., $604.—4,557, Meyer vs. Kuhagen; judgt., $136.

DECREES.

JUDGE SHEPARD—2,922, Updike vs. Gibbons; dec.—3,211, Svenson vs. Delaney; dec.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

76,685—Herman Swanson vs. Kate Thele and John Thele. Case, $5,000. O'Donnell, Bary & Coghlan, attys.

76,686—Jacob Engel vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Case, $2,500. Armstrong, Reed & Dyche, attys.

76,687—Frank Hahn vs. Jan Nowak et al. Pet. for mech's lien. Goldzier & Rodgers, solrs.

76,688—Bill Suppressed.

76,689—W. H. Bohart vs. F. Hall, W. M. Hall, and N. Hexter. Asst., $800. Towne, Douglass & Towne, attys.

76,690—Gutta Percha and Rubber Co. vs. B. F. Birong and Birong & Kirsch Co. Conf. of judgt., $172. McClellan Cummins & Moulton, attys.

76,691—Julius A. Coleman, use, etc., vs. Frederick W. Zurba and Clara J. Goldy. Asst., $500. William Eliot Furness, atty.

76,692—Joseph Reischmann vs. Pullman Palace Car Co. Case, $10,000. Charles Werno, atty.

76,693—Weaver, Tod & Co. vs. Watson & Reed. Asst., $1,000. Newell & Camp, attys.

76,694—William F. Orcutt vs. Union National Accident Asso. Asst., $1,000. Gentleman, Richolson, Nolan & Gelder, attys.

76,695—Joseph Miehle vs. Philip Jackson. Appeal.

76,696—Warren H. Gere vs. George W. Hankins et al. Appeal.

76,697—Belle B. De Clercq vs. Henry Wulff, Henry Glos, and Unknown Owners. Bill for inj. Matthews & Dicker, solrs.

76,698—In the matter of the petition of South Park Commissioners for special assessment for improving Michigan avenue from Forty-third to Forty-seventh streets. A. W. Green, atty.

76,699—Andrew Peterson vs. John M. Bayor. Appeal.

76,700—Frank E. Hapgood vs. Jacob Franks. Appeal.

76,701—Joseph Siegel et al. vs. C. R. Matson and Benjamin Eppelson. Replevin. $294. L. H. Foster, atty.

76,702—Charles E. Nason vs. Laflin & Rand Powder Company. Asst., $6,000. W. W. Gurley, atty.

76,703—Samuel Terwilliger vs. Nancy Terwilliger. Bill for divorce. Edgar L. Hance, solr.

76,704—Henrietta E. Owsley vs. Adelbert M. Brainard. Asst., $1,500. Woolfolk & Browning, attys.

Suppressed Thursday—76,676—Granville Bates vs. C. T. Baal. Asst., $1,500. L. H. Foster, atty.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,887, Adams & Westlake Mnf. Co. vs. John M. Ward; judgt., $59.—9,474, Mitchell vs. Schmitt; judgt., $417.—9,535, Heebner vs. Walter A. Rollins; judgt., $698.—4,638, Mackin vs. Fanning; judgt., $2,024.—1,511, Kroeger vs. Neuberger; judgt., $625.

JUDGE TUTHILL—6,392, Stanton vs. C., B. & Q. R. R. Co.; judgt., $750.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—3,782, In re petn. Rhone; dec. confg. sale.—B. R. 495, Lawrence vs. Lawrence; dec. confg. title.—2,785, Laubenheimer; dec. confg. sale.

JUDGE HORTON—1,562, Omaha Coal M. Co. vs. Galloway; final dec.—76,107, John C. McCord vs. Elizabeth McCord; dec. div. for desert.

County Court—New Suits.

2,477—People vs. Henry C. Smith. Pet. for support.

2,478—People vs. John Mahan. Same.

Probate Court.

8,479—In re Peter S. McLeod. Exceptions of American Tube & Iron Co. vs. claim of Mary Irving.

The Call Today.

JUDGE SHEPARD—No court.
JUDGE JAMIESON—No court.
JUDGE HAWES—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE ALTGELD—No court.
JUDGE HORTON—Divorces.
JUDGE COLLINS—Motions.
JUDGE TULEY—Divorces.
JUDGE CLIFFORD—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE TUTHILL—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE GRINNELL—Motions for new trial and contested motions.
JUDGE WATERMAN—Motions for new trial.
JUDGE PRENDERGAST—General business.
JUDGE GRESHAM—Set case.

The Call for Monday.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 53 and 12, Earl vs. City, on hearing.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Contested motions. Tuesday, Nos. 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, and 48.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 4,852, 4,853, and cases from Judge Altgeld.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Short cause, calr. Nos. 9,205, 8,348, 5,971, 8,210, 9,441, 124,030, 124,334, 124,104, 8,953, 8,613, 8,279, 9,493, 5,226, 5,665, 9,128, 900, 4,694, 4,695, and 8,418. Call of calr. Nos. 4,904, 4,908, 4,912, 4,913, 4,914, 4,920, 4,922, 4,923, 4,924, 4,925, 4,930, 4,931, 4,932, 4,933, 4,934, and 4,935.

JUDGE TULEY—Contested motions.

JUDGE COLLINS—Contested motions.

JUDGE HORTON—Contested motions.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—Short cause calendar, No. 1—Nos. 580, 260, 1,829, 1,902, and 4,754. No. 646 on trial.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Calendar No. 3—Nos. 4,127, 4,226, 4,278, 4,500, 4,570, 4,576, 4,610, 4,621, 4,639, 4,653, 4,685, 4,691, 4,700, 4,702, 4,703, 4,735, 4,759, and 5,856.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Short cause calendar—Nos. 6,084, 8,277, 7,065, 7,338, 7,262, 8,277, 7,065, 7,338, 7,262, 8,959, 5,714, 7,862, 9,039, 9,382, 2,798, 8,478, 463, 6,518, 6,975, 5,593, and 5,806. At 2 p. m., 76,637.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Cases from short cause calendar. At 2 p. m.—4,358 and No. 4,582 on trial.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—In re Richter and call of calendar Nos. 7,652, 7,682, 7,697, 7,712, 7,734½, 5,939, 7,756, 7,760, 7,794, 7,811, 7,822, 7,824, 7,825, 7,832, 7,837, 7,838, 7,842, 7,843, 7,844, and 7,855.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE GRESHAM—M. A. Donohue vs. Century Book & Paper Co. and Russ vs. Carne.

APPELLATE COURT—Call at 10 of 20 cases beginning with 41.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Branch 1—Motions and sentences at 2 o'clock.

JUDGE BAKER—Branch No. 2—Motions and sentences.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—Branch No. 3, No. 169, Burke et al., on trial.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The proceedings of the United States Supreme Court today were as follows:

36—The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. P. H. Miller, administrator, etc. Argument continued by Mr. M. Hampton Todd of the defendant in error, and concluded by Mr. Wayne MacVeagh of the plaintiff in error.

37—Charles Marchand, appellant, vs. Frederick Emken. Argued by Mr. W. H. Lee for the appellant. No counsel appeared for the appellee.

42—Benjamin U. Keyser, receiver, etc., plaintiff in error, vs. Jane C. Hitz. Argument commenced by Mr. Leigh Robinson for the plaintiff in error and continued by Mr. Enoch Totten for the defendant in error.

Michigan Supreme Court.

LANSING, Mich., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Seventeen opinions were filed by the Supreme Court today:

Affirmed—Spry Lumber Company vs. Sault Savings Bank, Loan, and Land Company; Grand Rapids Chair Company vs. Runnells; Benoway vs. Thorp; Wells vs. Hutton; Green vs. Augiemere; Thompson vs. Howan.

Reversed—Schilinder vs. Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western Railway; Simons vs. Ypsilanti Paper Company; Reilly vs. Brother Salt and Lumber Company; O'Donnell vs. Perrion; Frenet vs. Case; Wright vs. Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee Railway Company; Thurston vs. Wright.

In Andrews vs. Ottawa Circuit Judge, mandamus denied.

In Holden vs. Supervisors of Osceola County, mandamus granted.

In Culver vs. Armstrong, writ of certiorari dismissed.

In Brown vs. Ring, order appointing receiver set aside.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions this morning:

The State of Iowa vs. Andrew Severson, appellant; affirmed.

Elizabeth Mass, by her guardian, Mary Tunisan, appellant, vs. Leve Moss and Rebecca Moss; affirmed.

David Heffner, appellant, vs. B. S. Bromwell; reversed.

E. H. Yarger vs. the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry. Co., appellant; affirmed.

LOCAL REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The Record of Yesterday's Transfers of Chicago and Suburban Property.

The following transfers of city real estate for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Oct. 25:

Margaret place, 141 ft s of Sixteenth st, e f, 49x125 ft, dated Oct. 21 (L. H. Whitney to L. Whitney)	$10,000
Washington boulevard, near California av, n f, 18¾x106 ft, dated Oct. 23 (J. L. Campbell to P. Steele)	7,000
Lots 1 and 3 County Clerk's div, e ½ n w ¼ sec 3, 37, 14 (16 acres), dated Oct. 11 (L. Dyer to Herbst & Einstein)	16,000
California av, 106 ft n of Harvard st, w f, 26½x124 ft, dated Oct. 23 (M. Lewis to M. F. Dougherty)	1,350
Butterfield st, s of Garfield boulevard, w f, 25x84 ft, dated Oct. 17 (G. Schweinfurth to W. Dressler)	1,000
Wabash av, 40 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40x109 ft, dated Oct. 23 (J. Cudahy to William Barratt)	100,000
California av, 141 ft n of Van Buren st, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Aug. 6 (estate of M. Glasscock to T. A. Wanderer)	2,400
W Fifty-second st, n e cor of Washington, 80x125 ft, dated Oct. 15 (R. L. Martin to H. S. Rich)	2,600
Sixty-fourth st, 150 ft e of Ebernart av, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 15 (W. J. Strickland to W. Langston)	2,300
Turner av, 175 ft n of Twenty-first st, e f, 37½x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (C. B. Lawyer to R. C. Hotchkiss)	1,125
Turner av, n of and adj above, 37½x125 ft, dated Oct. 10 (same to F. E. Rainier)	1,125
Marshfield av, 150 ft s of Taylor st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 21 (J. Melins to H. G. Peters)	2,000
Brown st, 289 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (M. Walsh to E. Ross)	6,000
Drexel av, 811 ft s of Sixty-third st, w f, 50x132 ft, dated Oct. 22 (Bartlett & Sprague to H. C. Smith)	1,600
Monroe st, near Albany av, n f, 24⅓x72 ft, dated Aug. 14 (H. H. Stryker to S. E. Gross)	1,000
Colorado av, near Albany av, s f, 25⅓ ft to alley, dated Dec. 15, 1888 (S. E. Gross to H. H. Stryker)	1,000
The premises No. 687 West Monroe st, dated July 26 (J. H. Sherratt to B. Timmermann)	7,000
Fifty-sixth st, 173 ft e of Wright, s f, 25x140 ft, improved, dated Oct. 24 (D. G. Potter to C. Dickey)	1,675
Larrabee st, 329 ft s of Willow, e f, 34x198 ft, improved, dated Oct. 25 (F. Kasten et al. to H. Jurgens)	10,500
Lake av, between Forty and Forty-first sts, w f, 35 ft to railroad, dated Oct. 18 (D. B. Ivison to E. Strickland)	7,200
Wallace st, 75 ft n of Eightieth, e f, 50x145 ft, dated Oct. 24 (Thomas D. Douglass to T. Ransom)	1,500
Storms av, 289 ft s of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Oct. 14 (A. Lindblad to A. C. Kantzler)	1,900
Stony Island av, 200 ft s of Sixty-fourth st, e f, 50x190 ft, dated Sept. 17 (F. M. Staples to J. W. Simpson)	3,500
Center av, 328 ft s of Taylor, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 25 (R. G. Quinn to A. E. Hauvard)	12,000
South Park av, 250 ft s of Seventeenth st, w f, 50x124 ft, dated Aug. 6 (Raftree & Seinworth to S. Wilson)	1,100
Ontario st, n w cor of St. Clair, s f, 50x100 ft, dated Oct. 22 (N. J. Jones to Charles Higgins)	22,000
State st, 104 ft s of North av, e f, 35x132 ft, dated Oct. 24 (H. C. Taylor to E. R. Dickinson)	14,875
Wallace st, 275 ft n of Seventy-first, w f, 100x114 ft, dated Oct. 4 (A. Winter to S. Tray)	1,100
Burtis st, n w cor of Forty-eighth, e f, 75x124, with 25x124 ft in same block, dated Oct. 21 (J. K. Burtis to F. Kvapvil)	1,550
Parmelee st, 384 ft e of boulevard, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Oct. 24 (V. Fiedler to Chris Bolkow)	1,000
Prairie av, 125 ft n of Seventy-first st, w f, 48x160 ft, dated Oct. 22 (H. E. Olds to Mrs. M. Dietz)	2,400
Mitchell av, 120 ft n of Wabansia, e f, 25x118 ft, dated June 3 (E. M. Olson to W. Harting et al.)	2,200
Hoyt st, 150 ft n of Sixty-third court, e f, 75x200 ft, dated Oct. 25 (G. E. King to S. Eichberg)	1,000
Matteson av, 98 ft n of Seventy-fifth st, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Oct. 25 (Chambers & Ryan to R. S. Sanders)	2,550
Stewart av, n e cor of Seventy-sixth st, w f, 99¾x160 ft, dated Oct. 25 (J. W. Hartwell to E. Hunter)	4,500
Ellis av, bet Forty-third and Forty-fourth sts, w f, 20x124 ft, dated Oct. 25 (F. H. Barry to D. Anderson)	11,000
Armitage av, 425 ft e of Hamlin, s f, 75x125 ft, dated Oct. 7 (E. S. Dreyer to A. Moertzschky)	1,650
Milton av, 315 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 23x90 ft, dated Oct. 25 (T. Mulvaney to A. Lindall)	2,800
Indiana av, 100 ft s of Eightieth st, 160x160 ft through to Michigan av, dated Sept. 25 (C. and P. Wolff to Schwartz & Weiskopf)	2,000
Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Seventy-first st, e f, 40 ft to railroad, dated Sept. 21 (J. M. and T. J. Dooley to J. M. Reddy)	4,500
Sangamon st, 223 ft s of Fifty-sixth, e f, 155x125 ft, dated Oct. 22 (H. C. Gray to E. Brown)	6,300
Herndon st, n w cor of Otto, e f, 48x125 ft, dated Oct. 23 (W. J. Goudy to F. Johnson)	2,000
Ellis av, bet Forty-first and Forty-second sts, e f, 18x180 ft, dated Oct 5 (A. J. Toolen to N. E. Brown)	7,500
Wabash av, 40 ft s of Jackson st, e f, 40x109 ft, dated Oct. 24 (William Barrett to W. C. Russell)	120,000
The premises No. 3132 Butterfield st, dated Oct. 21 (estate of J. Weller to T. Fitzpatrick)	2,500
Forty-seventh st, s e cor of Evans av, n f, 125x121 ft, dated Oct. 1 (F. G. Tyrrell to Thomas Phelps)	8,400
Irving Park blvd, n w cor of Morrison av, undivided one-third of 20 acres, dated Oct. 24 (Pease and O'Shaughnessy to William Boldenweck)	5,000

NEW SUBDIVISION.

Elston av, s e cor of Western, Lot 6 of Snow estate, S. W. ¼ Sec. 20, 40, 14, by H. G. Jones.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

L. M. Coy, to erect two cottages, 20x32 feet, Cortland street, near Kimbell avenue, to cost $1,800.

L. Paulson, to erect two-story store and dwelling, 23x46 feet, at No. 777 Seymour street, to cost $2,800.

Marvin A. Farr, to erect six three-story stores and flats, 160x65 feet, at Nos. 1260 to 1280 West Madison street, to cost $60,000.

City of Chicago, to erect three-story engine-house, 24x90 feet, at No. 460 Webster avenue, to cost $11,000.

J. N. Cunning, to erect two-story flats, 22x50 feet, at No. 1274 West Congress street, to cost $5,000.

J. N. Cunning, to erect two two-story dwellings, 36x40 feet, at No. 1278 West Congress street, to cost $7,000.

C. Liberens, to erect three-story store and flats, 25x55 feet, at No. 623 North Lincoln street, to cost $4,500.

H. M. Hooker, to erect addition to barn, 21x25 feet, No. 576 Washington boulevard, to cost $2,000.

G. Hanson & Co., to erect cottage, 20x32 feet, at No. 3307 Yorktown street, to cost $1,200.

Gust Rick, to erect two-story dwelling, 22x40 feet, at No. 1541 Elston avenue, to cost $2,000.

A Portentous "If" Always in the Way.

Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* (Dem.): New York and Indiana are our sure reliance for Democratic ascendency. At this time Hill and Gray are our best possibilities. If the election was tomorrow we would win the fight. If we have wisdom, and do not throw away our chances on sentiment and impracticabilities, the Democratic party will return to power in 1892.

THE SILVER CONVENTION.

MINING SPECULATORS ISSUE A CALL FOR A MEETING.

It Is to Be Held the Latter Part of Next Month in St. Louis—The Promoters Want Free Coinage of Silver and Give a Variety of Erroneous and Misleading Reasons—Read the Official Call and Address to the People.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 2.—The Call and Address Committee of the National Silver Convention, to meet in this city Nov. 26, met yesterday at the offices of the Granite Mountain Silver Mining Company, with Mr. James Campbell Chairman, and Mr. Albert Singer Secretary. In consultation with the committee were: Congressman R. P. Bland of this State, Col. J. M. S. Egan of Colorado, and Mr. John T. Field of St. Louis, Secretary of the Granite Mountain Silver Mining Company.

The call, as it was finally agreed upon, with the composition of the convention and the manner of selecting the delegates, is as follows:

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 1.—To the People of the United States: The promoters of this convention earnestly believe that the subject to be discussed and the objects sought to be obtained, to-wit: The rehabilitation of silver as one of the money metals of this country, as contemplated by our Federal Constitution, are matters of the supremest moment to the welfare of our people and of vital interest to mankind the world over.

Since the demonetization of silver by the leading nations of the Old World, followed by the same movement on the part of the United States, we have seen a correspondingly steady decline in prices of commodities everywhere—a depression in trade and business enterprises almost unparalleled in history.

We have seen in this country a financial panic (that of 1873-'74), following closely upon the suspension of the coinage of silver by Germany, France, the Latin Union, and the United States, such as never before in our history crushed the spirit of our people.

The demonetization of silver worked by law a practical confiscation of the earnings of labor, the products and property of debtors, and transferred them without adequate consideration to the coffers of creditors, and depressed the markets for labor and its products throughout the world.

Although in this country there has been a partial restoration of silver coinage by the act of Feb. 28, 1878, yet that act, which authorized and required the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase and coin not less than $2,000,000 nor more than $4,000,000 worth of silver bullion per month, has not been executed in the spirit in which it was enacted. The minimum amount of only $2,000,000 per month has been the constant and almost unvarying rule governing the Treasury officials in the purchase and coinage of silver bullion by virtue of this law. The consequence has been that all commodities, measured in terms of money as fixed by an arbitrary gold standard, have declined from year to year till the present time.

The panic of 1873-'74 still lingers with us. Now and then short intervals of business prosperity have taken place, but they were of short duration and were quickly followed by long periods of lower levels in prices.

Thoughtful men and the ablest political economists of this and other leading nations have called attention to the fact that the suspension of the use of silver as one of the money metals has been the main if not the sole cause of this trade stagnation. Such was the opinion of the United States Silver Commission of 1876, and of the royal commission of Great Britain in its report of 1888, as well as of the ablest economists of the entire commercial world.

In this opinion we fully concur. The question is, what shall be done? We believe that our Senators and Representatives in Congress should be urged to restore silver to its ancient use as money by giving it free coinage. This will place it on an equality with gold, and, we believe, at a par with that metal. Until this is accomplished it should be earnestly insisted upon that the maximum amount of $4,000,000 worth of bullion should be coined per month.

This is not demanded in the interest of the silver miner, although that interest adds nearly $50,000,000 to our wealth, and that, too, in face of the fact that it is practically outlawed by our Government in its mint regulations.

We produce nearly half of the annual silver product of the world, and surely it cannot be reasonably complained of, that this mining interest will be benefited by its use as money when we reflect that from time immemorial it has by all nations until recently been so used, especially when we contemplate the direful effects this demonetization has caused. Vast as this mineral wealth is, permeating as it does the mountains and plains of our great Western States and Territories, yet it is a mere incident to be entirely subordinated to the great question of the metallic basis for our circulating medium.

That the stock of gold in the world is wholly insufficient as a basis for its money all now admit. That silver must be restored the thoughtful statesmen of this and other countries declare to be the pressing monetary reform.

It is to this view of the question we are constrained to invite discussion by the convention. It has been our aim to state as succinctly as possible what to us appeared to be the paramount necessity for calling the convention, its objects, and remit to the intelligent delegates who will compose the convention the discussion of the more intricate economic problems involved, as well as the details of the mode of procedure. Yet we cannot refrain from calling the attention of the convention and the country to one or two other important considerations in this connection.

It is susceptible of proof that the demonetization of silver operates year by year as a means of enabling England to constantly depress the prices of our wheat, breadstuffs, and cotton, articles that constitute nearly two-thirds of our export trade. For the truth of this statement we make the following suggestions, coupled with statistics:

The population of India is about 250,000,000. India is governed by Great Britain. For the boon of this government England charges India about $80,000,000 annually. England, in August, 1873, for a purpose to us not then, but now, apparent, demonetized gold in India, and established there the single silver standard. Germany, the United States, and France suspended the coinage of silver. That metal was thus driven to the mints of India, where it found free coinage, and where it had not, and up to this time has not, lost its purchasing power as compared with gold. Now, this $80,000,000 due annually from India to England is paid by drafts drawn upon the Council of India. These charges are payable in London, where gold only is legal tender, hence are payable in that metal. India cannot afford to send silver to England to pay these drafts, because when silver reaches London it is not money, but depreciated bullion. Consequently Indian merchants buy up all the wheat and cotton possible and breadstuffs and ship these articles to London and sell them to procure the gold with which to liquidate these council drafts. And so it is with the interest on debts owing to English investors for the construction of railways and other enterprises in India. Thus the production of wheat and cotton is stimulated in India as a means of export to meet foreign payments. This has enormously increased the export of wheat and breadstuffs from India to England. It has the further effect of lowering the price of wheat in England, for the lower the price of silver in London the more of it gold will purchase. Silver not having lost its purchasing power in India will buy as much wheat as ever. Consequently to say that gold will buy more silver this year than last is synonymous to say that gold will buy more wheat this year than last.

The fact is, and statistics prove it, that wheat, cotton, and silver have uniformly and steadily declined together.

Again, silver being worth more as money in India than as bullion in England, it is imported into India for the purpose of employing laborers in building railways and in opening up wheat and cotton fields, so that India is not only destined to drive us out of European markets, but it is claimed can at this time place wheat in New York, and even Chicago, cheaper than we can raise it.

Thus the gold standard and our hostile action towards silver are steadily depreciating that metal and driving it to India, there to employ Hindoos to raise wheat, corn, and cotton in direct competition with the agriculturists of America. By this means the cheap Hindoo labor is made a favored competitor of our own farmers and laborers. Nearly $52,000,000 of silver thus outlaid in other countries is sent to India.

We believe that the free coinage of silver in the United States will restore it to its former parity with gold, and thus correct the evils here complained of. For when the parity between silver and gold is restored there can no longer be a speculation in buying silver to stimulate the production of wheat, cotton, and breadstuffs in India.

Cheap silver has reduced our wheat exports from 153,252,795 bushels, at $1.20 per bushel, equal to $190,546,305, in the year 1879, to 45,956,216 bushels for the fiscal year just closed June last; and its export value has fallen from $1.20 per bushel to 90 cents per bushel. Thus the $190,546,305 of 1879 is down to $41,234,779. We have not only reduced our exports by 73 per cent, but we have in value reduced it 33⅓ per cent besides. Going down grade 73 per cent in exports and 33⅓ per cent in value is a startling proposition worthy of the serious consideration of the American farmer. We could give further statistics showing this steady decline from the date of the demonetization of silver, but stating this fact will call attention to the whole subject.

St. Louis, situated as it is in the heart of our great agricultural districts and adjacent to our mining States and Territories, easy of access from every quarter on account of its transportation facilities, has been deemed the proper place to hold this convention. It is, therefore, decided to call the convention to consider the subject matter herein stated to meet in St. Louis the 26th of November next.

To attain the objects stated in the foregoing call the Governor of each State and Territory is hereby empowered and requested to appoint as delegates to this convention twenty delegates and twenty alternates, representative men favorable to the discussion of the objects of this convention. The Executive Committee of the promoters of this convention reserve the authority of appointing 100 delegates-at-large from the United States, distinguished citizens who may not be appointed by the Governors of their respective States and Territories, whose powers as delegates shall be equal in every respect to those appointed by the Governors.

JAMES CAMPBELL, Chairman.
L. M. RUMSEY,
JULIUS S. WALSH,
FRANK GAIENNIE,
GEORGE TAYLOR,
Committee on Call and Address.

WHY PEOPLE GO TO CHURCH.

An Analysis of the Reasons Which Induce People to Visit the Sanctuary.

Memphis *Avalanche:* The Rev. J. W. Ingram preached a sermon last night at the church on "Churchgoers; Who They Are and What They Go For."

His text was taken from the XXVIIth Psalm and the 4th verse: "One thing I have desired of the Lord, that will I seek after; that I may dwell in the house of the Lord all my life, to behold the beauty of the Lord, and to inquire in his temple." The following is a synopsis of the sermon:

"Who are the churchgoers and why do they attend church? It is probable that the churchgoers in the world are in the minority. I am not sure of this, but I think that a great majority do not attend church.

"But I think the enemies of the church make a mistake in referring to this and making comparison between the present and the past. They overlook the fact that there are more churches now than there used to be. So many are being built that in the United States alone a church is built for every day in the year. Another encouraging feature is that churches are not being sold under the hammer by the Sheriff. They are not for sale, except that an old church may be sold to make room for a better one.

"Another thing, we have a vast number of Sunday-schools in the United States, where sixty years ago we had none. There are 9,000,000 Sunday-school scholars in the United States, and a tenth of that number is engaged in teaching them. We have more churches, more churchgoers, more Sunday-schools and scholars, more preachers, more faith, more unity, more benevolence, more purity, more money than at any time in the history of Christianity, not excepting the apostolic times.

"The churchgoers—who are they? There are a large number of them, and they can be divided into classes. First, there is the class who go as a matter of duty. For this class the weather never gets too bad, a slight cold does not keep them at home; rain or shine, cold or hot, they are always to be found in the house of God. They feel that an obligation rests upon them, and they are of a class that keep their obligations.

"There is another class outside of the church, but who also attend services from a feeling of duty. They feel that the church is a public safeguard; that it watches their property while they sleep; that it guards public morals; that without it society would be unsafe. They feel it to be their duty to sustain the church, and they attend its services, not because they love it or believe its doctrines, perhaps, but they say: 'I want it for my wife, for my children, and for society, and I must not let that church go down.' The value of this class cannot be overestimated.

"Then there is a class who attend church for pleasure; that is, because it is a pleasure to go, and this class can be subdivided into several others. First, there are a certain few to whom it is a pleasure to go to the house of God. They find there a certain beauty and sanctity; they experience a feeling such as David speaks of in the text. This class go early and listen attentively to the sermon; they join in the singing and the prayer, and realize that there the Lord has recorded His name, and that is the house of the living God, and there they go to commune with Him. I have seen their faces shine with light and joy, and with them there is no criticism of the sermon, or the songs, or of each other; their pleasure is unalloyed.

"Another class go for the pleasure it gives them to hear the Gospel preached. They love to hear the preacher talk of faith and baptism, of regeneration; they never tire of hearing the word of God expounded.

"Opposed to this class is another who go for pleasure of a different kind. They are pleased only when the preacher eliminates from his sermon every word of God and religion and preaches of something which neither he nor they understand. If he can introduce some abstruse theory, some words of a foreign language, some scientific hobby, they go away delighted. If I was to announce that I would preach next Sunday night on the subject of where Cain got his wife or where Hell is located, the church would be crowded. You would not be here, but the class I speak of would. They would know beforehand that I could not tell them where Cain got his wife nor where Hell is, but they would come just the same. If I were to tell them, indeed, they would be the most disappointed people you ever saw.

"Another class go for amusement, to hear the music, and there is so much music that is elevating, soft, and pleasing that I will not say much on that head for fear I may say the wrong thing. There is something sensuous about music. Observe the man who comes solely to hear it. He impresses you as one who has an easy time. He lays his head back and listens to the strains of melody and sleeps between times. I don't like this class, and I think that when it becomes necessary to have an opera to draw a crowd that it is time for the church to get a new pastor. I also have a poor opinion of a church that compels its pastor to submit to this state of things. As to the man who goes to church only because he can hear good music cheap I think it would be almost as well if he staid away.

"There are still others who go to church who don't go to worship God, or to hear the Gospel, or to hear the music, but who go to indulge a sort of clandestine courtship. They write notes and pass them slyly along the seats or whisper some sweet nothings to each other. I do not understand this phase of courtship. I know, or at least I did know forty years ago or so, how the soft rays of the moon favored this sort of ecstasy, but I cannot conceive how the sacred precincts of a church can be considered a proper place. A young man of whom I asked the reason that he left my church said that he always took his best girl to church on Sunday nights, and in my church he could not talk to her, as I did not encourage that thing.

"There are those who go to church to seek, honestly and sincerely, the way of life. They are young men and women who want to know what God wills that they should do, and they go to find out, with the intention of doing it. A young man came up this morning who had found what his duty was and started to do it, and fourteen such have joined this church the last summer. Remember the promise: 'Those who seek Him early shall find Him.'

"The last class of whom I shall speak, and it touches me to mention them, are those who go to church hoping to be comforted, who need a ray of sunshine in their hearts, a little warmth, a little of heaven. Think of them seeking some one to put their arms around them, to lift them up, to keep them out of the reach of temptation. There are those among them who come disappointed, groaning under some great sorrow; they come from the barren gates of poverty; they may come from the curse of a drunkard's presence; they may come from the foul presence of an unfaithful wife; they may come from a newly-made grave. Who knows the sorrows some women have to bear!

"May the time speedily come when these sad, sorrowing souls, whose tear-stained faces sink deep into my heart, can realize the words of the song:

"Come, ye disconsolate, where'er ye languish;
Come to the mercy seat, fervently kneel;
Here bring your wounded hearts, here bring your anguish;
Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal.

"I believe that one thought, 'Earth has no sorrow that Heaven cannot heal,' is worth all the blood of Jesus Christ, through the shedding of which we hope for salvation."

One Woman's Noble Record.

"Sister Marie Thérese! When scarcely 20 years old you were wounded on the battlefield of Balaclava while devoting yourself to the care of the wounded. At Mogenta you were again wounded in the front line of battle. After that you nursed our warriors in Syria, in China, and in Mexico. At the battle of Reichshofen you were carried wounded from the field amid a heap of slain cuirassiers. Later on a bombshell fell in the midst of the ambulance committed to your care. You immediately seized it and carried it some eighty yards away from the ambulance, where it fell to the ground and by its explosion wounded you seriously. After you had recovered you followed your vocation here to Tonkin." In such remarkable words did the Governor of Tonkin, surrounded by his staff, in front of all the troops, lately address superioress of the Sisters of Mercy. He then bade her kneel down, and, touching her shoulder thrice with his sword, added: "In the name of the French people and army I confer upon you the cross for tried bravery. Nobody can show more heroic deeds to merit it, nobody can claim such a self-denying career, and entirely devoted to the service of his fellow-men and his fatherland. Soldiers, present arms!"

Time to Break It Up.

The head of the London Waiters' Union says that the tip system has developed to such an extent that in some restaurants the waiters pay five shillings a day for the privilege of waiting.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE.—THE TRIBUNE will not answer queries in anonymous communications, nor decide bets.]

We Know of None.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Kindly inform a lover of the game of chess if there are any club-rooms in the city where others than members can indulge in their favorite pastime. ROOK.

No.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—If an American-born citizen goes to Europe and has a son born there, is that son eligible to the Presidency of the United States of America? G. K.

How Far One Would Travel.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—To settle a controversy would you tell me the distance one would go in traveling from the bottom to the top of the proposed "World's Fair Tower" you published this morning and oblige?

E. W. KIMBALL.

[He would have to travel twelve and a half times the height of the tower, or, roughly speaking, about four miles, the proposed grade being 8 per cent.]

A Sarcastic Farmer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Thank you for two good editorials about farming. It is a comfort to know that we are as well off as we were before the war; that with our long days and short nights, plain living, hard work, and attention to business we have held our own. But that is just what's the matter. Men who haven't farmed have turned dollars into thousands and thousands into millions, while we have—held our own. We own the same old lands, worn a little thinner, and owe the same old mortgages, not worn thinner to any great extent, while our backs aren't quite as straight nor our step quite as quick as it was then. Of course we've kept our families decent; maybe short a hand or two through sons or brothers that went South and never came back; and then, too, a cripple or two, and a war-widow and orphans somewhere near by; and some old maids that would have got married if things had been different. We didn't complain of that, and maybe the city fellows have the same experiences, though I guess not quite as much as we have. But just tell us where to look for the farming millionaires, or even the rich farmers' families who are traveling abroad to see the sights and do their shopping. FARMER FROM WAYBACK.

[THE TRIBUNE simply stated the case as it is, and is not called upon to furnish instances of farmers who are sufficiently rich to travel abroad with their families. The point sought to be made in the editorials referred to was that the condition of the farmers, notwithstanding depressed prices, has improved within the last quarter of a century, that there is a fair prospect for further improvement in the near future, and that they cannot reasonably expect high prices so long as they produce more than is wanted by the world of consumers. The town people can't consume food as fast as the farmers produce it. The convention at St. Louis seems to have been actuated by the idea that it is possible to obtain higher prices by holding back a part of what is produced by the farmers. It does not appear to have occurred to its members that the rapid opening up of the interior of this continent by railroads within the last few years has facilitated its settlement on a vast scale, while the improvements in machinery have not only cheapened transportation and the cost of production but have lessened the amount of manual labor which used to be absolutely necessary in the various departments of agricultural work. Both together have encouraged the production of human food in the West at a rate which for a time far outran the comparatively steady increase in the demand for consumption, and the only wonder is that the glut now and then brought about by this overproduction did not result in still lower prices than those paid in the times of greatest depression. It may be added that the mortgaging of farms finds a parallel in the incumbrances with which much of the property in the cities is loaded, and that land in the West is not apt to grow thin and poor except as a consequence of that haste to become rich which shows itself in a wanton impoverishment of the soil by continual recropping without rest that directly leads up to the glut complained of. The farmers in many a section of the West have already learned this lesson and avoid both evils, so far as they are concerned, by a judicious rotation of crops and more fertilizers.]

It Is a Still, Small Voice.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* When two burly athletes face each other in a ring everybody insists on fair play. The demand for fair play is not loud enough to shake the heavens when a woman has been wronged by a man.

France's Military Strength.

The French are now able to put in the field seven armies of a total strength of 1,300,000 men, equipped for a prolonged campaign, and supported by an ample reserve. This is five times the force that Napoleon III. could muster in 1870.

Fellows in Sorrow.

Washington *Press:* J. Bull continues to manifest his dislike of the conference of American nations. He ought to find some consolation in the fact that the mugwumps of this country are in sympathy with him.



DR. A. W. BRINKERHOFF'S SYSTEM OF RECTAL TREATMENT.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, RECTAL ULCER, POLYPUS, PRURITUS, and CHRONIC DIARRHŒA Cured Without the Use of Knife, Ecrasure, or Cautery—No Anaesthetics.

Treatment painless, sure, safe. 300,000 operations with it and NOT ONE DEATH. Patients go about business after treatment. No medicine by stomach. Symptoms: Protrusion, burning, bleeding, and pain at time of and after passage; soreness in lower portion of back; mucus, mattery, or bloody discharges; frequent urination; itching and moisture about the anus; constipation, followed as disease progresses by diarrhœa; gradual decline and in time general prostration. Write for 58-page pamphlet, illustrated, free. Refer to A. M. BILLINGS, Pres. Home Nat'l Bank.
" " Mrs. A. M. BILLINGS, 504 West Lake-st.
" " C. H. RUDDOCK, 468 Washington boul.
" " Mrs. H. M. HAIGHT, 12 Loomis-st.
" " HARRY HANKINS, 522 Chestnut-st., Englewood.

DR. W. C. BRINKERHOFF
AT GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL:
Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday, Oct. 27, 28, 29. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.
AT OFFICE,
ROOMS 39 AND 40, McVICKER'S THEATER BUILDING, E. MADISON-ST.:
Nov. 1, 2, 11 to 16, inclusive, 25 to 30, inclusive. Hours..... 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. 1:30 p. m. to 5 p. m.
Will be permanently located in McVicker's Building after Nov. 25.

THOMAS CLANCY

Requests the pleasure of his friends and patrons at his store, 953 West Madison-st., during next week, Monday, Oct. 28, to Saturday, Nov. 2, to taste a cup of

Blooker's Dutch Cocoa,

CHOICEST, PUREST, BEST,

Which he has imported from Amsterdam, Holland.

DRUNKENNESS,

Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner 113 Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co. and Lord Owen & Co., Chicago.

-NOTICE-

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Organized for the purpose of enabling those who wish to invest small sums in real estate to combine their money with others and buy with the aggregate sum a tract of land which can be subdivided and sold at the enormous profits to the owner usually paid by the individual purchaser of the small lot.

The Syndicate has secured a tract of 100 acres on the North Shore, one mile above the city, and for which is issued 3,500 shares at $100 each, payable $10 per month on each share. A membership fee of $2.50 per each share is charged. No further assessments on shares.

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The land will be sold after the completion of the new Sheridan Drive through the tract and the other improvements planned by the managers completed. The land is high and rolling, with large lake frontage and railroad station on the tract. A rapid advance in values in the near future is admitted by all well-informed operators. The Syndicate expects to close out its investments, returning to its members their principal from two to three fold.

The affairs of the Syndicate will be under the direction of the following Managers:

JOSEPH SEARS ....President
Vice President of N. K. Fairbank & Co.
JOHN M. OLIVER.............Vice President
THEO. G. DICKINSON ....Secretary
H. M. KINGMAN.....................Treasurer
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Territory of Idaho 6s.
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County of Aitkin, Minn., 6½s.
County of Fall River, Dak., 6s.
City of Prescott, Ari., 8s.
City of Medicine Lodge, Kas., 6s.
City of Frankfort, Ind., Water-Works 6s.
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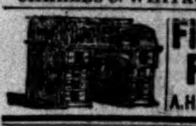
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BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Oct. 25.	Oct. 18.
New York	$116,061,240	$137,473,154
Boston	13,584,768	17,338,590
Chicago	11,151,000	12,041,009
Philadelphia	10,332,790	12,320,538
St. Louis	3,167,824	3,320,835
Baltimore	2,266,861	2,177,519
New Orleans	1,851,629	1,996,042

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c discount; Boston, 10c discount; St. Louis, 75c discount.

Local rates for money were as firm yesterday as ever, 6 per cent being the lowest quoted on call under the most favorable circumstances and 7 per cent being the bottom rate on discounts in all but exceptional cases. Demand loans were made even at 7 per cent, the borrowers either not being regular customers or having securities not well known to the banks. Lenders will always make better terms on local securities than on outside bonds for which there is no daily market here. It does not appear, however, despite the steadiness of rates, that any deserving customers of the banks have suffered or that the development of any business has been retarded. There is money enough to take good care of the city's commercial and manufacturing interests, but in view of the active demand from all quarters lenders feel justified in demanding more for their funds than in quiet times. It is no ordinary autumn. Merchants are doing a heavier business than usual, manufacturers have more orders ahead, and the agriculturist has reaped a larger crop. Chicago bankers, who are furnishing the necessary cash in these lively and prosperous times, naturally feel that they are entitled to a share of the increasing profits. It is to their credit that they kept their reserves so well in hand last summer that they are not now compelled to disturb their old loans in order to provide funds for new.

New York exchange sold yesterday at 60c discount. Sterling was weak, actual business being done at ½c under Thursday's rates.

The trading in securities was more spirited than of late and covered a broader field. Calumet Dock common sold up to 27⅛ at the exchange, and some brokers had unfilled orders at the close of the day. About 200 shares were bought on the street at 27½. West Side cable stock moved up to 96½ in the afternoon, although selling at 95¾ in the morning. At the exchange somebody took $80,000 Consumers' 5s at less than 92½, with a buyer's thirty-day option, being confident of better prices next month. Gaslight 5s sold at 94½. The gas bonds are the weakest securities on the list, and it is the average broker's opinion that they are the best purchase, although one prominent dealer said yesterday that he was willing to go on record with the prediction that the man who bought anything on the list now could make money. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$10,000 Louisville So. 6s, b. 30	97⅛
$80,000 Consumers' Gas 5s, b. 30	92 @ 92½
$ 8,000 City Railway 4½s	100⅞
$20,000 Gaslight 5s	94½
239 shares Cal. & Chic. C. & D.	27¼@ 27⅛
300 shares Gas Trust, b. 30	55⅛@ 55¼
170 shares W. Chicago St. R. R.	95¾@ 96½
100 shares Western Stone Co.	105½

Henry Clews in a special to Schwartz-Dupee predicts that coffee will go lower despite the present steadiness of prices, Brazil being evidently a seller and the market getting all its support from a few shorts.

The official statement of our foreign trade for September shows that in the twelve months ending Sept. 30 imports of merchandise amounted to $763,622,000, and the exports to $775,598,000, making the excess of exports about $12,000,000. In the same period the net exports of gold and silver were $68,000,000. For the month of September the exports footed up $65,000,000 and the imports $53,612,000, excess of exports $11,400,000. In the same month this country imported net $2,117,000 gold and exported net $1,223,000 silver. The foregoing figures support the belief that large gold imports are near at hand.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—Railroad stocks were less active this forenoon than during the same hours yesterday, while the trust stocks were twice as active, but both kinds were strong and higher. Union Pacific was again the conspicuous feature of the railroad stocks, and this time the effects of the favorable view taken of the traffic agreement with the Northwestern were shown not only in an advance in the prices of both Union Pacific and Northwestern, but of all the Granger stocks. Denver & Fort Worth furnished 8,200 shares out of the total of 87,000 shares of listed stocks sold on the New York Stock Exchange up to 12 o'clock, and at that hour had advanced 1¾ to 30⅝.

In the afternoon the market increased in strength and before 2:30 there was a general advance of ¼@¾ on all stocks, with ⅝@¾ on St. Paul, Rock Island, Atchison, and Northern Pacific preferred, and 1¼ on Lackawanna. Union Pacific was still the most active, though it did not advance as much as the others. The statement of the Union Pacific earnings for September, made public this afternoon, is favorable and shows an increase of nearly 22 per cent in the net earnings over the same month last year.

Money on call easy, ranging from 4½ to 6 per cent; last loan 5; closed offered at 5. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7. Sterling exchange quiet, but firm, at 481¼ for sixty-day bills and 485¼ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 218,474 shares, including: Atchison, 10,520; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 14,686; Denver, Texas & Fort Worth, 14,560; Lake Shore, 4,105; Louisville & Nashville, 8,860; Missouri Pacific, 12,680; Northwestern, 5,315; Northern Pacific preferred, 8,805; Reading, 19,300; Richmond & W. P., 7,870; St. Paul, 13,660; Union Pacific, 47,330.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing. Oct. 25.	Closing. Oct. 24.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	35,450	44	42⅝	43¾	42¾
Atchison	10,420	31¼	30	31	30
Atchison Rights	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
C., B. & Q.	3,500	107	106¼	106⅞	106¼
Canada Southern	600	53⅞	53⅝	53⅞	53⅝
Canadian Pacific	900	69¼	68⅞	68⅞	69¼
Central Pacific	300	35	34⅞	35	34⅞
Ches. & Ohio	338	25⅝	25¼	25¾	25⅝
Do 2d pfd	1,110	44½	44	44½	44
Con. Gas	600	90¾	90	90	90¼
Col. Coal & Iron	900	32	32	32	
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	1,450	37¾	37¼	37⅝	37⅞
C. & E. Illinois	200	40¾	40½	40¾	
Do pfd	110	97	97	97	
Chicago Gas Trust	6,125	56¼	54¼	54⅞	54⅝
C. Coal & I	300	6⅞	6	6⅞	
C., C., C. & St. L.	2,026	75⅛	75	75⅛	75⅜
Do pfd	100	99¼	99¼	99¼	
D., L. & W.	14,668	144	141⅞	144	142
Del. & Hud.	860	150⅞	149¼	150⅝	149⅞
Den. & R. G.	680	17	17	17	
do pfd	100	51	51	51	50⅞
Erie	700	29⅜	29	29⅜	29
Do seconds	116,500	105	104⅝	104⅝	105
E. T. & Ga. 2d pfd.	100	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
Illinois Central	100	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	117
Jersey Central	1,350	125⅝	124	125⅝	124⅝
K. & T.	330	12	11⅞	11⅞	12⅛
Lake Shore	6,105	106⅛	105⅝	106⅛	105⅝
Louisville & N.	8,850	81⅝	81¼	81⅝	81⅝
L. E. & W.	1,200	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	18¼
Do pfd	1,010	64⅞	64⅜	64⅞	64¾
Lead Trust	15,250	22⅛	21⅞	22	21⅞
Missouri Pacific	12,880	71	69⅝	70⅞	68⅞
Mich. Cent.	150	98	98	98	
Minn. & St. L.	200	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Manhattan	750	105¼	105⅛	105¼	104⅞
Northwestern	5,315	112⅝	111⅞	112⅝	111⅞
New England	2,833	46⅞	45⅞	46	45⅝
Northern Pacific	300	32	31⅞	32	
Do pfd	8,805	73⅝	72⅜	73⅝	72⅝
N. Y. Central	600	106⅜	106	106⅜	106
N. Y., Sus. & W.	150	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¾
N. Y. C. & St. L.	200	17	17	17	
Oregon Trans.	410	33⅞	33¼	33⅞	33¼
Oregon Ry. & N. Co.	1,000	101	100⅝	101	100⅝
Ont. & W.	320	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
Ohio & Miss.	1,050	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	22⅝
Omaha com. pfd.	100	97	97	97	
Org. S. L.	500	54⅝	54	54⅝	53⅞
Pullman	200	187	187	187	185⅛
Peoria, D. & E.	270	20	20	20	
Reading	18,800	44⅝	43⅞	44⅝	44⅛
Richmond Term.	7,279	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞
Do pfd	200	80⅜	80	80⅜	
Rock Island	3,980	98⅞	97⅞	98⅞	97⅜
Southern Pacific	1,200	35⅞	35⅝	35⅞	35⅝
St. Paul	13,660	70⅞	69⅝	70⅞	69⅜
Do pfd	300	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞	
St. Paul & D.	200	29	29	29	
St. P., M. & M.	772	115¼	115	115¼	114¼
St. L. & S. F. pfd	300	56	56	56	
Sugar Trust	25,975	72⅞	70⅝	72⅞	71⅛
Texas Pacific	700	20¼	20	20¼	20¼
Tenn. Coal	2,636	53⅞	51⅞	53⅞	51¼
Union Pacific	47,230	67⅜	66	67⅜	66⅛
Wisconsin Central	300	28⅞	28⅝	28⅞	28⅝
W. & L. E. pfd.	300	70⅞	70⅝	70⅞	70⅜
Wabash	100	17	17	17	
Do pfd	1,500	31⅝	31¼	31⅝	31⅝
Western Union	2,300	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞	85

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	136
American	116¼	United States	83¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	127	U. S. 4½s, reg.	105¼
U. S. 4, coup.	127	U. S. 4½s, coup.	105½

BOND TRANSACTIONS.
10 A. M. TO 12 M.

7000 C & O cn 5s	103¼	5000 MK&T gn 5s	59¼
10000 CB&Q-DenDiv4s	93½	35000 MK&T gn 6s	66@66¼
5000 CGL&CCo 1s	96	12000 MK&T cn 7s	96¾@97
9000 CP&StL 5s	92¾	5000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp	89¼
22000 GRI&P 5cp	105¾@105⅞	81000 NYLE&W n2d cn.	
15000 DSS&A 5s	99½		104⅞@105
79000 FtW&Dist	103¼@103¾	1000 NPa 2d cp	116¼
57000 GC & SF 1st	104⅝@105	1000 NPa 3d cp	107½
3000 GC&SF gold	62½	10000 O Sc inc	
2000 H&TC 1st-M L tr	115	1000 Or Imp 1st	104½
5000 H&TC 1st-W Dtrs	115	3000 OR&N 5s	105½
2000 IaCen 1st	87½	1000 OgnT 6s	106
6000 KyCen 1st 4s	85	11000 Pac of Mo 1st 4s.	
1000 L I g m 4s	100		99@99½
7000 L&N 5s	111	25000 P&R gm 4s	90¼@90⅛
10000 LNA&C cn	102	3000 StL A&T 2d	28
10000 L&s 1st	97½	3000 StL & I M 1st	104¼
2000 MLS&W 1s-AshD	113½	11000 Sh V g m trs	52
10000 MLS&W 1-MchD.	113¾	5000 T&W 2d trst	109¾
5000 MLS&W Extn 5s	101½	3000 UnE 1st	109¾
2000 MStPls-H&DD7s	126½	2000 WabR 1st	108½
3000 M&SPlst—LacD.	114	15000 WisCenClst	97½

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

1000 BCR&N 1st	99	4000 NW Ex 4s	98¼
2000 Can So 2d	92¾	3000 Ogn T6s	106½
1000 CNJ g m 5s	113½	2000 PD&E 1st	105½
25000 C&O cons5s	103½	4000 PD&E 1st—ED	104½
20000 CGL&CCo 1st	96½	11000 P&R 1st pfd	80¾@81
47000 CH&P 5s	105½@105¾	2000 P&R 2d pfd	60@60½
2000 CHV&T 5s	73	2000 P&R gm 4s	
1000 CHV&T g m 6s	73@73¼	2000 StPM&M 1st ColTr	100
10000 E T cngd 5s	107¾@108	3000 R&A 1st-DM ctfs.	
25000 FtW&D 1st	103¾@103		67@68¼
2000 GC&SF 1st	104½@104¾	10000 StL&A&T 2d	28½
10000 H&TC 2d-ML tr.		22000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886	
	123¼@123½		86¼@86¾
4000 Ill Cen 4s 1952	101	10000 SA&AP 1st 6s 1886 to 1926	88¾
1000 KyClst 4s	84¼	9000 SoP of C 1st cn 5s	100¾@100⅜
10000 MK&T gm 6s	66⅛@66½	7000 T P 1st 5s	90½
14000 MK&T cn 7s	97@97¼	27000 T Pac2d inc	36½@37¼
2000 M&E 2d	108	9000 T L & K C 1st	
2000 M U T 6s	103		103¼@103⅝
10000 NYC&StL 4s	93¼		
10000 NYEl 1st	116½		
2000 NYS&W 1st rfg 5s	101½	1000 WabRlst	105⅝
5000 NPac 2d cp	110½		

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

12000 A&P gtd 4s	72@72½	1000 NYC 1st cp	134¼
6000 BCR&N 1st	99	1000 NYCEx 5s	105½
30000 C&O con 5s	103½	10000 R&A 2d-DrexM ct	36¼
1000 CB&Q—DenDiv4s	93	10000 R&WPt con	79½
2000 CHV&T 5s	72	15000 StLA&T 1st x cp.	
3000 C H V & T gm 6s	73¼		79¼@79⅛
10000 CNJg m 5s	113½	1000 SL&A&T 2d	28½
2000 C&W1g m	119½	4000 StL&C 4s	77¼
2000 D&RG W1st tr	85	10000 StL&SF 2d-ClassB	119
25000 FtW&D1st	103@103½	6000 StL&SF 2d-ClassC	119
2000 GC&SF 1st	104½	60000 StPM&M 1st-Mont	
12000 KyCen 1st 4s	85	Ex 4s	88½@88⅜
12000 LSL&T 1st	99¼	2000 StP&SC 1st	126
1000 M&SPl-C&MR 5s	104½	2000 SoCar 2d	
4000 M&StPlst—Tm 5s	105	10000 SPs ofCal 1s cn 5s	100⅝
10000 M&SPls-Ia&M D.	117	22000 TexPa 1st 5s	90⅞@91
20000 MK&T gn 6s	66	5000 Tex P 2d inc	37
3000 MetEl 1st	116½	4000 TSt L & KC 1st	103⅝
2000 M&O gm	60	2000 TC&R 5s—B D 1st	98
5000 NYLE&W fd 5s cp		20000 Wab RR 1s	103¼@103⅝
	89@89½	8000 WS gtd 4s	102
25000 NYLE&W n2d cn.	105	3000 WS gtd 4s reg	105½
10000 NP&M 1st	102		

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	11,500	30¾	31⅛	30	31
Atchison rights	3,326	50	52⅛	50	51⅛
Union Pacific	2,100	66¼	67⅝	66	67¼
C. B. & Q.	2,800	106¼	107	106¼	106¾
Bell Telephone	15	205	205	205	205
Eastern	1,535	114	116	114	116
Sugar Trust	9,700	72¼	72⅞	70½	72¼
Wis. Cent.	150	28¼	28¼	28¼	28⅛
Cleve & C. Pfd.	60	25½	25½	25½	25½
C. B. & N.	200	45	45	45	45
Den. & Ft. Worth	100	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾

Bond sales and quotations:

6000 Atch 1st	109¼@110	2000 Mex Cen deb 10s	102
10000 Sonora 7s	81@82	2000 Bost Gas 2nd	83½
4000 C B & Q 1st 7s	120	5000 do 1st	90
5000 C B & Q plain 4s	90½	3000 K C Ft S & M 6s	115
11000 Mex Cent 4s	66@66½	4000 Fremt unstpd 6s	121¼
5000 O S L 6s	112½	4000 CK & W inc	14½
3000 Wis Cen Inc	53½	1000 Pueblo 7s	103
11000 So Kan Inc	80@80½	7100 C K & W 5s	64@65¼

Money at the Clearing House is 3¼ per cent. Call loans are 4@5 per cent and time paper is 4½@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 25.—The market closed strong and higher; Pennsylvania, 54¼@54⅜; Reading, 22 7-16@22⅜; Lehigh Valley, 53⅞@53⅝; Reading general 4s, 90¼@90⅜; Reading first preferred, 81@81¼; Reading second preferred, 63@63⅛; Reading third preferred, 52 bid.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Mining stocks: Best & Belcher, $2.85; Caledonia B. H., $2.40; Chollar, $1.25; Crown Point, $2.25; Consolidated California and Virginia, $5.00; Deadwood Ter., $1.00; Hale & Norcross, $2.95; Homestake, $9.00; Horn Silver, $1.45; Iron Silver, $2.15; Mexican, $3.25; Mount Diablo, $2.00; Ontario, $34.00; Ophir, $3.60; Occidental, $1.00; Savage, $1.40; Sierra Nevada, $1.55.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 25.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining company, new, 50c; Calumet & Hecla, $220.00; Franklin, $10.00; Huron, 2ec; Osceola, $10.50; Pewabic, new $2.50; Quincy, $51.00; Tamarack, $116.50; San Diego, $23.00; Santa Fe Copper, 50c.

FOREIGN

LONDON, Oct. 25.—Consols closed at 96 15-16 for money and 97 1-16 for the account.

Atlantic & Great Western, 25¼; Canadian Pacific, 70¾; Erie, 29¾; do seconds, 107½; Illinois Central, 120; Mexican Ordinary, 46¾; St. Paul common, 71½; Reading, 22¾; Mexican Central, new 4s, 69¾.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £356,000.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—Three per cent rentes, 87f 50c for the account.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were less irregular yesterday, with not much except local incentives to trading, and little doing on outside account. The damp weather was accepted as a reason for strength in corn, and claimed by some to justify the expectation of lower prices for wheat, because of the better prospects for the winter wheat crop, but it did not prevent higher prices late in the day.

An American traveling in Europe sends word that he has conversed with some Consuls from the United States, who agree in stating that the wheat crop of Austro-Hungary this year is far below par. This may now be extensively regarded as a chestnut, but if it were not believed before it can scarcely harm the bears to restate it.

A rumor prevailed here early that the Washington crop estimates of the wheat crop have been reduced by about 20,000,000 bu, but it was not widely believed, and the subsequent news was accepted as pointing to a total of 493,000,000 bu.

It is wired from New York that some men there suspect Chicago and Minneapolis of an intent to "thimble-rig" the next statement of visible supply, making it show an increase of about 3,000,000 bu for the current week. The "vile scheme" referred to is nothing more or less than a taking account of certain houses which have not hitherto been "regular," and therefore were not counted. Of course, it is desirable that all storehouses should come under the supervision of the men making up the statistics, and the wheat is there anyhow, whether it be counted or not. The same kind of objection was made to the including of any Northwestern point in the visible statement a few years ago.

An offer from Kansas to ship corn to this city was replied to that the offer would be accepted provided the party making it would guarantee old corn. This brought out a statement "no old corn in country." Practically the same news came from Nebraska Wednesday, and it is now said here that the same is true of most other parts of the West, if not of all. The old corn has been used up at a rapid rate, the exports to the United Kingdom and Canada having enormously increased over those of any former year. And England is now wanting as much as ever. There is reason to believe that exporters hold orders for large quantities, to admit which would be to send up prices by encouraging holders to demand higher figures.

It is thought by a man who has been watching the deal closely that the outstanding shortage in October pork does not exceed about 10,000 brls and may not be more than half that. If he is correct there is not much room for excitement over the deal during the five business days that yet remain in this month.

It is estimated that the receipts of wheat in Duluth and Minneapolis will aggregate 1,000 cars for today and 2,000 cars for Monday. In spite of free receipts recently it was wired from Minneapolis that cash wheat was going off well.

It is reported that a miller in Milwaukee sold Thursday 10,000 sacks of flour for export, and that yesterday two others sold a total of 9,000 sacks by acceptance of firm offers sent by cable the previous evening.

It was said that 19 boatloads of wheat had been taken in New York for export, but it was afterwards stated that it was taken for milling in Philadelphia. New York reported 104,000 bu corn taken for export, and New Orleans the shipment of 64,000 bu corn for European ports.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull, the reported sales of the day being only 125 brls. Winters were quoted steady, and spring patents about 10c lower than last week.

Wheat was steadier, with only a moderate volume of trading. Liverpool was quoted ½d per cental lower, and receipts at Duluth and Minneapolis aggregated 868 cars. But there was less willingness to sell at less than 80c for the last month of the year. Jones-Kennet, Cudahy, and Pardridge were selling some, and a few orders to operate on the same side came from New York. Hutchinson, Poole, Logan, Schwartz, and Milmine were free buyers, mostly for May, and a rather long list of orders to buy for that month for outsiders was held by commission men, the result being a further widening of the May premium. December opened unchanged at 79¾c and advanced to 80⅜c at the close, the later firmness being due to reports of big flour sales in Milwaukee and more liberal takings of wheat on the seaboard. This month closed at 1¾c discount and May at 3⅝c premium. Buyers bid 80c for January and 80½c for February. No. 2 in store sold at 79⅛@80c for hard spring, and 79c for choice red winter. Free on board lots of No. 4 red winter sold at 63@65c, No. 3 do at 69@75c, and No. 3 spring at 64@77c.

Corn was stronger, especially on the near futures. It was known that large quantities have been sold in New York for export during December and there was some talk of a squeeze in that city as a consequence, now that it is found the old corn has been pretty well used up and doubted if much new corn will be available before January. It certainly would not be if the weather should continue moist as it was yesterday. Receivers were active buyers for November, led by Counselman, and there was a much better inquiry for May, though a rise for that month was held in check by the presence of some limited orders to sell at 33⅝c. But it sold to 33¼c and closed at that asked, with November ½c higher, at 31⅛c bid, and this month at a shade of discount. December sold at 30⅞@31⅛c, and the year at 30⅞@31c, while January sold at 30¾@30⅞c. In store sold at 32¼@32½c for No. 2 yellow, 31½c for No. 3 do, 31@31⅛c for No. 2, and 30¾@31c for No. 3, with 27c for the latter to be delivered in December. Sample sales were at 31@31½c for No. 4 mixed and at 31¼@32c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow.

Oats were slightly firmer early, due to the strength in corn, but no special advance was recorded, with the Weare Commission company and Hutchinson moderately free sellers. May sold at 21⅝@21¾c, closing at the outside asked, and January at 19⅝@19¾c, resting at 19¾c. December was quiet at 18⅞c, and this month was dull at 18c, with gilt-edged receipts, dated Friday, slow at 18@18⅛c. No. 2 regular sold at 18c, and samples were active and firm early, closing tame. Free-on-board lots sold at 17@20¾c for No. 3 mixed, 20@21½c for do white, and 21@23c for No. 2 white and barley oats. Total cash sales 206 cars and 10,000 bu.

Rye was unchanged, with a fair business passing in cash lots while futures were dull, with no trading except in May, which went at a former figure of 45c. November was nominally 42c, and for December 45c was asked. No. 2 sold at 41⅞c to go to store and at 43⅛@43c by sample, with No. 3 at 37@38c. Total cash sales, 22 cars. Barley relapsed into a former state of dullness, with the recent indications of improvement absent, and many consignments held over for want of bids. Trading was at nearly former prices, though the movement was slow. Free on board sales were at 30@55c for No. 3 and 30@35c for No. 4. Total cash sales, 35 cars.

Provisions were dull, but averaged firmer, though the receipts of hogs at the six points were one-sixth larger than for the corresponding day last year. Swift, Underwood, and Armour were moderate sellers of pork for this month, about all of which (over 5,000 brls) was bought by Hutchinson at $10.70@10.75, and it closed at $10.72½, with some signs of a considerable quantity being wanted at about that figure had it been offered. Hutchinson afterwards bought some pork for November, which opened 5c higher, at $9.80, declined to $9.67½, and improved to $9.80 at the close, with January at 37½c discount. There was some trading in the latter on outside orders. Year pork sold at $9.20@9.30. Lard was neglected at $6.20@6.25 for this month, closing at the outside, which was 5c higher than Thursday, and November closed 2½c higher at $6.00 bid. March lard sold at $6.02½ and May at $6.10. Ribs for this month declined 15c to $5.15 at the close, with January 2½c higher at $4.77½ bid, and next month steady at $4.85 bid. May ribs were quoted at $4.92½. Cash sales included 250 tcs lard at $6.32½, 75,000 lbs green hams at 7⅛c, and 50 boxes D. S. shoulders at $4.60.

Millstuffs were dull and weak under liberal offerings and a meager demand. Bran sold at $7.75@8.00 and middlings at $8.00@10.75.

Flaxseed was not quotably altered, with a fair demand present for the moderate cash offerings, which ruled fully steady, while futures were neglected, with no business aside from May, which sold sparingly at $1.37. No. 1 cash sold at $1.38 on track and in store. Timothy seed was dull, but 2@3c higher under small cash offerings, and a lack of sellers in the speculative market. November was salable at $1.23, January at $1.28, and March at $1.31, and sellers appeared at figures slightly above those named. Poor to choice bag lots sold at 90c@$1.22½. Clover-seed was quiet at $3.45 paid for November and $3.00@3.50 for fair to choice cash lots.

Owing to the presence of a large number of buyers for retail purposes in addition to the usual demand for account of shipment there was an active market for street produce, with a few exceptions. Among these was butter, which was in the same dull and easy position as during the earlier days of the week, with stocks tending to accumulate under a liberal production in the interior and only a fair Eastern and export outlet. Poultry was in excellent request and firmer, eggs averaged fully steady, and potatoes were firmly held when choice. Leading kinds of fruits were in good request and firm.

In coal a former quietude was continued, with orders for the most part small in character and for immediate needs only. Stocks in the Northwestern towns are generally reported light, and interior dealers to the present time show little disposition to lay in winter supplies. Groceries were quiet with sugars weak, oils were unchanged, and drugs and chemicals were not quotably altered.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Thursday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
October	$ 78¾	$ 78½@ 78¾	$ 78¾
December	79⅝	79⅝@ 80⅜	80⅜
May	83⅝	83⅝@ 84	84
CORN.			
October	$ 30¾	$ 31 @ 31⅛	$ 31⅛
November	30⅝	31 @ 31¼	31¼
May	33	33 @ 33⅝	33⅝
OATS.			
October	$ 18	$ 18 @	$ 18
November	18⅝	18⅝@	18¾
May	21⅝	21⅝@ 21¾	21¾
MESS PORK.			
November	$ 9.75	$ 9.67½@ 9.80	$ 9.80
January	9.42½	9.37½@ 9.50	9.42½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
November	$ 5.92½	$ 6.00 @ 6.02½	$ 6.00
January	5.90	5.90 @ 5.92½	5.92½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
November	$ 4.82½	$ 4.85 @	$ 4.85
January	4.75	4.77½@ 4.80	4.77½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	October.	November.	May.
No. 2 spring	$ 1.14½	$	$ 1.17¾
No. 2 corn	41⅞	41⅜	39⅝
No. 2 oats		24⅝	27¾
Mess pork		14.25	
Lard		8.00	

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Thursday by car-lots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	11	64	12	87
Spring wheat	74	26	19	119
Corn	209	67	3	279
Oats	84	120	2	206
Rye	16	6	.....	22
Barley	.....	85	53	138
Total	394	368	89	851

Also by canal: 11,800 bu corn and 13,500 bu oats. Inspected out: 10,758 bu wheat, 415,676 bu corn, and 43,564 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include about 188 cars wheat, 290 cars corn, 206 cars oats, and 16,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Thursday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	25,323	16,125	20,313	30,645
Wheat, bu	121,094	54,966	44,214	45,527
Corn, bu	177,185	324,456	584,288	382,472
Oats, bu	161,759	180,452	177,750	267,793
Rye, bu	14,077	14,550	8,319	10,874
Barley, bu	104,412	101,344	55,820	73,879
Grass-seed, lbs	259,425	436,051	339,188	100,839
Flaxseed, bu	42,430	22,000	25,675	17,767
Broom-corn, lbs	213,290	42,000	74,739	48,091
Cheese, lbs	145,631	193,356	97,830	221,896
Butter, lbs	386,465	288,518	356,098	339,768
Hides, lbs	641,889	356,274	865,300	704,090
Wool, lbs	66,843	87,000	92,980	206,954

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 25.	RECEIPTS, BU. Oct. 24.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 25.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Oct. 24.
Western.				
Chicago	121,094	123,891	44,214	151,480
Milwaukee	31,320	44,065		
St. Louis	51,000	68,000	4,000	16,000
Toledo	23,073	18,148	28,132	11,745
Detroit	31,096	28,710	15,900	12,724
Peoria	5,000	3,000	4,000	4,125
Minneapolis	288,480	269,000	62,720	42,560
Duluth	197,993	225,193	33,000	382,826
Total	749,556	774,377	193,026	600,460
Eastern.				
New York	1,650	4,950	32,408	....
Philadelphia	3,581	20,635	6,190	6,193
Baltimore	36,842	20,880	....	....
Total	42,073	46,465	38,607	6,193
Grand total	791,629	830,842	231,633	606,653
Same days 1888	517,284	492,553	263,888	153,279

The Cincinnati *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

March 1 to Oct. 23—	1889.	1888.
Chicago	2,185,000	1,690,000
Kansas City	988,000	805,000
Omaha	629,348	585,000
St. Louis	351,000	322,000
Indianapolis	296,000	216,000
Cincinnati	175,000	132,000
Milwaukee	258,985	180,000
Cedar Rapids	180,585	147,183
Cleveland	175,250	125,000
Sioux City	282,578	237,400
Ottumwa	184,085	107,202
St. Joseph	100,000	32,560
Nebraska City	103,000	48,000

Lake freights were steady on the basis of 2¼c for oats, 2½c for corn, and 3c for wheat to Buffalo. Charters were made for 97,000 bu corn, the offerings of tonnage being light.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—A fair inquiry was noted and the market was fully steady, with only moderate receipts recorded. Quotations: Hand picked navies and pea beans, $1.75@1.80 per bu, and do mediums, $1.70@1.75, with inferior stock at $1.25@1.50.

BROOMCORN—The supply of long corn is not large, and is firmly held, while short common brush is easy. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4c; choice green carpet brush, 4¼@4½c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—While the arrivals of fresh goods were only moderate there was at the same time an absence of anything like a brisk demand, and the market was reported quiet and easy. Held stock was dull and neglected. Recently made goods were salable as follows: Choice Western creamery, 20@22½c per lb; Elgin district or fancy, 23c; fair to good, 17@19c; choice dairies, 17@20c; poor to streaked lots, 12@15c; packing stock, 8@10c.

CHEESE—No improvement was noted in the actual business, although there was a moderate inquiry on outside account. Asked prices were usually too high to allow a free outward movement, and the market was quotably quiet and unaltered: Full cream autumn made cheddars, 9¼@9½c per lb; do twins, 9¾@10c; Young Americas, 10½c; 1 lb skims, 9@9½c; Swiss No. 1, 9½@10c; brick full creams, 9@9½c.

COAL—There was no animation in the wholesale trade, with quotations practically unchanged. The retail price of hard coal, $6.25 per ton for large and small egg and $6.50 for other sizes. Gas house lump coke, $5.50; crushed do, $6.50. Quotations per net ton in carlots are as follows: Anthracite—Large and small egg, $5.25; range and nut, $5.50; Oak Hill, $2.90. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.30; Indiana block, $2.40@2.50; Blossburg, $3.90; Baltimore & Ohio, $3.00; Wilmington, $2.00.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Price changes were unimportant and a fair outward movement was reported. Quinine was steady at the recent small advance. Quotations: Borax, 10@12c; citric acid, 45@50c; tartaric 40@42c; carbolic acid, 35@40c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.20@1.24; balsam Tolu, 35@38c; Tonka beans, $1.55@1.60; cubeb berries, $1.90; calomel, 93c; camphor, 37@40c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 16@18c; chloroform, 32@35c; ergot, 40@45c; glycerine, 21@27c; gum arabic, 60@95c; lycopodium, 40@45c; mercury, 78c; morphine, sulph., $2.60@2.90; opium, $3.50; quinine, 32@47c.

EGGS—The arrivals of fresh eggs were not large and the market was steady at 18½@19c, with ice-house stock plentiful at the usual small discount.

GAME—The moderate offerings met with ready sale when attractive and firmness was the rule. Mallard ducks, $3.50@3.75 per doz; do teal, $2.00@2.25; small do, $1.00@1.25; partridges, $4.25@4.50; plover, 75c@$1.00; prairie chickens, $3.75@4.25, quail, $1.50@1.75; jacksnipe, 85c@$1.00; venison saddles, 14@16c per lb.

GREEN FRUITS—With the close of the season near at hand choice grapes are firmly held. Other fruits continue quiet, with desirable apples fully steady at the following quotations: Good to choice winter apples, such as Northern spies, Baldwins, and greenings, $2.00@2.25 per brl in car-lots; common to good fall varieties, $1.50@2.00; fine to fancy eating apples, ex-store, $2.50@3.00; Concord grapes, 33@35c per so-called 10-lb basket; do Catawbas, 30@35c; Michigan peaches, 35@50c per 1-5 bu; Ohios, 50@75c per half bu; good to choice pears, $4.75@5.50 per brl; quinces, $5.25@6.00; bell and cherry cranberries, $7.50@7.75 per brl; bugles, $8.25@8.50; Cape Cods, $8.00@8.50.

GROCERIES—The jobbing trade was not especially active, and while coffees were fully steady under a moderate demand sugars were dull and weak. Quotations: Sugars—Cut loaf, 8¾c per lb; cubes, 7¾c; powdered, 7¾@8½c; granulated, 7¾c; confectioners' A, 7c; extra C, 6¼@6½c; yellows, 5½@6c. Coffees—Java, 23@28c; Mocha, 25@27c; Rio, choice to fancy, 19@21c; fair to good, 17¾@18½c; common Rio and Santos, 15@17c.

HAY—Offerings of prairie were increased, but there was sufficient demand for fine lots to absorb the supply of such at fully steady prices. Timothy was quiet. Sales were: On track—2 cars No. 1 timothy at $9.00; 35 cars upland prairie at $6.50@8.50. Receipts, 498 tons; shipments, 105 tons.

HIDES—A moderate inquiry existed and the market was practically steady at the low range, as follows: No. 1 green salted, 4¾@5c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¾@4c; No. 1 bull, 5¼c; No. 2 do, 3¼c; No. 1 calf, 5½c; No. 2 do, 3½c; deacons, 25c each; dry flint, 18 lbs and upward, 8@10c; do light hides, 6@7c; dry salted, 5@6c.

OILS—No change was reported, with the wholesale trade keeping up well. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8½c; water white, 150°, 9½c; prime 175°, 10½c; Eocene, 11½c; Kenejene, 12½c; Elaine, 15c; gasoline, 74°, 10c; benzine, 8½c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 60c; turpentine, 52c; extra lard oil, 54c; No. 1 lard oil, 38c; No. 2 do, 35c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 45c.

POTATOES—As for some time past sales covered a wide range owing to the variable condition of the offerings, and while fine to fancy beauty of Hebrons and burbanks sold as high as 30@32c per bu on track, there were many transactions at 15@25c for common to good mixed lots.

POULTRY—A lively market was witnessed, with prices tending toward a slight advance, as the supply was not great and a good demand existed. Quotations follow: Hens and springs, 7½@8c; roosters, 4½@5c; geese, full feathered, $5.75@7.50 per doz; ducks, 8½@9c; turkeys, 8½@9½c.

VEGETABLES—Supplies of all seasonable varieties were liberal and sales were at former prices as a rule. Beets, 75c per brl; cabbages, $2.25@2.75 per 100; celery 10@25c per doz; onions, 42@50c per bu; turnips, 75c@$1.00 per brl; rutabagas, 28@30c per bu.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—A fair outward movement was recorded, with former prices generally maintained. Illinois, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse tub, 35@38c per lb; medium tub, 30@33c; fine unwashed, 18@23c; medium unwashed, 24@27c; coarse washed, 27@29c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 16@20c; medium unwashed, 21@24c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Oct. 21	14,406	461	28,715	13,155
Tuesday, Oct. 22	8,786	275	24,834	7,736
Wednesday, Oct. 23	13,864	704	26,331	8,359
Thursday, Oct. 24	15,074	277	21,694	6,789
Friday, Oct. 25	11,000	400	22,000	8,000
Total	63,230	2,127	127,614	44,039
Last week	59,233	2,761	118,161	50,719
Shipments—				
Monday, Oct. 21	3,684	114	6,815	5,388
Tuesday, Oct. 22	3,076	126	5,968	1,800
Wednesday, Oct. 23	3,763	12	8,230	5,296
Thursday, Oct. 24	5,714	282	10,323	3,010
Friday, Oct. 25	5,000	300	9,000	2,000
Total	21,237	834	40,336	17,584
Last week	17,934	814	36,413	28,653

Today's (Saturday's) receipts are estimated at 17,000 hogs, 3,000 cattle, and 3,000 sheep, against 16,515 hogs, 3,136 cattle, and 955 sheep one week ago, and 8,886 hogs, 1,646 cattle, and 1,229 sheep one year ago.

A lot of 46 pigs averaging 175 lbs sold yesterday as low as $2.60, and another lot of 94 averaging 132 lbs at $3.50. Ten head averaging 210 lbs sold at $2.00 per 100 lbs.

During the last five days Armour bought over 22,000 hogs, Swift nearly 14,000, Fowler almost 12,000, and the C. P. & P. Co. about 11,800.

CATTLE—Yesterday's cattle market was unsatisfactory. Some "handy" and a few fancy "heavy" cattle sold at former prices, but the general market ruled 5@10c lower. Native butcher stock and common Texas cattle in some instances sold 10@15c lower. Trade was only fairly active, and at the close some cattle remained unsold. Two loads of 1,548-lb steers sold at $4.95. Shippers and exporters bought poor to fancy 1,080@1,550-lb steers at $2.70@4.70, bulk at $3.80@4.40. A car-load of 1,485-lb steers sold at $3.65, some 1,245-lb steers at $4.70, and 1,342-lb steers as low as $2.75. Dressed beef men bought only one or two lots of cattle above $4.30. Corn-fed Colorados, averaging 1,484 lbs, sold as high as $4.10. Western range cattle sold at $2.25@3.80, and through Texas at $1.25@2.25 for bulls and cows, and $2.10@2.80 for steers. Indian cattle averaging 1,015@1,180 lbs sold at $2.80@3.10. A train-load of 498 Montana feeders, averaging 1,198 lbs, sold to go into a distillery at $2.50. Native cows and heifers sold at $1.00@2.70, bulk at $1.90@2.25; bulls sold at $1.60@3.50 and veal calves at $2.00@3.50. Stock cattle sold at $2.00@2.95, bulk at $2.25@2.75. Quotations are as follows:

Extra beeves	$4.90@5.05
Good to fancy 1,350@1,600 lbs	3.60@4.75
Poor to good, 1,000@1,300 lbs	2.65@4.10
Fancy cows and heifers	2.40@2.75
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,000 lbs	1.10@2.45
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	1.50@3.00
Stockers and feeders	1.75@3.00
Texas bulls and cows	1.60@2.30
Texas steers, 700@1,200 lbs	2.25@3.00

HOGS—The market yesterday opened firm at Thursday's closing prices, but later there was a decline of 5c. The demand was active, but the close was weak and 7,500 remained unsold. Heavy sold at $3.80@4.15, bulk at $3.90@4.00; mixed at $3.85@4.15, bulk at $3.95@4.05; light at $3.80@4.15, bulk at $3.95@4.10. Pigs sold at $2.50@4.00.

SHEEP—This branch of the live-stock trade was active at former quotations. Lambs, averaging 62@78 lbs, sold at $4.25@5.65. Native sheep, averaging 68@138 lbs, sold at $2.50@4.65; bulk at $4.15@4.40. Montana, Colorado, and Utah sheep, averaging 92@120 lbs, sold $3.80@4.25. Some 55-lb Montana lambs sold at $4.25.

OTHER MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts, 60 car-loads for the market, 30 car-loads for city slaughterers direct, and 18 car-loads for exportation. At an advance equal to 10@15c per 100 pounds on all grades the market was fairly firm, and the pens were cleared. Native steers ranged from $3.45 to $4.85 per 100 lbs. Butts and dry cows from $1.40 to $2.55. Calves—Receipts, 360; steady at $5.00@7.50 per 100 lbs for veals, and at $2.00@3.50 for grassers and Western calves.

SHEEP—Receipts, 4,700; market closed quiet; sheep sold at $3.00@5.00 per 100 lbs; lambs at $4.50@6.50 per 100 lbs.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,000; steady for live hogs at $4.00@4.60.

OMAHA, NEB., Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,100; steady; strong on best grades; selling freely; prime 1,300 to 1,600-lb beeves, $4.10@4.45; good 1,000 to 1,300-lb, $3.50@4.00; Westerns, $2.50@3.20; Texans, $2.25@2.70; fair to good cows, $1.85@2.00; good to choice cows, $2.00@2.40; feeders, $2.30@3.00; stockers, $2.00@2.50; bulls, $1.50@2.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,800; opened strong to 5c higher; closed weak with advance lost; light, $3.80@3.87½; heavy, $3.80@3.87½; mixed, $3.75@3.80.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market steady on native beeves; 5@10c lower on common cows; strong on Texas; native beeves, $3.65@4.50; cows, $1.40@2.50; stockers and feeders, $2.25@3.15; Texans, $1.40@3.25.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,500 head; shipments, 1,200; market strong, to 5c higher; good to choice light, $3.95@4.05; heavy and mixed, $3.80@3.90.

SHEEP—Receipts, 200 head; shipments, 1,500; market unchanged; good to choice muttons, $3.50@4.85; stockers and feeders, $2.00@2.50.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 500 head; market strong; choice heavy native steers, $4.40@4.85; fair to good do, $3.45@4.40; stockers and feeders, $1.80@2.55; range steers, $2.10@2.80.

HOGS—Receipts, 300 head; shipments, 2,500 head; market steady; fair to choice heavy, $3.80@4.00; packing grades, $3.70@3.90; light, fair to best, $4.10.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; shipments, 400 head; steady; fair to choice, $3.40@4.60.

SIOUX CITY, IA., Oct. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 412 head; shipments, 880 head. Market steady. Quotations: Canners, 70c@$1.10; cows, $1.00@2.05; stockers, $1.50@2.25; feeders, $2.25@2.80; veal calves, $2.00@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts, 2,494 head. Market steady with yesterday's close. Quotations: Light and mixed, $3.70@3.85; heavy, $3.80@3.87½.

LUMBER.

Although the cargo offerings were small, consisting of barely a half dozen vessels carried over from the previous day, the aggregate supply for the entire week has been fairly liberal. Though quiet, the market was fully steady, with moderate strength displayed in piece stuff and shingles. Quotations: Piece stuff, short, $9.25@9.50; do long, $10.25@12.50; culls, $6.00; boards and strip, No. 1 to selected, $16.50@22.00; standard shingles, $1.75@1.80; cedar do, $1.75.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 25.—PROVISIONS—Closed—Pork is in good demand; prime mess, Eastern, 56s 6d, steady; Western, 44s 6d, steady. Lard is in poor demand; spot and October, 34s 9d, dull; November and December, 32s 6d, dull.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat in poor demand; new No. 1 winter, 6s 9½d, steady; do spring, 7s 1d, steady. Flour in poor demand; 10s 9d, firm. Corn in fair demand for spot and good demand for futures; spot, 4s 1¾d, steady; October, 4s 1¼d, steady; November and December, 4s ¾d, steady.

COTTON—Steady, with a fair demand; sales 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 10,300 American.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—[Special.]—COTTON—October advanced 6 points and later options 2 to 3 points, owing to a rise of 2-64@3-64d in Liverpool, but reacted and most options not only lost the advance but declined 5 to 8 points, October and November showing the latest depression. The closing prices here were 4 points higher for the day for October, and 5 to 7 lower for the later months. The close here was barely steady after sales of 7,800 bales. Spot cotton was dull at 10 1-7c for middling uplands. Sales of 65 bales.

WHEAT—Declined ⅛@¼c, with dull cables, but the rumor committee then took charge of the market and put it up ⅜@⅝c above the official closing figures yesterday, with some specimens of an exuberant imagination. There was a reaction here later in the day, leaving prices at a net advance of ⅜c. There was no heavy long selling apparent; in fact, wheat was not offered freely, and some begin to talk of the time when navigation will close on the canals, and when these and other waterways will not inundate the market with wheat. Some think, too, that after a break of about 5c within two weeks a sharper rally than we have yet had is due. The option sales of wheat here today were 6,600,000 bu. Cash sales, 8,000 bu ungraded red at 1¾c under December for local account. No export business. No. 2 red in elevator quoted at 82½@88c. Of No. 1 Northern to arrive 50,000 bu sold on the basis of cost, freight, and insurance on private terms. Millers took 6 loads.

CORN—Was higher and moderately active. Option sales, 1,200,000 bu; No. 2 mixed, for October, 39¾c; November, 39⅝@40⅝c; December, 40⅝@41 1-16c; January, 41@41½c; May, 41¾@42@41⅞c. Cash sales, 148,000 bu, including 12 loads for export at 39⅝@39⅞c for No. 2 mixed, in elevator, and 40⅜@40½c for ungraded mixed.

OATS—Were a shade higher. Receipts here, 80,000 bu. Option sales, 75,000 bu; No. 2 mixed for October, 25¼c; November, 25⅜c; December, 25⅝c; January, 26@26⅛c; and May, 27 11-16@27⅞c. Cash sales, 38,000 bu, at 28@28⅛c for No. 2 white, 26¼@27c for No. 3 do, 25¼c for No. 2 mixed, and 24¼@24½c for No. 3 do.

BUTTER—23¼@23c.
CHEESE—10¼@10⅝c.
EGGS—17@23c.

SUGAR—Raw steadier. Sales of 12,500 bags centrifugal, 96° test, to arrive from Philadelphia for Boston, sold at 5¼c. Refined quiet and steady.

DRY GOODS—The market presented the usual features of late. Demand was steady in the directions previously reported, which were moderate for present wants, but liberal for futures. There was no decidedly new feature to the market. Prices continued pretty firm and the general tone tends toward improvement. In some respects business seems quiet, but this is seasonable. The market is in astonishingly good shape as to stocks and it is understood that the same condition prevails with jobbers throughout the country. The outlook seems to be as favorable to spring trade as it well could be.

FLOUR—Receipts, 18,665 pkgs; exports, 4,105 brls, 19,316 sacks; fairly active, firm; sales, 21,450 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened steady, unchanged, to 5 points up; closed barely steady, unchanged, to 5 points down; sales, 39,500 bags, including October, 14.90c; November, 14.90@15.00c; December, 14.95@15.05c; January, 15.00c; February, 15.05@15.10c; March, 15.00@15.10c; May, 15.00@15.10c; spot Rio strong, better demand, fair cargoes, 19¾c.

PETROLEUM—Opened strong at $1.05¾ and advanced to $1.06 on covering of shorts. Realizing sales then caused a reaction, and the market closed steady at $1.05¾. New York Exchange: Opening, $1.05¾; highest, $1.06; lowest, $1.05¾; closing, $1.05¾. Consolidated Exchange: Opening, $1.05¾; highest, $1.06¼; lowest, $1.05¾; closing, $1.05¾. Sales, 2,100,000 brls.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat advances at other points stimulated buying and checked selling at the opening, and though cables were dull and lower and receipts large, especially in the Northwest, prices improved ¼@⅜c. Later there was a decline of ¼@⅜c, then a sharp rally, and the close was strong at ¼@⅜c above yesterday. No. 2 red cash, 76⅛c; December, 77⅜@78⅛c, closed 78⅛c; May, 82⅝@83⅛c, closed 83⅛c bid. Corn firm and higher; No. 2 mixed, cash, 28⅛c; October, closed 28⅛c; November, 28¼c; December, 27⅞ bid; January, 27⅝c bid; May, 30⅛c.

PROVISIONS—Steady; light business done.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 67,000 bu; oats, 38,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 34,000 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., Oct. 25.—WHEAT—There was more trouble at the start than yesterday in getting 76½c for No. 1 Northern wheat, and there were only few buyers on the floor. Most sales made were to local millers, and outsiders were doing comparatively nothing all the morning. Sellers were asking 78c for most samples of No. 1. The dragging market was due to the apathy and absence of buyers more than to the slight increase in receipts here. Some No. 1 Northern sold early to arrive at 75¼c. Receipts included 506 cars of wheat, and 112 were shipped out. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, October, 77c; November, 77¼c; December, 78½c; May, 84c; on track, 77¼@78c. No. 1 Northern, October, 74½c; November, 75c; December, 75⅝c; May, 81¾c; on track, 75¼@76c. No. 2 Northern, October, 70½c; November, 72c; December, 73c; May, 77c; on track, 70@73c.

BOSTON, MASS., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Creamery, Eastern extra, 24c; creamery, Western extra, soft wood pkgs, 24@25c; other Western extra, 24c; Western extra firsts, 20@22c; firsts, 16@18c; seconds, 13@15c; Northern June, extras, 20@21c; Western June, extras, 18@19c; June firsts to extra firsts, 15@17c; dairy Vermont extra, 22c; dairy New York extra, 21@22c; New York and Vermont extra firsts, 18@20c; New York and Vermont firsts, 15@17c; New York and Vermont, low grades, 10@14c; dairy Western, extra firsts, 13@14c; Western firsts, 11@12c; Western seconds, 10c; Western imitation creamery, extra, 15@16c; imitation creamery, firsts, 12@14c; Western ladle packed, extra firsts, 13@14c; ladle packed, firsts, 10@12c; ladle packed, seconds, 10c.

CHEESE—New York extra, per lb 11c; firsts, 9¼@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; Vermont extra, 10¾@11c; firsts, 9½@10½c; seconds, 6@8c; sage, 11¼c; Ohio extra, 10¼c; firsts, 9@10c.

EGGS—Eastern extras, 25c; firsts, 22@23c; Vermont and New Hampshire extras, 25c; New York firsts, 23@24c; Canadian firsts, 20@21c; Michigan extras, 25c; Western extras, 23c; firsts, 21@22c.

CORN—Dull; high mixed at 45½c; steamer yellow, 44@45c; steamer, 44@44½c; good, no grade, 43@43½c.

OATS—Steady; No. 2 whites, to arrive, at about 30@31c, with No. 3 whites at 29@29½c, and No. 2 mixed at 28@28½c, fancy at 34@35c, clipped at 33@34c on track; No. 2 white, 30⅛@31½c for track and elevator lots; No. 3 white, 29@30c for track and elevator lots; low grades, 27@28c.

DULUTH, MINN., Oct. 25.—[Special.]—GRAIN—Wheat was firm today, with cash and December in good demand and quite active. The fluctuations covered a very small range. There were no features of importance. Receipts are still heavy and shipments continue good. Cash No. 1 hard closed at 80c; October, 80c; November, 79¾c; December, 80c; May, 85½c bid; year, 79½c. Cash No. 1 Northern October and December, closed at 76c. Cash No. 2 Northern, 73½c. November corn closed at 31c. Cars on track: wheat, 357; corn, 3.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 197,993 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 133,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull; sales choice ungraded, in grain depot, 80c; No. 2 red, October, 81@81¼c; November, 81⅝@82c; December, 82@82½c; January, 83¼@83⅝c. Corn quiet but firm; prices advanced ¼@½c under stronger reports from other grain centers; sales No. 2 yellow, on track, 42c; No. 2 high mixed, short storage in grain depot, 41½c; No. 2 mixed in Twentieth street elevator, 42c; do in export elevator, 40c; No. 2 mixed, October, 39¾@40¼c; November, 39¾@40c; December, 39@39¼c; January, 39@39¼c. Oats—Car-lots quiet but steady; sales No. 3 white, 27½c; No. 2 white, in Twentieth street elevator, 28½c; do on track, 29c; futures quiet but steady; No. 2 white, October, 28@28½c; November, 27¾@28¼c; December, 28¼@28½c; January, 28¾@29c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,500 bu; corn, 4,900 bu; oats, 7,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,100 bu; corn, 26,900 bu; oats, 14,500 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat dull and firm; cash, 80¼c; October, 80c; December, 81¼c; May, 86¼c. Corn dull and steady; cash, 33c. Oats quiet; cash, 21c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull and lower; cash and November, $3.55; December, $3.60.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 23,100 bu; corn, 21,400 bu; oats, 800 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 29,100 bu; corn, 31,800 bu; oats, 5,400 bu.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Corn active and higher; high mixed, 31½@31⅝c; No. 2 mixed, 31¼@31½c; rejected, 30¼@30½c. Oats active and firm; No. 2 white, 20½@21½c; No. 3 white, 19@20c. Rye irregular; No. 2, 40@42c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.02; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 39,000 bu; oats, 57,000 bu; rye, 2,200 bu; barley, 10,200 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 13,500 bu; oats, 37,000 bu; barley, 7,800 bu.

BALTIMORE, MD., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter red, spot and October, 80@80¼c; December, 81¼@81½c; January, 82½@82¾c; February, 83¼@84c. Corn—Western firm; mixed, spot, 39¾c; October, 40@40½c; November, 39¾@39⅞c; December, 39¾@40c; year and January, 38¾@39c; February, 39¼c; March, 40c. Oats firm; Western white, 27@29½c; do mixed, 25@26c; graded No. 2 white, 29½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 37,000 bu; corn, 51,000 bu; oats, 1,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 94,000 bu.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2 Northern, 85c; No. 2 red winter, 83c. Corn—No. 2 in store, 36½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 125,000 bu; corn, 90,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 70,000 bu; corn, 110,000 bu.

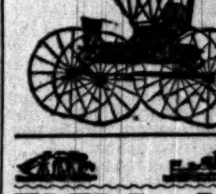
WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 25.—TURPENTINE—Spirits steady at 45½c.

HAIR

Ladies, go to Thome's Hair Bazar, 180 Wabash-av., for Hair Cutting, Shampooing, and Hair Dressing. Finest Parlors and largest Hair Bazar in the country.

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Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington and Manistee at ....*8 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri. at........*7 p. m.
Tri-weekly for Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., Fri. at....3 p. m.
Semi-weekly for Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday and Sat'day at 7 p. m
*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av



ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am, †5:30 pm, ‖11:00 pm	*10:00 pm, ‖9:30 am, ‖7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am, ‖11:00 pm	†7:00 pm, ‖7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm, * 7:30 pm	* 1:15 pm, * 4:00 pm, *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	‖11:00 pm	‖ 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Omaha, Denver & San Francisco	‖12:30 pm, ‖11:10 pm	* 2:15 pm, ‖ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‖12:30 pm, ‖11:10 pm	* 2:15 pm, ‖ 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‖11:10 pm	‖ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:45 am	* 1:55 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:35 pm	c 6:30 am
Pacific Coast Express	*11:45 am	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	* 4:30 pm	‖10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:05 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:00 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; cDaily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

Wisconsin Central

Depot Harrison st. & 5th av. City Ticket Office, 205 Clark st.

	LVE.	ARR.
St. Paul and Minneapolis limited	*5:00 p m	*9:50 a m
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Tacoma, Portland	‡10:15 p m	*7:00 a m
Stevens Point, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	†‡00 a m, *5:00 p m, *10:45 p m	‡8:55 p m, *9:50 a m, *7:00 a m
Ashland, Duluth, Superior, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer	*5:00 p m, †10:45 p m	*9:50 a m, †7:00 a m
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	‡8:00 a m, *3:00 p m, *5:00 p m, *10:45 p m	‡8:55 p m, *1:55 p m, *9:50 a m, *7:00 a m
Burlington Passenger	*4:35 p m	*8:55 a m

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily to and from Waukesha only.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RY.
BIG FOUR ROUTE.

Depots foot of Lake, Twenty-second and Thirty-ninth Streets. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph Street, Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	8:30 am	5:00 pm
Do Night Express	8:15 pm	6:50 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot.
Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12:40N'n	1:30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6:00 PM	8:00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11:?? PM	7:35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9:00 PM	7:15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9:00 AM	8:00 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11:00 PM	7:35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5:00 PM	9:20 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Wabash Railroad.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Office 109 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	† 8:25 am	† 6:50 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:30 pm	* 1:00pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibuled Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom.	† 4:30 pm	† 9:40 am

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sundays excepted. ‡Monday excepted. ‖Daily.

WESTERN.
(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern

Ticket offices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Western Avenue Station, corner Kinzie and Oakley streets, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California and Oregon points	‖12:01 n'n, ‖ 5:40 pm, ‖10:30 pm	‖12:00 n'n, ‖ 6:50 am, ‖ 7:00 am
Neb., Black Hills, and Wyoming	‖ 5:30 pm	‖ 7:00 am
St. Paul, and Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	‖ 5:30 pm, ‖10:30 pm	‖ 9:30 am, ‖ 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	‖ 5:30 pm, ‖10:30 pm, * 9:00 am, † 9:00 am, X 8:30 am	‖ 9:30 am, ‖ 7:00 am, * 6:50 pm, X 1:45 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 5:00 pm, * 7:30 pm, ‖ 9:00 pm, * 8:00 am	* 4:00 pm, * 9:45 am, ‖ 6:30 pm, *10:10 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am, * 3:00 pm, * 5:00 pm	* 1:50 pm, * 4:00 pm, * 6:25 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am, * 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm, * 7:00 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 9:05 pm	* 6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 9:05 pm	* 6:25 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	* 5:00 pm, * 9:05 pm	*10:00 am, * 6:25 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am, * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm, *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am, * 4:15 pm, *11:30 pm	* 3:40 pm, * 6:25 am, *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	* 9:30 am	* 6:50 pm

‖Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:35 pm
Council Bluffs, Sioux Falls, Peoria, and Dakota Ex.	† 1:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Express	* 1:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:45 pm	* 9:40 am
St. Joseph, Atchison, Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Limited Vestibule Express	* 5:00 pm	* 1:35 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:00 pm	†10:45 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:05 pm	†10:25 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	* 10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Spirit Lake Night Express	‡ 10:30 pm	¶ 6:20 am
Peoria Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡ 11:00 pm	¶ 6:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Saturday Night Express	x10:30 pm	o 6:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday. ¶Except Monday. xSaturday only. oMonday only.

Burlington Route

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	*12:01 pm	* 2:50 pm
From Council Bluffs—Fast Mail		*11:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston, and Texas	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:10 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:40 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Harrison-st., and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	11:00 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:15 am

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp.	† 8:30 am	† 7:15 pm
Kansas City, Los Angeles, and San Diego Fast Vestibule Express	* 5:25 pm	* 9:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Exp.	† 1:15 pm	† 2:00 pm
San Francisco Express	*11:30 pm	* 8:30 am
Kas. City, Atchi'n & St. Joseph Ex	*11:3 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:30 pm
Evansville Night Line	‖11:30 pm	‖ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	* 3:50 pm	* 9:00 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	* 3:50 pm	* 9:00 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:50 am

EASTERN.

—Vanderbilt System—

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 6:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 8:50 am	* 8:30 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 9:00 am	* 9:10 pm
Vestibule Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:30 pm
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:45 pm	* 7:40 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

‖Daily. *Sunday excepted.

—Vanderbilt System—

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

June 9, 1889.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 7:55 a m	† 7:55 p m
Special New York Day Express	†10:35 a m	† 5:55 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 5:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:30 p m	†11:30 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Night Express	‡ 9:10 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 7:55 a m	† 1:55 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex.	† 4:40 p m	† 8:20 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	‡10:10 p m	‡ 6:20 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	* 9:05 am	* 7:20 pm
Limited Express	† 3:25 pm	‖10:10 pm
Limited & Day Express	† 3:25 pm	* 4:15 pm
Atlantic & 2d section Pacific Exp	† 8:15 pm	* 8:15 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 5:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	†12:00 m, * 5:20 pm, * 6:25 pm	* 8:25 am, * 7:40 am, * 4:45 pm
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	‡ 8:15 pm	‡ 7:30 am

‡Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

Union Passenger station. Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		Leave.	Arrive.
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	† 8:00 am	† 6:50 pm
	Penna. Special	*10:30 am	*10:30 am
	Fast Line	* 3:00 pm	* 5:40 pm
	Penna. Limited	* 5:00 pm	* 8:00 pm
	Eastern Express	* 3:15 pm	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	*11:20 pm
Fo Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		† 8:50 am	† 6:50 pm
		* 8:30 pm	* 8:15 pm

F—Via Ft. Wayne Route. P—Via Pan-Handle Route. Express trains arrive at Chicago *6:50 am., *7 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:50 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st. and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 8:10 am	* 5:15 pm
New York Limited	*10:10 am	* 5:15 pm
Vestibuled Limited	* 2:50 pm	*10:55 am
Pittsburg and Wheeling Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:45 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:15 pm	* 9:30 am

All trains stop at at Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. *Daily. All trains runs via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex	x 1:20 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x10:15 pm	x 9:00 pm
Philadelphia Express	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:50 am	o 6:15 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:35 pm	x 9:10 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x10:15 am	x 9:00 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo	x 1:20 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 109 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 p m	10:15 p m
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 p m	7:10 a m

All trains daily.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:05 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address E. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st., or CHAS. H. WALKER, Assist. Passenger Department, 199 Clark-st., Chicago.

NURSERY COMMON SENSE.

AN INSTRUCTIVE ESSAY ON AN INTERESTING SUBJECT.

Paper Written by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago and Read at the Recent Congress in Denver of the Society for the Advancement of Woman—The Young Mother Must Steer with Great Care Between the Scylla and Charybdis of Neglect and Overcare.

Denver *Republican:* Unity church was again filled yesterday afternoon when, for the second time in public session, the gavel of the President, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, called the assemblage to order. There was a noticeable increase in the attendance of gentlemen. The second paper was one of unusual interest. In fact, around it centered the chief attraction of the congress. It was a dissertation upon common sense in the nursery, written by Dr. Julia Holmes Smith of Chicago, and in her absence read by Mrs. Charles Dickinson of this city.

The paper reads as follows:

The subject as presented in the program fails in absolute accuracy, because the theme which I have to present to you today is far above, while it may include, nursery regulations. "Common Sense in the Nursery" would deal necessarily with the ventilation, the covering of the walls, the lighting of the rooms, the covering or uncovering of the floors, the character of the bedsteads, the nature of the mattresses, the discussion of the comparative value of cheese-cloth comforters and woolen blankets. It would necessarily include also the discussion of the character of the attendants, the hour of rising and going to bed, whether the child would be put daily to soak or have simply enough washing to keep clean, and a thousand etceteras concerning which the family medical attendant, whether of the old school or of the new, would have definite opinions.

First—I do not believe in a clear white calcimined wall for a nursery. A pretty paper, with a figure telling a story of "Red Riding Hood," or of "Robin Hood," or of the "Three Wise Men of Gotham," would surely not overtax the child's brain, but would be a source of amusement while the nursery maid is occupied in the child's toilet or in mending the stockings.

Second—I do not believe that every house is so well built that a nursery should be furnished with a hardwood floor, and the reason for this opinion is that the child on a hardwood floor is apt to get all the draft caused by an ill-fitting door or ill-fitting dados, and many a bad cold is taken in a warm house by a small person, because the child's body, instead of being three feet from the floor, is not more than ten inches. Give me a complete house with a well-managed furnace or heating apparatus and a floor temperature of 68°, and I am prepared to risk the health of the most delicate child. But take a house where there is an eighth of an inch crack all around the floor and the temperature at 76° at the ceiling, it goes without saying that a child of 3 years will have catarrh most of the winter.

Third—My personal preference would be for a soft woolen blanket outside of the sheet on a crib, but I have known children who have been entirely healthy cuddled up in a cheese-cloth comforter.

One child may be delicate and may require to be cuddled close to its mother's breast in order to keep the life blood flowing warmly through its veins; another, sturdy from its birth, can sleep in its own crib and feel comfortable and can be strong, no matter where the thermometer may register in the nursery. One child may be able to endure a sponge bath twice a day, another can stand the infliction in the morning, while a third will soon give up this mortal life, and the inscription on its tombstone should be: "A victim to cleanliness." For myself, I never suggest a full bath for babies oftener than once every other day from the time they are 1 month old until the wee persons have secured all the teeth necessary to masticate a beefsteak. After that twice a week is enough. If the Lord had intended us to be in the water a large portion of the time he would have given us the scales of a fish and the blood of that same insensate animal and few, if any, nerves.

A comfortable oil bath, with proper massage, will remove whatever dirt a child who does not play out of doors may accumulate in twenty-four hours. A good, comfortable scrub-bath with soap suds once a week, or oftenest twice a week, will keep the skin in such a shape that the child will receive the benefit of said oil bath. These are merely expressions of personal opinions given without regard to any individual child, and common sense in the nursery would suggest that the regulation of each child be unique. No one can be modeled after another. Each doctor has his hobbies; each monthly nurse has more, and the young woman who attains the dignity of maternity has to steer with great care between Scylla and Charybdis of neglect and overcare.

It seems to me that one of the purposes for which women were created—in fact, the most important purpose—is absolutely forgotten in all the preparation which is given the girl during her school life. Ninety-nine out of every hundred children are born into the world by accident. It is quite time that the father and mother were taught the responsibility they owe to the child who comes into the world without any choice on its own part. "Honor thy children" should be a commandment which should come side by side with "Honor thy father and thy mother."

Specialization is nature's method of attaining perfection of function. In science, art, philosophy the successful student is the one who, with singleness of purpose, girds himself for conquest in a chosen field. People who are spoken of as persons of general culture, well read in many different directions, are not usually masters of any one art or science, neither will they be persons from whom humanity has gained much help in its upward and onward march toward perfection. To no one class should this lesson of specialization be more earnestly taught than to young women whose hereditary habit of life or character is diffusiveness. Of no living being is such varied work required as of a woman, and verily, as a class, the demand is met by them. The time surely has come when a new method should be followed, each woman being properly trained for the sphere in which she will be called to live and work. The few born to the purple should learn their responsibilities. By the "grace of God" "Ethel" and "Maude" are inheritors of wealth and social station, which relieves them of actual labor in the household and gives them authority over such as must minister in its various departments. The education, then, for Maude and Ethel should necessarily be such as will fit them to command. These maidens must be taught the nature of service it will be their duty to require of dependents, its relative importance in the household economy, and the proper remuneration therefor. In such service the law of supply and demand should never be considered. After the maid becomes the wife and maternity crowns her life with its blessing and honor it follows that there is no part of the household concerning which she should be so well educated as the nursery, its rights, and duties, and responsibilities.

Scarcely a month passes that some woman does not ask: "Can you help me to some work?" "Will you undertake the care of children?" I ask. There is a pause; then from young and old alike comes an answer like this: "Yes, I love children; I am used to them, can do all that is needed, even to teaching, but, Dr. Smith, I can't eat with servants and sleep in the same room with a woman with whom I would not be seen in the street." "False pride," some one exclaims. "Proper self-respect," say I. It argues a lack of proper appreciation of one's children if they are willingly given into the care of a woman whom one considers as only the peer of the ordinary servants. If women who can afford nurses will only magnify the office the children will have a much happier time.

Today the poverty-stricken mother urges her daughters to prepare to fill a place in some shop or factory, little heeding the temptations which will so surely beset the girl. "Father can't support us all," she says. "You—Jane, Harriet, Martha—must go out into the world and work to keep the poor home in which you were born." She never suggests domestic service, which she knows is often a veritable Egyptian bondage.

Now, if the office of nurse were made honorable, think how eager the same mother would be to have her child in some good family, with a comfortable home and fair wages. That a mother would work, save, deny herself, so that when Harriet came to womanhood she might spend one year under wise training and so become fitted for this high calling.

To the end that this need may be met I would propose to the hearers of this paper the establishment of a training school for nursery maids in every city. In such a school young women who "feel called" and elderly persons who wish better preparation may be made so far as possible fit for service to the children who may be given into their care.

There need be no fine building with expensive apparatus, but in the various charitable establishments in any city where children are cared for—the foundlings' home, orphan asylum, les crèches—arrangements could be made whereby the aspirant for a nurse's certificate could be employed and each woman for one year get experience. She could learn how to bathe and dress the child, trim the little pink nails, and tenderly brush the curls, to give massage to the muscles which are too weak to exercise themselves, to sing pretty songs, tell charming stories, wisely curb unruly spirits, and encourage a timid little soul; to know temperature and respiration in health and disease; to understand how a sore throat looks; the value and nature of gargles and disinfectants; to learn how much urine a child should void in twenty-four hours; when the stools are healthy and when the skin feels right. She should learn, too, the value of the thermometer in determining the temperature of the room, food, bath—aye, even know well what it means when it represents the amount of bodily heat.

She should know the best kind of food to prepare for the infant at various periods of its life, how much exercise it can take, and what kind of amusement is best adapted for each individual. She must know a lot of pretty songs and stories. I can hardly conceive of a good nurse who cannot sing, not operatic airs, but those delicious, pretty songs and nursery hymns, which go so far to educate the taste of a child, and every woman who has the care of a child should, at least, be well read in "Mother Goose," and know by heart the story of "Cinderella," and the delightful "Jack, the Giant Killer."

Then, too, the nurse should have a reverent soul, and be able to take the baby's hand in hers and teach the baby's knees to bend as they say at night together:

Now I lay me down to sleep,
I pray the Lord my soul to keep;
If I should die before I wake,
I pray the Lord my soul to take.

All this a nurse should know; and how many such can be obtained from intelligence offices!

"I always take care of my children," I hear some good mothers say. Quite right, is my reply, if circumstances oblige you to do this; but if you can afford to hire, better have a nurse, so that you can have time and strength to keep abreast of your husband and fit yourself to guide your sons and daughters when they come to the time where childhood is a thing of the past and youth and its temptations take fast hold upon them. God help the child then whose mother is nervous and broken down from long nursery service.

The bearing of children is a purely physiological process, and not necessarily injurious to the mother, but what brings wrinkles, shadows under the eyes, and backache, is the constant care of the precious baby, who early learns mamma's love is her weakness, and so makes demands upon nerves and strength which a nursing mother is ill fitted to bear if she has other duties and cares, either at home or in society, which claim her attention. The mother should save herself, if possible, that so she may, at least cost to herself, furnish proper food for the nursling and conserve force to be used when the child needs her more. A nurse is not a luxury, she is a necessity; done without many times at great cost of strength and health. This nurse should be worthy of the responsibility she assumes, and it would be the part of wisdom among well-to-do women to make the position of nurse so honorable that many superfluous daughters of good families would prepare themselves for this career, and the children would have less to unlearn when the dignity of years admits them to the parlor, the dinner table, and the school.

"Give your child to be educated by a slave," said an old Greek, "and instead of one slave you will have two." Education begins before a child is a year old. Let us see to it, then, that only a well-chosen person, who has been trained for the service, have charge of that child's culture.

When Miss Ripley of Buffalo was called upon to discuss this paper and responded she was received with applause. She was not a grandmother, but she was a grandaunt, and thought she was qualified to speak. She strongly advocated the instruction of young women in the care of children. She wouldn't take all the sweetness of caring for the children from the mother. If she had a child she thought she would prefer to say "Now I lay me" with her child than to leave it with a paid nurse. She believed in being thoroughly truthful with children. Tampering with children had a tendency to make children untruthful.

Philopena.

They ate a philopena,
Yes and No she must not say,
And he must not take anything
From her the livelong day.

They strolled into the garden—
The moon was shining so,
He could not help but ask her,
"Wilt be mine? O, don't say No!"

"I can't say Yes," she answered,
"Nor yet can I say No;
But thine I'll be. Dost take me?
Philopena! Let me go!"
—*Life.*

A Safe Place of Residence.

New-Yorker (to visiting Chicagoan)—"No, sir; I don't believe there're a dozen active Anarchists in the city. We're pretty safe from dynamite, anyway."

Chicagoan (as a terrific explosion is heard)—"Hello! what's that?"

New-Yorker (serenely)—"O, that may be a sewer blowing up in Broadway, or cellar blasting in Fifth avenue, or an explosion in a steam-heating subway. One or the other happens every few days; but there are seldom more than two or three persons killed. I tell you this is a safe town to live in."—*Puck.*

Pointer for Authors.

Young Authoress (with bundle of manuscript)—"Would you like a story of a pair of young lovers who separated and each married some one else, and years after, when his wife was dead and her husband was dead, the two met again and the old love rekindled?"

Experienced Publisher—"Um—I'm afraid that wouldn't be a success nowadays; but if you'll rewrite the story, and have the man's wife and the woman's husband both alive when the two meet again, and the old love rekindles, it would sell like hot cakes."—*Puck.*

Quite Popular.

Parker—"Did Simpson go along with you to Oklahoma, Tucker? I've forgotten."

Tucker (just from Oklahoma)—"Yes; he went out there as a politician."

"How did he come out? Did he have many followers?"

"Followers? He did that. Why, they say it was the largest funeral the place ever knew."—*Time.*

Nothing New in England.

Mrs. Fangle—"I see that a woman has been admitted to the bar in Detroit."

Fangle—"Women have been admitted to the bar for years in England."

"Indeed! you surprise me!"

"Yes, every tavern has its bar-maid, you know!"—*Time.*

Her Head Was Level.

"What induced a married woman of your standing," said the newspaper reporter, "to leave such a charming family and elope?"

"Because," sobbed the wretched creature, "I had never had a compliment in my life and I knew if I did something atrocious all the papers would say that I was handsome and attractive."—*Judge.*

Presence of Mind.

Mrs. F. (petulantly.)—"You never kiss me now."

Mr. F.—"The idea of a woman of your age wanting to be kissed! One would think you were a girl of 18."

Mrs. F.—"What do you know about girls of 18."

Mr. F.—"Why, my dear, weren't you 18 once yourself?"—*Life.*

Why He Staid at Home.

First New York Anglomaniac—"What's up, Dick? I haven't seen you at the club for two days."

Second Anglomaniac—"Haven't you heard? Why, they've been expecting another riot in London and I didn't dare to go out for fear I'd get hurt."—*Judge.*

Reassuring.

Customer (growing uneasy)—"Look here, my friend, you are most too careless in handling that razor. Do you never cut people?"

Colored Barber—"Yes, sah; it frequently happens, sah. But you needn't be oneasy, boss, kase it's alluz accidental. I ain't de niggah ter do sich things 'tentionally."—*Time.*

Getting at His Views.

Jack—"How is it, Algy, do you like married life as well as you did club life?"

Algy—"Yes, about the same."

Jack—"As I remember it, Algy, you never cared much for club life."

Algy—"No; never cared about it."—*Judge.*

A New Brand.

New Bridegroom—"Some oysters, waiter."

Waiter—"Saddle-rocks, sir?"

New Bridegroom—"Er—no, waiter; bridal-rocks."—*Judge.*

RUSSIA AND HER EXILES.

SAD RESULTS OF ATTEMPTS TO BETTER THEIR STATE.

Telling the Truth and Exposing Barbarism and Brutality Cause the Exiles to Be Worse Treated—An Investigation and How Villainously It Was Conducted—George Kennan's Papers and Their Effects.

GENEVA, Switzerland, Oct. 10.—George Kennan's (American) articles on exile life in Siberia, published in the *Century Magazine*, have had the effect of turning the eyes of many civilized nations toward the Russian Empire and its methods of government. These articles, despite every precaution taken by the censors, have penetrated even into the Siberian wilds, and poor exiles praise and bless the author for his noble work in their behalf. That some forward movement must be made was quite certain in a matter of such vital importance to Russia's population of ninety-two millions of souls. In the face of the astounding revelations made by Mr. Kennan the Russian Government could not do less than send a commission to Siberia to investigate exile life in that part of the world. G. Nienasheff, one of the Tomsk exiles, communicates the result of the investigation at that place in a letter to *Free Russia*, published in Geneva. This letter is only another instance of what Russia's ideas of justice are. Brutality and injustice everywhere. Nienasheff says:

"Our Government, as was announced in Russian papers, sent a commission consisting of Gens. Rousinoff and De Karier and staffs to investigate the conditions of exile life and if possible ascertain how much truth there is in the revelations made in the *Century Magazine* by the great American writer, George Kennan, who, as the Russian Government states, betrayed the confidence it reposed in him. But we in Siberia do not uphold the Government censure, and George Kennan's name is today worshiped all over the great Siberian land. We, the exiles in the City of Tomsk, were advised of the coming of these high officials ten days before their arrival. Each person had many complaints to make, as those in authority were treating us with unreasonable brutality, thereby making our lives one long living misery. You can therefore imagine somewhat of our feelings as we awaited the arrival of the Petersburg representatives. Hope, fear, and anxiety were all commingled.

"Nekrassoff, Chief of Police at Tomsk, was seeking to avenge himself on such of the exiles as he suspected of being connected with the letters published in certain papers in Petersburg and Moscow accusing him of the theft of the golden saber from the coffin of the late Gov. Liaks while keeping watch and ward over the remains. He constantly practiced brutalities of the worst description, among others that of sending sick persons to Surgout and Narejni, small places, where neither physician nor medicine was available. This cruel treatment caused the death of many exiles. We were therefore looking forward with anxious, weary hearts for the appearance of the commission, hoping through their intercession to obtain redress. The day of their arrival the chief of police announced that his Excellency Gen. Rousinoff would receive criminals the next day after 12 o'clock at the Hotel Europe. All the exiles were told they would be compelled to appear before him. Those who wished to go would of course do so peaceably, but those who refused would be forcibly taken to the hotel. Some refused and received the promised treatment. I was not among the first lot who were ordered in before the General, but awaited my turn in the hallway of the hotel.

"I anxiously scanned the faces of the exiles returning from their conference with Gen. Rousinoff. The majority emerged spitting, thereby evincing their disgust of the whole proceeding, and I understood from the expression of their countenances that even a moderate bettering of our condition would not be entertained by the commission. Thus all our bright expectations were scattered to the winds, and vain indeed were the hopes in which we had indulged. I will relate my case, which was as follows: By the Czar's manifesto of 1883 I was included in the list as a peasant in the Province of Eniseysk, and notwithstanding the fact that I had paid taxes as such for four years I was deprived of a peasant's fundamental right as such to go where I pleased. The authorities refused me a passport to travel even in Siberia, which right was justly mine by the existing law. My present intention in seeking the General was to learn, if possible, the cause of such action on the part of the authorities. A gendarme presently appeared, and, calling out the names N——, X——, G——, conducted us into the General's presence.

"On entering we saw a man, still young, with anything but a prepossessing expression of countenance, a prematurely bald head, with restless gray eyes, and dressed in some strange costume. This was Gen. Rousinoff, the same man who offered his services to hang Sophie Perovskaia when the public hangman, Froloff, refused to perform that service for a woman. From that time his promotion was rapid. 'Let me know your names,' said the General, looking over our heads as he spoke. We introduced ourselves, each giving his name. 'I know, I know,' he said. 'Being Secretary in State criminal cases in the Ministry of Interior, therefore, even without seeing you, I know each one of you.' Pointing to one of the party, he said: 'You, if I am not mistaken, were tried in Kiev in 1883.' The man replied: 'No, sir; I was one of the nineteen in the Odessa trial.' 'O, yes, yes; that is true.'

"Turning to another he said: 'You were in the trial of the twenty-one at St. Petersburg.' 'No, sir,' came the reply. 'I am an administrative exile.' 'Yes, yes; I see. I confounded you with Ivanoff. Take seats, gentlemen,' the General said, pointing toward chairs which had been placed in readiness, at the same time putting his own chair in front of a table covered with books and papers. 'I, as you know,' continued the General, 'am directed here by the Ministry to acquaint myself with the conditions of exile life as they here exist, and, as much as is consistent with law, to better the welfare of the politicals. I have been informed that you find great difficulty in obtaining employment. This state of affairs does not concur with the views of the Government—on the contrary, do whatever kind of work you please; we are willing to do all in our power to assist you in finding honest labor. Only one thing—teaching—is forbidden. You must not even think of such an occupation. We are under moral obligations to protect the youth of our land from pernicious influences—your past, gentlemen.' And the General made a graceful movement of his hand toward us.

"One of our party spoke up and asked permission to practice as a feldsher (assistant doctor), for which he held a diploma from the Medical Faculty. But the General replied: 'You must remember that as political exiles you are deprived of all rights, and it is beyond my power to restore to you that of which the court of your native land has deprived you.' I next addressed the General, saying that I, as an administrative exile, was not deprived of any rights and would like work as a correspondent for various papers. 'Will it be possible for me to communicate with editors without police intervention? Previous to my exile I held a high position as a literary man.' 'What is the use?' the General replied. 'Can you not get something else to do? What pleasure can you find in writing condemnatory letters against the Government? No one reads them, and in most instances they are but a tissue of lies. I am convinced that the article about Nekrassoff stealing the golden saber from the coffin of the late Gov. Liaks is the work of one of the convict exiles. You neither know nor understand Nekrassoff; he is one of the best, noblest, and most honest men living, and yet you accuse him of theft.' The General even so far forgot himself as to indulge in profane language when alluding to his friend and ally, Nekrassoff.

"In our case Gen. Rousinoff proved himself a poor diplomat. His conduct even confirmed the rumor that Chief Nekrassoff had bribed him to present his conduct in the most favorable light to the St. Petersburg authorities. In desperation I at last asked the General if I could serve with the Sudebny Sledovatel, Court of Investigation. 'You see,' said the General, 'that is not a proper position for exiles to occupy. Some secret investigation may have to be made, even in regard to the political character of a person. You must, therefore, admit that a state criminal could not occupy such a responsible position.' Thus we were met with the same old story on every hand. 'We do not wish,' continued the General,' to have you think we persecute you, even though you are exiles; besides, you must understand we prefer to have you work, for then we no longer have to deal out monthly rations to you.'

"The General spoke at great length about education in Russia, and said the country possessed altogether too many universities, and argued against the opening up of a university at Tomsk, and declared that of all people the exiles should use every means in their power against it. 'For,' said he, 'if a university is opened here state criminals will have to be sent away from Tomsk.' He declared that if any of our party were discovered holding communication with any of the student circle we should all be sent to the Yakute oolovses, and punished without ceremony or mercy. 'Your Excellency,' said one of our party, 'why should I, my wife, and children be made to suffer for a fault not my own, but another's. Why should we suffer because an exile made the acquaintance of a student.' 'To Kakutsk,' shouted the General in a rage. 'You shall be yet more severely punished for your bad influence upon the youth of the country, and you have your friends to blame for that.'

"Then he listened to each person's recital of his troubles. Referring to the law and his secret instructions, he, with a voice of deep pathos (ironical), advised us, as the best and shortest means to reach a solution of our troubles, to petition the all-merciful Great White Czar, with deep remorse, for past misconduct, 'and you will be pardoned by him, who is so good and merciful beyond conception.' But X. replied: 'After fourteen years of life in prison, in mines, and in exile, it is beneath our dignity to petition for mercy.' We became anxious for the fate of our friend, who could thus stand up for his rights in the presence of such powerful authority. The General rose to his feet as X. continued: 'Shall I ask why I was kept four years in prison before I was brought to trial, and then, when I did receive my sentence, why I was taken to the Petropaulevski fortress and kept for years in solitary confinement? and even here I was kept in prison for two years after I had served my severe sentence. After all this you would advise me to beg for mercy,' said X., with great determination.

"'Ah! Ah! Ah!' shouted the General as he came near to X. 'All this is interesting information for me to listen to—interesting, indeed, to listen to such language from you, Mr. ——.'

"Mr. N., another of our party, complained that Chief of Police Nekrassoff, suspecting him of the authorship of the correspondence accusing him of stealing the golden saber, intended to send him into the Far North a long way from Tomsk, where he had a shop and instruments purchased with borrowed money, and if sent away the friend who had kindly loaned him the money would be the loser to the extent of 1,000 rubles.

"This was the means Gen. Rousinoff employed to better our condition. It is possible that the few remarks about the matter will have the opposite effect from that intended. The Russian Government will promote Rousinoff, and he will receive an opportunity to hang another Sophie Perovskaia with his own hands and the dream of his life be realized. But I would have the world know that there is little difference between the hangman Froloff and Gen. Rousinoff, and what difference exists is on the side of Froloff, who from a sense of humanity refused to execute a woman."
COUNT NORRAIKOW.

A Day to Come.

There'll come a day when the supremest splendor
Of earth, or sky, or sea,
Whate'er their miracles, sublime or tender,
Will wake no joys in me.

There'll come a day when all the aspiration
Now with such fervor fraught,
As lifts to heights of breathless exaltation,
Will seem a thing of naught.

There'll come a day when riches, honor, glory,
Music and song and art,
Will look like puppets in a worn-out story
Where each has played his part.

There'll come a day when human love, the sweetest
Gift that includes the whole
Of God's grand giving—sovereignest, completest—
Shall fail to fill my soul.

There'll come a day—I shall not care how passes
The cloud across my sight,
If only, lark like, from earth's nested grasses,
I spring to meet its light.
—*Margaret J. Preston.*

A Fertile Soil.

Easterner—"Do you get very good crops out here?"

Nebraska Farmer—"Stranger, this here is the most fertilest soil in the world. This fall I plowed up seven gold watches all in a bunch over in that patch o' ground behind the barn."

Easterner—"Hidden by some robber, I suppose?"

Farmer—"No, siree! It wuz where my boy had dropped his Waterbury the spring before, an' it'd got plowed under."—*Terre Haute Express.*

Her Mouth.

In courtship's days I used to think
Her sweetest of all misses,
And that her darling little mouth
Expressly framed for kisses.

But after marriage I soon found
When conversation holding,
Her mouth was formed for something else;
To wit: for vigorous scolding.
—*Boston Transcript.*

An Old Maids' Club.

In a village in the Canton of Lucerne, Switzerland, there is a society of old maids. It numbers eighty members, and, queer enough, it is under the patronage of the St. Catharine matrimonial agency. They perform acts of charity and are highly esteemed in their neighborhood. The Municipal Council lately presented them with a banner, on which there is the following startling inscription: "Women are an evil, but they are also a blessing. They remind us of the onions, that make us weep, but that we love all the same."

The Same in All Cities.

First Citizen—"Yes, Boston is as moral as most places, but it would vastly lessen crime if the police commissioners would order all 'bargain' advertisements kept out of the Sunday papers."

Second Citizen—"How so?"

"Why, if that were done our wives wouldn't rob us every Monday morning!"—*Boston Times.*

Retrospective.

"O, William! it is very different now from what it was before we were married."

"Very."

"Do you remember long years ago how you used to sue me for my hand?"

"Yes; and do you remember how later on you threatened to sue me for my hand and bring all my letters into court? Yes; we have a great deal to look back to."—*Merchant Traveler.*

Crushed Hopes.

"And what answer do you make to my appeal?" he asked, as he knelt at her feet.

"James, I will be frank with you," she murmured.

"O, speak!" he implored, "and relieve me from this agony of suspense."

"Then let me say it cannot be."

"Why not? O, why not?"

"Because, James, I do not feel able to support a husband."—*Boston Courier.*

No Head for Business.

Mose Schaumburg Jr.—"Vader, a shentlemans vants to know if dot unshrinkable undershirt don't shrink a leedle, anyvay."

Mose Schaumburg Sr.—"Does dot shirt fit him?"

"No, it vas choost a leedle too pig."

"Of course it vill shrink. Vy don't you have some heads for pishness."—*Texas Siftings.*

The Force of Habit.

On the day before the execution the keeper informs a doomed man that a visitor wishes to see him.

"Do you know who he is?" asks the doomed man.

"No."

"Well, just ask him if he wants to collect a bill, and if he does tell him to call day after tomorrow."—*Texas Siftings.*

It Tickled Him.

Friend—"Are you happy?"

Spirit (through medium)—"Perfectly so."

Friend—"What has pleased you most since you left us?"

Spirit—"The epitaph on my tombstone. It both amazes and delights me."—*Boston Courier.*

A Popular Place.

Gentleman (to French chef who has just had his hair shingled)—"Why, François, where has your hair gone?"

Chef (who has picked up a little American slang)—"Into ze soup."—*Judge.*

Many Work at This Business.

"Cumso," said Fangle, "what is Jay Smith doing for a living now?"

"A contractor."

"Ah! In what line?"

"Debts."—*Time.*

In a Dude's Pocket.

First Quarter—"Hello! I thought I'd just drop in: are you alone?"

Second Quarter—"I'm a loan."

First Quarter—"So am I."—*Life.*

She Was Informed.

Foodlebhoy—"Not at home! Why, I told her I'd call this afternoon."

Footman—"Yes, sir; so she told me when she gave me the message."—*Judge.*

HYMNS OF THE MORMONS.

QUEER SONGS AND ODD MUSIC FOR A SUNDAY-SCHOOL.

Tunes Livelier than Ever Moody and Sankey Dreamed—Joe Smith, Brigham Young, and God All Mixed Up Together—Singular Combination of Melody, Mormonism, and Malevolence—Airs More Suitable for the Ball-Room than the Sanctuary.

New York *Sun:* A resident of this city who a short time ago visited Salt Lake City, and was compelled to spend a Sunday in the capital of Mormondon, set out in the morning to attend some of the religious meetings of the Latter Day Saints. After making inquiries in several quarters he was convinced that a Mormon Sunday-school offered greater attractions than any of the other exercises, and he followed the advice given him to go to the Fourteenth Ward Sunday-school, said to be one of the largest and best conducted in the city. The songs in use in the school attracted his attention by their curious wording and lively tunes, and at the close of the service he tried to obtain a copy of the song-book, a neatly-printed and substantially-bound volume in the usual form of Sunday-school music-books. He was informed by an officer of the school that the books were never sold except to or through the schools entitled to use them; but, being a New York lawyer, he pleaded his cause so successfully that on going away he carried one of the books with him, and he keeps it now in a drawer of his desk for his own edification on dull days.

The Mormon Sunday-school music-book contains a few of the familiar tunes with new words appended, and some of the old hymns set to new tunes; but it is, as its preface declares, "mostly the production of home composers and authors." Some of the airs are lively enough almost for the ballroom, and a number of the songs would hardly be considered in older communities sufficiently solemn for the Sunday-school. Wherever the word Mormon is used it is quoted, as if to show that the authors disavow any responsibility for it. A book in which the Government is referred to as "a tyrant foe," an "oppressive tyrant," and "our foemen," and its laws as "evil laws," "the bands oppressive tyrants bind in hate," "slavish laws and foul demands," can hardly fail to have within its covers enough curious matter to make it a subject of interest; but these little complimentary mentions are not the only title the Mormon Sunday-school music-book has to popular attention. The name of the book in full is: "Deseret Sunday-School Union Music-Book, containing a large collection of choice pieces for the use of Sunday-schools. Second edition. Published by the Deseret Sunday-School Union at the *Juvenile Instructor* office, Salt Lake City, Utah, 1884."

The preface here given in full is a fitting introduction to a remarkable work. Although the construction of several of its sentences leaves something to be desired, it tells its own story briefly and pointedly:

PREFACE.—Though to say "to fill a long-felt want" has become an expression so frequently misused as to have almost lost all force, yet, in presenting this modest addition to the publications of the Union, it can be most truthfully declared that the want of such a work as this claims to be has been felt and urgently called for for years by the officers and teachers of our Sunday-schools. We do not expect that this volume will supply every need of the officers and choir leaders of our Sunday-schools; we sincerely trust, however, it will be an aid in the direction sought, and be the precursor of many yet more valuable works to aid in the musical development of the youth of Israel.

The Deseret Sunday-School Union views with commendable pride the results of its efforts in developing the taste for good music in the midst of the Latter-Day Saints, and trusts it will be able to yet add much in this direction.

The present volume contains eighty-eight pieces, mostly the productions of our home composers and authors. The pieces it contains present many varieties of style and treatment, and are adapted to the capacity of the Sunday-school scholars of all ages, from those who belong to the infant to the members of the adult classes.

Jan. 17, 1884.

The hymn entitled "Joseph Smith's First Prayer," although one of the last in the book, is chronologically entitled to the preference. Its author, George Manwaring, is the writer of several other hymns included in the work, and his productions are in a literary sense far in advance of those of any of his contemporaries:

JOSEPH SMITH'S FIRST PRAYER.
Words by George Manwaring. Music by A. C. Smyth.

O, how lovely was the morning!
Radiant beam'd the sun above,
Bees were humming, sweet birds singing,
Music ringing thro' the grove;
When, within the shady woodland,
Joseph sought the God of love.

Humbly kneeling, sweet appealing—
'Twas the boy's first uttered prayer—
When the powers of sin assailing,
Fill'd his soul with deep despair;
But, undaunted, still he trusted
In his heavenly Father's care.

Suddenly a light descended,
Brighter far than noonday sun,
And a shining, glorious pillar
O'er him fell, around him shone,
While appeared two heavenly beings,
God, the Father, and the Son.

"Joseph, this is my beloved.
Hear him." O, how sweet the word!
Joseph's humble prayer was answered.
And he listened to the Lord.
O, what rapture filled his bosom,
For he saw the living God.

The song entitled "Bessie Fair" would attract attention anywhere by its lively music and its remarkable wording, but in a Sunday-school collection it is unique:

BESSIE FAIR.

There was a little lassie,
Her name was Bessie Fair,
She was her mother's darling,
For she did not "bang" her hair;
She thought it was not pretty,
And her mother said, "'Tis true."
How many are there here today,
Who truly think so too?

She'd neither paint nor powder,
Nor friz her flowing hair;
She was a perfect model—
Was my pretty Bessie Fair—
Of a lady kind and gentle,
And a daughter good and true.
How many are there here today
Who truly are so too?

She never would be guilty
Of using any slang,
She thought it unbecoming,
Quite as much as 'twas to "bang";
She never would be idle,
Not when work there was to do.
How many are there here today
Who truly are so, too?

At Sabbath-school you'd find her
With lessons well prepared;
She'd neither mince nor simper
When her duty was declared;
With modest grace and manners
She would stand up firm and true.
How many are there here today
Who'd truly do so, too?

Her father and her mother
Could trust her anywhere;
They knew she'd ne'er disgrace them
Once by "putting on an air."
If you would be like Bessie
You must keep this rule in view:
Let modesty and worth proclaim
The wealth that's stored in you.

After dealing with this mode Mormon girl the mind is prepared to grasp Mr. J. L. Townsend's fervent appeal to the Almighty to deliver his oppressed people from the tyranny of the American Nation:

SET THY PEOPLE FREE, O LORD.
By J. L. Townsend.

To Thee, O God, we now appeal
Against a nation's evil laws;
Thy power in majesty reveal,
Protecting all who love Thy cause.

A tyrant foe oppression brings,
Forbidding us Thy will to do:
O Lord, accept our offerings,
And bare Thine arm to aid us through.

From off Thy saints O break the bands
Oppressive tyrants bind in hate;
Their slavish laws and foul demands
Forever now, O Lord, abate.

Our hearts in unison unite
In this petition, Lord, to Thee;
Thy Zion now with peace requite,
And from our foemen make us free.

Obedient to Thy laws divine,
And by Thy holy spirit's grace,
Our beings now perfect, refine,
Till we may all behold Thy face.

"The 'Mormon' Boy" is fairly entitled to rank in both respects with "Bessie Fair." The music is not quite as lively, but the words are equally impressive.

THE MORMON BOY.

Kind friends, as here I stand to sing,
So very queer I feel,
That now I've made my bow,
I fear I don't look quite genteel;
But never mind, for I'm a boy
That's always full of joy,
A rough and ready sort of chap,
An honest "Mormon" boy.

A "Mormon" boy, a "Mormon" boy,
I am a "Mormon" boy,
I might be envied by a King,
For I am a "Mormon" boy.

I'm proud to know that I was born
Among these mountains high,
Where I've been taught to love the truth,
And scorn to tell a lie;
Yet I'll confess that I am wild,
And often do annoy
My dearest friends, but that's a fault
Of many a "Mormon" boy.

My father is a "Mormon" true,
And when I am a man
I want to be like him, and do
Just all the good I can.
My faults I'll try to overcome,
And, while I life enjoy,
With pride I'll lift my head and say,
"I am a 'Mormon' boy."

The reader can hardly fail to notice the freedom with which the Savior, Joseph Smith, and Brigham Young are associated in the song entitled "I'll Be a Little 'Mormon.'" Whether or not "Lula," its author, was one of the elect who literally practiced what she taught and "followed Brigham Young" is left to the imagination:

I'LL BE A LITTLE "MORMON."
Words by Lula. Music by J. Detton.

I'll be a little "Mormon,"
And seek to know the ways
That God has taught His people
In these latter days.
I know that He has blest me
With mercies rich and kind,
And I will strive to serve Him
With all my might and mind.

By sacred revelation,
Which He to us has given,
He tells us how to follow
The ancient saints to Heaven,
Though I am young and little,
I, too, may learn forthwith
To love the precious Gospel
Revealed to Joseph Smith.

With Jesus for the standard,
A sure and perfect guide,
And Joseph's wise example,
What can I need beside?
I'll strive from every evil
To keep my heart and tongue—
I'll be a little "Mormon,"
And follow Brigham Young.

"Utah, the Queen of the West," another of George Manwaring's productions, brings that Mormon's comparatively superior abilities again to the fore:

UTAH, THE QUEEN OF THE WEST.
Words by George Manwaring. Music by E. Beesley.

The youth of each land for their fatherland stand
And boast of its grandeur with pride.
Whate'er their estate, their fortunes or fate,
To none is this freedom denied.
Then why should not we, young, happy, and free,
Rejoice in the land we love best?
For our Father so kind our lot has assigned
In Utah, the Queen of the West.

The bold mountains rise and point to the skies,
Like sentinels 'round our abode;
And vales, calm and sweet, repose at their feet—
Fit home for the people of God.
From those cold bleak forms, fit dwellings for storms,
Flow the crystalline streams God hath blest;
Rich harvests have smiled in the desert once wild,
In Utah, the Queen of the West.

The poor and oppressed, in this land of the West,
Find plenty, and freedom, and joy;
Though the wicked may sneer, to us thou art dear
And fair as thy own sunny sky.
The Gospel's proclaimed to all here on earth,
And the meek and the lowly rejoice;
From Babylon they flee to this land of the free—
To Utah, the Queen of their choice.

Thy sister's first born, who tauntingly scorn,
Shall joy to do honor to thee;
With each coming hour thy glory shall tower,
Till the nations thy beauty shall see.
Thy triumph is nigh, oppression shall die,
For thee there is freedom and rest;
The years as they fleet shall bless our retreat
With peace in this land of the West.

The three pieces that follow go without comment:

SONG OF PRAISE.
Words and Music by E. Stephens.

Father, Thy children to Thee now raise
Glad, grateful songs for Thy love and Grace—
For Thy protecting and watchful care
Over Thy saints dwelling far and near;
Grateful to Thee for the gospel light,
Which with its truth fills us with delight;
Glad that we've chosen the better part,
Songs of delight fill each grateful heart.

Thankful to Thee that a pilgrim band
Brought us to dwell in this favored land;
Led o'er the deserts and plains by Thee,
Here to a land of true liberty.
Thankful to Thee for the mountains high,
The fresh'ning breeze and the clear, blue sky;
And for the fields covered o'er with corn,
Which now our mountain vales adorn.

THE PIONEERS.
Words by J. H. Ward. Music by E. Beesley.

They were an exile band,
Without a home to rest,
But guided by a Father's hand,
Their wand'rings have been blest.
Forsaken by their friends,
Despised and scorned by foes,
They sought the aid the Highest sends,
And in His strength arose.

O'er wide and lonely plains,
Past dark Missouri's tide,
Our fathers sought a home where they
Might aye in peace abide;
Where each should have the right
In peace to worship God,
Uninfluenced by the pomp of pride,
Unawed by tyrants' rod.

Amidst these mountains wild,
O, can we e'er forget?
They made this desert land to bloom,
The vales of Deseret,
Far from the scenes of vice,
Beyond their foe's domain,
They made this mountain-land their choice,
Let us their rights maintain.

THE BEES OF DESERET.
Words and music by E. Stephens.

We are the bees of Deseret,
The busy, busy, cheerful little bees,
Gath'ring what honey we can get
From all the flowers blooming on the trees,
Trying to fill our little hives
With every good that we can gather 'round;
Wisdom and truth eternal lives,
These are the priceless treasures we have found.

CHORUS.

Workers are we, no idlers here
Shall live among our busy, happy band;
We gather honey all the year,
And plenty can be found on every hand.

Like other bees we love to sing,
Our voices ever sounding sweet and clear,
And all the valleys often ring
With happy, cheerful songs we love so dear;
We still will labor with our might,
While yet 'tis day, to gather wisdom strive,
That when the night comes we'll have light,
Eternal light to shine within our hives.

Three more selections are given. In the "'Mormon' Missionary's Farewell" there is, under the circumstances, a tender pathos in the line, "Farewell our *wives* and children."

THE "MORMON" MISSIONARY'S FAREWELL.
Words by W. W. Phelps. Music by A. C. Smith.

Farewell, our friends and brethren,
Here take the parting hand;
We go to preach the Gospel
In every foreign land.
Farewell, our wives and children,
Who render life so sweet;
Dry up your tears—be faithful
Till we again shall meet.

Farewell, ye scenes of childhood,
And fancies of our youth;
We go to combat error
With everlasting truth.
Farewell, all carnal pleasures
Which gild the scenes of mirth;
Your days are surely numbered
To trouble man on earth.

Farewell, farewell, our country;
Our home is now abroad,
To labor in the vineyard
In righteousness for God.
The gallant ships are ready
To bear us o'er the sea,
To gather up the blessed,
That Zion may be free.

A THANKSGIVING HYMN.
Words by B. N. K. Music by E. F. Parry.

To Thee, our Heavenly Father,
We'll now our voices raise,
Thro' whose eternal mercy
We live in these last days.

We'll join to sing Thy praises
For blessings Thou hast given—
The blessings of the Gospel,
Which leads from earth to Heaven.

The prophet Joseph brought us
Thy truth without alloy;
The principles he tought us
Fill humble hearts with joy.

We thank Thee that an angel
To earth the tidings bore,
That Thy eternal priesthood
Thou would'st again restore.

ZION PROSPERS! ALL IS WELL.
Words by E. R. Snow. Music by E. Stephens.

O wake my slumb'ring minstrel,
Let my heart forget its spell;
Say, O say, in sweetest accents,
Zion prospers! All is well.

Strike a chord unkown to sadness,
Strike, and let its numbers tell
In celestial tones of gladness,
Zion prospers! All is well.

Zion's welfare is my portion,
And I feel my bosom swell
With a warm, divine emotion,
When she prospers, all is well.

Zion, lo! thy day is dawning,
Through the darkness shadows swell;
Faith and hope prelude the morning—
Thou art prospering! All is well.

Thy swift messengers are treading
The high courts where princes dwell;
And thy glorious light is spreading—
Zion prospers! All is well.

There are, as the preface says, eighty-eight "pieces" in the book, but the above selections give a fair idea of the whole work.

QUEEN OF THE GULCHES.

DEADWOOD, THE QUEER CITY IN THE HEART OF THE BLACK HILLS.

It Is a Cosmopolitan as Well as a Safe and Respectable City—Weird Canyons and Startling Reminiscences—The Crack of the Bull Whip and the Rumble of Conestoga Wagons—Wonders of the Homestake, Caledonia, and Other Famous Gold Mines.

Amos J. Cummings in the New York *Sun:* The most renowned city in the Black Hills has no railroad connection with the outer world. It still receives all its supplies, including whisky and machinery, by the aid of mule and bull teams. The crack of the huge braided lash, accompanied by the rumbling of heavy trucks, is ever heard in the dark cañons. The city lies in the center of a nest of deep gulches, over ten miles from the end of the Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley railroad. Whitewood is the neat and cheery little town at the terminus. It takes its name from a creek whose waters have washed millions in gold from the gulches near Deadwood.

The day was cold and cloudy. It was the 22d of September. A chilly wind whistled through the cañons. It struck to the marrow as we rolled over the plateau toward Crook City. It is a collection of deserted cabins and houses. The wind howled dismally as we neared them, and they gave no sign of life. Yet here not many years ago stood a village of 1,700 inhabitants. It had its banks, its schools, and its dance-houses. Gold was found in a side gulch, and the usual rush to the new diggings followed. The town was named after Gen. Crook. It was famous as long as the excitement lasted, and no longer. When the golden gulch gave out the miners silently stole away.

Ten minutes later we approached the heart of the Northern Hills. We were above Deadwood. The cañons grew more deep and more black. The towering mountains became more bleak and bare. They were crowned with crags. The gulch below had felt the rapacity of the gold-seeker. It was torn up until it resembled the valley of the Conemaugh. Its water, after feeding a dozen stamp-mills, was the color of blood. The prize picture in this gallery of desolation, however, was the ruins of an immense reduction mill. Its huge walls had been built into the side of a hill overlooking the gulch. The mill was destroyed by fire some months ago. In the smoke and flames vanished the hopes and aspirations of many a citizen of Deadwood. They apparently fancied that the city was in its sere and yellow leaf. Surrounding placers were worked out. The Homestake and adjoining mines served as its backbone. Its limbs were shriveled. They consisted of mines far more rich in gold than the Homestake, but the ore was refractory. The cost of reduction was too great for profitable work. Gradually the population began to decrease. The figures had been 7,000. They were reduced to 4,000.

Deadwood is a cosmopolitan city. You meet Asiatics, Africans, Europeans, Oceanicans, and Americans upon its streets. The broad accent of the Scotchman, the sibilant tongue of the Spaniard, the hearty guffaw of the Ethiopian, the blunt ejaculations of Englishmen, the nasal pronunciation of Frenchmen, and the merry repartee of the Irishman are heard upon nearly every block. The Italian sells fruit and chestnuts upon the corner, and there are German restaurants where the best of beer, pretzels, and wiener-schnitzel can be bought at the usual rates. At night the gulch fairly glows with electric lights. They appear in little courts off the main street. These courts are filled with lawyers' and brokers' offices. You will find specimens of ore in nearly every store. Gold, silver, copper, galena, tin, iron, mica, coal, and other mineral resources are among them. There is a great trade in the petrifactions and fossils of the Bad Lands and in Indian relics. The greatest curiosity in the city, however, is the Sheriff. Gen. Curtis of St. Lawrence County would be a pigmy at his side. The Sheriff is an admirable representative of the peaks and buttes of the Black Hills. There are two daily newspapers in the city—the *Times* and the *Pioneer.*

Between 600 and 700 spans of horses, mules, and oxen are continually hauling freight to and from Deadwood. About 30,000,000 pounds are handled every year at an expense of $350,000. Wells, Fargo & Co. average 40,000 pounds per month. The monthly shipments of bullion alone amount to $250,000. It takes an army of 625 men to handle Deadwood freight. Real estate in the city still commands a high price. Lots on the main street bring from $100 to $350 per foot. Plots for residences in the outskirts are worth from $10 to $90 per front foot. Houses rent for from $10 to $40 per month. The city contains five churches and excellent public schools. Last year the total transactions of the three banks were $33,000,000. A telephone connects the city with all the towns in the Black Hills. The water-works are controlled by the Homestake Hydraulic company, in which Senator Hearst of California has a large interest. The dividends are said to be enormous. The water is brought in flumes and sluices to a reservoir in the rear of the city, nearly 200 feet above the level of the gulch. Mains are laid to all parts of the city, and hydrants located at all desirable points. Twice has the city been nearly wiped out of existence, once by fire and once by water. The first disaster occurred ten years ago. Within a few hours about $2,000,000 in property was destroyed. The flood came four years later, after the city was rebuilt. A heavy snow, followed by a long fall of warm rain, sent a torrent through the gulch. The heart of the city was washed into oblivion, and great damage done. Since then an enormous bulkhead or crib has been built as a measure of protection.

The scenery around Deadwood is wild and fascinating. Many tourists visit the city in spring and summer. The mountain roads are excellent, and the livery rates by no means exorbitant. Stage lines thread the whole country. The drives are alluring and entrancing. Terry's Peak stands eleven miles southwest of the city, and Custer's Peak eleven miles south of it. The road to Crow Peak is perfect. It is from this mountain that the Indians scanned the plains in search of immigrants. Boulder Park, said to rival the Garden of the Gods, is an attraction for tourists. A drive down Sturgis Cañon fills the traveler with awe and admiration. Another attractive tour is a trip over the narrow gauge railroad from Homestake mine into the western hills. It is the highest and the crookedest railroad in the world. Glimpses of the sea of undulating plains miles away are caught, and all the mountain peaks appear in the fall with snowy caps. You are now in a cañon, and anon upon a mountain top. Gushing streams flow through the deep gulches, and the hills are covered with the hues of Indian summer.

The foundation of Deadwood's prosperity, however, is its gold mines. When the auriferous gravels and lodes were discovered there was a rush to the northern hills. Custer City and other camps south were deserted. Millions were taken from the gulches around Deadwood, and scores of lodes were found. Those that were apparently the most valuable proved to be valueless. Their ores would not pay the cost of reduction. Those that were apparently the most worthless proved to be the most valuable. They carried free gold in small quantities. Of the score of mills seven are still at work. They drop today about 800 stamps. Each stamp crushes from three to four and a half tons of rock every twenty-four hours. This rock yields in free gold from $3.68 per ton to $4.02. The Homestake and Golden Star mills give the former average for 243,355 tons of ore in one year, and the Caledonia the latter average for 73,425 tons in the same year. The Homestake and Golden Star mills produced that year almost $900,000 worth of gold, and the Caledonia nearly $300,000. The Homestake lost 15 per cent of the free gold in tailings, and the Caledonia probably about as much. The net profit per ton in the Homestake, including all expenditures, was $1.19. The net profit per ton of the Caledonia last year was 66 cents. The net yield per ton of 77,313 tons, however, was $3.83. The figures of the other mills were not obtainable. If they did as well in proportion as the Homestake and Caledonia, the annual yield of the seven mills would reach nearly $4,000,000. The ore crushed in some of them is so rich that the utmost secrecy is maintained as to the product. Of course these figures do not give the total value of the gold and silver yearly turned out in the Deadwood region. Little gulches are worked in many an out-of-the-way spot, and there is considerable tinkering with the refractory ores. The total yield is probably between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

The Caledonia is the most remarkable of all the mines. The veins are from forty to 180 feet wide. The lowest level is 500 feet below the ore floor of the mill. The ore is harder than any other in the district.